"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy to-day and probably Wednesday; moderate to brisk northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 14

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,170. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CITIZENS WITH GUNS GUARD MAMARONECK

Fear Attack on Town Following Labor Riot in Which a Striker Was Killed.

STRIKE ON STATE HIGHWAY

March of Protest Stopped by Officers and Fight Ensues—Private Detective Fatally Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., April 14.—The men of this town are out to-night in the streets armed with rifles, shotguns, and revolvers, and momentarily expecting an attack out of the dark or an assault with bombs upon Police Headquarters. The Sheriff's office and the Coroner's Office have been transformed into arsenals through the assembling here of all the firearms obtainable in Westchester County.

Not only are the men under arms in Mamaroneck, but they are maintaining patrols on the principal highways, as far as Harrison on the north and New Rochelle and Port Chester on the south. Telephonic communication at frequent intervals is being kept up with posses organized in each village along the Boston Post Road from Harrison to Yonkers.

The sudden call to arms throughout this section of Westchester County was made by means of fire whistles in each of the towns affected at 9:45 o'clock this morning. At that hour a pitched battle was being fought between New York detectives and the police of Mamaroneck on one side and contract laborers employed on the State highways on the other.

The laborers had risen in the north and were making their way southward in a constantly growing crowd. They were joined by the laborers on the Whitelaw Reid estate near White Plains and many other famous Westchester County estates.

Stopped at Mamaroneck.

The battle was fought at Mamaroneck because the town officials decided that the mob of laborers was becoming too excited and too numerous to make it safe for this municipality to allow it to move on to other localities in its proposed line of march.

The casualties to-night, so far as counted, are one laborer dead in his home in Harrison and one detective, probably fatally injured, in the New Rochelle Hospital, with five laborers suffering from serious revolver wounds. If hostilities should be renewed it is threatened that bombs will be used by the striking laborers and riot guns by the police, detectives, and Sheriff's posse.

The dead man is Raphale Pina, who lived in a laborer's shack in Brentwood, Harrison. Deputy Sheriffs who visited the shack to-night found forty women there hysterically demanding of their husbands and brothers that they go out and "get justice." It was largely fear on the part of the police and Sheriff's forces that a party would be formed of the dead man's friends to go out in the night in search of vengeance, that the town's people came out under arms to-night.

The severely injured man is Detective Jeremiah L. Cody of the Herald National Detective Agency. This agency, which advertises that it does a "labor adjusting" business, has an office at 108 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York. Its manager, Charles A. Hazelette, led twenty-five armed detectives to Mamaroneck last night upon the receipt of information that the men of the labor camps might rise in revolt and a force of armed men would be needed.

Before the pitched battle with the labor-camp strikers an effort was made to have Sheriff William Doyle swear in the New York detectives as special deputy Sheriffs. But this Sheriff Doyle refused to do. He said that a year ago, at Hastings, New York detectives had shot people down without provocation, and that he would swear in only reputable citizens who were residents of Westchester County.

Became Special Village Officers.

The New York detectives then went out as special police officers under the sanction of Village President John F. Hunter.

The version of the battle given by the private detectives and police differs radically from the version supplied to Coroner Alfred J. Iles of Yonkers by strike leaders, who appeared voluntarily before him. The battle raged in streets thronged with school children on their way to the Rye Neck school. Homes of well-to-do residents of a fashionable section of Mamaroneck were in the zone of fire, while the shooting, which lasted for twenty minutes, was heard in every house in town.

One aged woman living on the estate of W. T. Demarest saw the whole battle from her front window. She saw flowers on the lawn in front of her home trampled down by the combatants, and saw Cody, the injured detective, first knocked to the ground with a stone and then after a lapse of some minutes she saw him set upon by infuriated laborers and cut and stabbed.

The story of the battle as told by this aged woman, who refused to give her name, was against the private detectives and the police. She said she saw one private detective standing behind a stone wall opposite her home who fired into the mob of laborers and then fled on the first approach of the laborers to a close-quarters struggle. She said that no laborer approached Cody after he had dropped from the stone wound until all of his fellow-detectives and the policemen assisting them had fled from the scene in a patrol wagon.

The version of the battle given by Eugene Hill, Superintendent of the detective agency, and the police was that Cody became separated from the main body of men fighting on his side and was cut down by strikers who surrounded him. They denied that they had fled and left him behind, but said it was some time before they found him, as none of his companions had seen him cut down.

About twelve women from their homes saw portions of the battle. They described it as a fight of revolvers and night sticks against brickbats and fists. They said the strikers were not armed and did no shooting.

The detectives and police on the other hand insisted that the strikers began shooting, and that they merely replied in kind.

Man Killed Was the Leader.

The striker who was killed was the leader of the men from the labor camps and their spokesman in meeting the police who resisted their entrance into Mamaroneck. He was shot through the head. The other five strikers who were injured were all hit by bullets.

The fighting took place on Railroad Avenue, the main entrance into Mamaroneck from the north. The police went to meet the advancing mob of strikers upon the receipt of messages over the telephone that they were on their way from Harrison, and had grown in strength from 150 to over 300. The private detectives were deployed

Continued on Page 3.

CUBAN SLAIN IN REVENGE.

Jose Fernandez, Liberalist, Killed at Cienfuegos as Mayor Was.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 14.—Jose Fernandez, the Liberal leader of Cienfuegos, was shot and killed to-day in a café at Cienfuegos by Enstaguio Ordonez, a negro policeman who was a friend of Mayor Mendez, who was assassinated last Friday. Cienfuegos was thrown into a state of great excitement and the situation is most critical. Ordonez held Fernandez responsible for the Mayor's death.

When the news reached Havana Speaker Ferrara and the House Liberals were holding a caucus. They immediately adjourned and went in a body to call on the Secretary of Government. In a speech Ferrara said: "If this state of affairs continues the Liberals will be compelled to withdraw from public life, and as there will be no guarantee for the safety of their lives they will be compelled to resort to revolution.

Similar speeches were made by other Liberal Representatives. THE TIMES correspondent was informed by long-distance telephone to-night that the situation in Cienfuegos was most alarming. All the stores have been closed and the rural guards are patrolling the streets. The Government has taken prompt measures to maintain order, instructing all the army officers in Santa Clara Province to proceed to Cienfuegos immediately.

The tragedy has caused much excitement in Havana. Groups of men gathered in all the cafés and on all street corners to discuss the situation. The Liberals have called a mass meeting to voice their protests.

The killing of Fernandez, who was known throughout Cuba as "Chichi" Fernandez, marks the first stage of the vendetta provoked by the assassination of Mendez, who was waylaid in the streets of Cienfuegos and riddled with bullets.

Finding Fernandez sitting in the café with a party of friends, Ordonez, without warning, fired all the chambers of his revolver at him. Four of the bullets took effect. Ordonez was arrested, but refused to make a statement.

The man who killed Mayor Mendez was arrested Sunday night. He is a policeman named Campos, and he says he shot the Mayor because he refused to authorize the payment of his back salary. This is regarded as a mere subterfuge. Campos, it is charged by the authorities, was hired to commit the murder by partisans of Jose Fernandez, who was defeated in the race for the Mayoralty of Cienfuegos.

PHILADELPHIA'S LIVELY PACE

Several Social Leaders Ill as Result of Season's Whirl.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Several prominent members of Philadelphia's social set are ill as a result of the merry whirl of the society season now drawing to a close.

Mrs. George H. McFadden collapsed on Saturday and her physicians lay her illness to the strain of social activities. Her condition is critical.

Miss Catherine Meredith, the daughter of the late William M. Meredith, is ill at her home, 126 South Van Pelt Street.

Mrs. Richard Tilghman of 1,935 Spruce Street and Mrs. Henry Williams Biddle are in the University Hospital, recovering from serious illness caused by overtaxing their strength.

Mrs. William Disston is in the German Hospital, convalescing from collapse brought on by the social strain. She will return to her home to-morrow.

Mrs. Richard McCall Cadwalader of Rittenhouse Square has just left the University Hospital after a serious illness.

ESCAPES AND MARRIES GIRL.

Father Locked Young Man Up, but He Laughed at Locksmith.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., April 14.—"Love laughs at locksmiths," and Leo Hurst proved it when his father locked him up after he had tried to run away with Miss Hazel Schlosser. Leo got out and carried out his intentions. So irate is the elder Hurst that he declines to discuss the situation.

Mr. Hurst lives at Bradley Beach. He caught his son after he and his prospective bride had haunted the office of the Register of Vital Statistics all night, waiting for the calendar to bring around the day on which Miss Schlosser would be legally her own mistress and free to accept a husband without the consent of her parents.

They were on their way to a clergyman when the interference of Leo's father delayed proceedings.

It was learned here to-day that after Leo got out again the young couple were married in New York last Tuesday. They have not returned to their respective homes.

SEEK BURIED TREASURE.

Finding of Few Old Coins Stirs Up New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 14.—Treasure hunters dug up the lawn and grounds around the old Simeon Lester house, near the park of the Huguenot Association, on North Avenue, New Rochelle, early this morning in a hunt for "buried treasure." The finding yesterday in the chimney of the old house of several English coins dated 1723 started a rumor that a fortune had been dug out of the ground.

Henry M. Lester, President of the National City Bank of New Rochelle and President of the Huguenot Association, which is planning, next June, to celebrate the 225th anniversary of New Rochelle, is having the old house torn down to make way for the Wykagyl Park improvement.

The house was built by Frederick De Veau more than two hundred years ago, and it is believed the coins were a part of a treasure that was hidden in the chimney by the De Veau family when the settlement was threatened by Indian raids.

TRY MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. Most nourishing, delicious and economical breakfast cereal.—Adv.

AFTER $100,000,000 FROM STANDARD OIL

Texas Serves John D. Rockefeller, Archbold, Folger, and Others for Violating Law.

RECEIVER FOR REFINERIES

Standard Oil of New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana All Alleged to be Under One Control.

John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was served yesterday in a suit brought against him and others by the State of Texas to recover approximately $100,000,000 for violation of the anti-trust law of the State. Richard G. Maury, Criminal District Attorney of Houston, who served Mr. Archbold, has been in and around New York for a week with a special commission from the Attorney General of Texas to reach the non-resident defendants in the suit. Among the others he has served are John D. Rockefeller, H. C. Folger, Jr., President of the Standard Oil Company of New York; Samuel G. Bayne, President of the Seaboard National Bank; Howard Bayne, Vice President of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company; Charles W. Harkness, and Lewis Cass Ledyard.

In order to reach John D. Rockefeller Mr. Maury called on his secretary, E. V. Cary, at 26 Broadway, and in a few days it was arranged that he should go to Lakewood, where Mr. Rockefeller was staying. When Mr. Maury got off the train at Lakewood he found Mr. Rockefeller's private conveyance waiting for him to take him to the golf club. He was piloted out in the direction of the third hole, where Mr. Rockefeller could be seen, surrounded by other players. Mr. Rockefeller saw him approaching and met him half way. He was in his regular golfing clothes and wore a paper vest, such as he has recommended for others. He greeted Mr. Maury affably and asked:

"Aren't you afraid of being devoured, young man?"

Mr. Maury disavowed any fear for his immediate safety in the presence of the head of the "oil octopus," as it is usually described in Texas, and after he had delivered his papers the two chatted together for some time, after which an automobile was ready to take the law officer back to the railroad station.

The other defendants here were served at 26 Broadway or at their offices elsewhere, but Mr. Archbold was in Thomasville, Ga., and Mr. Maury had to wait until yesterday for his return.

Forward Move in Old Fight.

The present suit is the latest step in the fight that the State of Texas has been making against the Standard Oil interests for several years, and is based largely on the disclosures made at the hearings in the Waters-Pierce Oil Company litigation in this city a few months ago. It is not for damages, but for penalties imposed by the Texas anti-trust law, which is very stringent, for its violation. Here is a list of the amounts demanded from the various defendants:

John D. Rockefeller	$8,150,000
John D. Archbold	8,150,000
H. C. Folger, Jr.	8,150,000
C. N. Payne	8,150,000
Charles W. Harkness	8,150,000
Charles M. Pratt	8,150,000
Lewis Cass Ledyard	8,150,000
Standard Oil Co. of New York	8,150,000
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	8,150,000
Corsicana Petroleum Company	8,150,000
John Sealy	1,775,000
Courtenay Marshall	1,775,000
George C. Greer	1,775,000
R. Waverley Smith	1,775,000
Oliver C. Edwards	1,775,000
Howard Bayne	1,775,000
S. G. Bayne	1,775,000
W. C. Proctor	1,775,000
E. R. Brown	1,775,000
Magnolia Petroleum Company	1,000,000
Messrs. Sealy, Brown, and Edwards, Trustees	800,000
Total	$99,275,000

With a view to the collection of at least part of these penalties, if they are imposed, the Texas court has already appointed a receiver for all the property of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, owned by the Standard Oil people, which is valued at $15,000,000. This was supposed for some time to be an independent company, but its suspected affiliation with the Standard Oil interests was laid bare by Samuel Untermyer in examining the witnesses in the Water-Pierce litigation.

In that case neither Mr. Archbold nor Mr. Folger, who own nearly all the stock of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, testified, although repeated efforts were made to have them do so. Mr. Folger was in Europe for several months, and after Mr. Archbold had been subpoenaed his examination was adjourned from time to time and negotiations were begun for the settlement of the suit. It was finally settled by the sale to Henry Clay Pierce of all the Standard Oil holdings of stock in his company, giving him control. John D. Rockefeller received more than $1,000,000 for his interest alone, and the case was brought to a close without Mr. Archbold's testimony.

Where the Ownership Came In.

In the Texas case, Mr. Maury said yesterday, they would have to testify and bring in any books or documents demanded, as otherwise, under the Texas law, judgment would be entered against them by default, and the Magnolia properties sold for the State's benefit.

Mr. Maury will start back to Texas this morning, and will apply for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony in this city of the defendants residing here.

Before the Standard Oil Trust was dissolved it had two subsidiaries in Texas, the Navarro Refining Company, with a refinery at Corsicana, and the Security Oil Company, with a refinery at Beaumont. Of the latter Samuel G. Bayne was President and his son an officer throughout its existence. The former officers of the Navarro Company are also among the defendants. Both companies were defendants in the Government suit, and their stock was ordered distributed by the Supreme Court, the same as that of the other subsidiaries.

While the suit was pending before the Supreme Court, however, the two companies had been prosecuted under the Texas law, which outlaws any company that is a component part of a trust. The two refineries were put in the hands of a receiver and the companies dissolved. The properties were sold at auction and were bought by John Sealy, a Galveston banker. They were operated for a few years in his name, and then reorganized as the Magnolia Petroleum Company. The Navarro and Security Companies were not, therefore, in existence when the trust was dissolved, so that the stock representing the properties was not distributed.

In the Waters-Pierce case and other proceedings it appeared later that John Sealy was not without associates in the oil business. The principal of these were

Continued on Page 2.

James Huneker Tells of Wagner the Man.

With some new material on the great composer as a text, the well-known critic writes entertainingly on the love affairs, quarrels, and other incidents which filled Wagner's life.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

DAYLIGHT THEFT AT GALLATIN HOME

Valuable Jewels and Heirlooms Stolen in Robbery Just Off Fifth Avenue.

Within a few hundred feet of the home of Andrew Carnegie and in the most zealously guarded residence zone in New York, where streets are patrolled day and night by policemen and private watchmen, there occurred two weeks ago one of the most daring daylight robberies in the history of the city. The home of Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, at 14 East Sixty-fifth Street, a few doors from Fifth Avenue, was entered and the dressing room of Mrs. Gallatin looted of a number of valuable jewels and heirlooms. The police said nothing about the robbery, and the first hint of it reached THE TIMES through the following advertisement which appears to-day in the Lost column:

Large reward for jewels taken from 14 East Sixty-fifth Street. Apply at 14 East Sixty-fifth Street. No questions asked.

The advertisement was inserted by Albert E. Gallatin, son of Mrs. Gallatin, and grandson of the late banker and Secretary of the Treasury.

When a TIMES reporter visited the Gallatin residence last night, Mr. Gallatin was not at home, but his mother told of the robbery in detail, only declining to make public the exact value of the stolen jewels.

"We believe that the burglary was perpetrated two weeks ago last Sunday," explained Mrs. Gallatin, "and we base this conclusion upon the following facts. I last wore my jewels upon the Saturday prior to the supposed day of the robbery, and carefully placed them in my dresser in a compartment which is used for no other purpose.

Family Away Most of the Day.

"On Sunday morning the family attended church services, and after dinner we went to an afternoon service, so that we were practically away from home throughout the entire day. I retired early Sunday night and occupied my room the greater part of Monday morning, being busy with some social correspondence.

"It was not until after luncheon on Monday that I had occasion to go to my jewel casket for a small brooch which I intended to wear that afternoon, as I was going out. It was then that I discovered that my jewel drawer had been looted and that my jewelry was missing.

"My boudoir is on the third floor and is not accessible by any fire escape or other means of outside entrance. The robbery could not have been perpetrated at night, for the reason that I am a very light sleeper and the slightest noise is sufficient to awaken me at all times. Therefore I cannot conceive that any midnight intruder entered my room either Saturday or Sunday nights. All of our servants have been with us for a long time and there is not one of them whom I would for a moment suspect of pilfering, not to say anything of perpetrating such a wholesale robbery.

"There are never less than three or four servants in the house, and such was the case all day Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon. Our men and maid servants and the housekeeper alike agree that there were no suspicious persons seen loitering about the neighborhood, nor did any person visit the house in the guise of a caller, canvasser, or peddler. The front door lock showed no signs of having been picked, nor was the lock on the servants' door molested so far as can be ascertained. The rear door opens upon a back yard, and the only way in which a thief could get to it would be by climbing over back fences from yards which are only accessible through other residences.

Servants Not Suspected.

"It is strange that my room was the only one from which any valuables were taken, and it is also a matter of mystery how any thief could enter the house and reach the third floor undetected. However, I cannot too strongly reiterate my first declaration of absolute faith in our servants. My son shares with me absolute confidence in their integrity. It is our theory that some professional thief obtained entrance to the house by means of a skeleton key from the vestibule, either in the morning or afternoon, went upstairs, and after looting the dresser in my boudoir was either frightened away or decided that the danger of detection was too great to be risked, and quietly effected his exit."

"What was the total value of the jewelry taken?" asked the reporter.

"That I do not care to say," replied Mrs. Gallatin. "There were three rings, two breastpins, a valuable string of pearls, and a number of small trinkets, such as pins, brooches, and other articles. There was also an old enameled chain, for the loss of which I especially grieve—not so much because of its intrinsic worth as because of sentimental associations. Some of the articles were heirlooms, and for that reason could not possibly be replaced."

At the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station the police refused to make public any details of the burglary beyond admitting that it had been reported and was under investigation. The Lieutenant on the desk refused to make public any details of the robbery beyond the value of the jewelry missing or to divulge the official list of stolen articles. It was learned, however, that

Chilean Airman Falls and Drowns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VALPARAISO, April 14.—Louis Acevedo, a well-known Chilean aviator, who had started on a flight this afternoon from Conception to Santiago, fell with his Blerlot monoplane into the Bio Bio River and was drowned.

USHER'S GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
The Whisky of Quality.—Adv.

PUBLIC TO ENJOY THE TRASK ESTATE

Yaddo, at Saratoga Springs, to be Thrown Open—Mansion a Memorial.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, April 14.—Yaddo, the beautiful estate of the late Spencer Trask in this village, one of the most noted in the United States, is to be dedicated to a new and original purpose after the death of Mrs. Trask. The use of the spacious mansion is to be given over to literary people, musicians, and other artists, and the residents of Saratoga Springs are to have the use of the grounds and access to the memorial room, in which lectures, concerts, &c., are to take place.

This agreement was made between the late Spencer Trask and his wife some time before his death, which occurred a little over three years ago. Announcement of this intention was made to-day at Yaddo by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, long a friend of Mr. and Mrs. Trask, who, as Mrs. Trask's guest, addressed Saratogans upon the subject of Saratoga Springs.

In announcing this decision Bishop Doane referred to the deep interest taken by Mr. and Mrs. Trask in social service and in the village of Saratoga Springs. "This is a sort of crown," he said, "of their life together—the mutual agreement by which this house was dedicated by them, in the future, to literary artists, and other artistic purposes in which the town of Saratoga will always have its share. Mrs. Trask has not spoken of the ultimate destiny of the house as yet, and the exact scheme is not to be defined for the present. But Mrs. Trask has granted me the privilege of telling you to-day that by the combined wish of Spencer and Katrina Trask the grounds and gardens are intended always to be open to the people of Saratoga, and the memorial room is to be a means of inspiration to them."

The Spencer Trask estate, known as Yaddo, is a mile and a half from the village of Saratoga Springs, and its grounds are among the most beautiful in America. The mansion consists of a tower with two irregular wings, a long extension at the back, which includes a porte cochère mantled with vines. The house is of stone and was designed by Mr. Trask himself. It has 225 feet front; a stone terrace reaches out from the front windows, giving a view over half of Saratoga County. The whole estate is about 700 acres in extent and is diversified by running water, little lakes, fine roads, charming gardens, and a forest land on which rabbits, squirrels, and partridges are found in abundance.

The late Spencer Trask always took pride in keeping the estate open to the public, and Mrs. Trask has welcomed visitors as freely since her husband's death. Three years ago Mrs. Trask was forced to appeal against the vandalism of some visitors, and since then the public has treated it with more respect.

Mrs. Trask is the author of many stories, essays, and poems. Her latest published work is a play, "In the Vanguard," written in the interest of the peace movement.

DICE SET LIFE SENTENCE.

Prisoner, Unable to Decide His Plea, Abides by the Fall.

After throwing dice to decide his plea, William Rooney, indicted as an habitual criminal, with a choice of a life sentence or one of ten years, took the life term in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. There was method in what some in court regarded as the man's madness, for intaking the longer sentence, Rooney saw hope that the Board of Pardons would parole him after he had served less than four years.

Rooney, it is said, has already spent many years behind prison bars. Recently he was arrested, charged with burglary in the third degree. The Grand Jury indicted him as a fourth offender. He pleaded guilty to the burglary charge. Explaining carefully to the man what the effect of either plea would be, Judge Fawcett gave Rooney his choice of pleading either as a second offender or as a fourth offender. Rooney took a little time to ponder the matter.

The possibility of a parole interested and tempted Rooney, although he felt that it might, indeed, be taking a very long chance. Unable to settle the question in his own mind, he borrowed a pair of dice and, while in jail, rolled them, that they might determine the matter for him. The dice indicated the life sentence. Rooney elected to abide by that and when he was arraigned he pleaded as a fourth offender with the air of one who had had a great weight lifted from his mind.

FRIEDMANN AT WHITE HOUSE

Wilson and Bryan Greet Him—Treats Fifty Consumptives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Before an audience of scientists, diplomatists, and public men Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann administered his tuberculosis treatment to-day to fifty patients under the auspices of the George Washington University Medical School. Dr. Friedmann had previously been received at the White House by President Wilson, who wished him success.

In spite of the public nature of the demonstration, the Public Health Service are as much in the dark as ever as to the real nature of Dr. Friedmann's serum. He explained to-night that he did not make its exact recipe known, because he feared it would be used in an imperfect form or by physicians and quacks who did not know how to apply it.

"I am a physician," he said, "and I protect my patients."

The Berlin physician denied that he feared the cure would become public property if its nature were disclosed, and insisted that he cared more for the suffering public than for his patent rights. In a week or two, he said, the nature of the serum would be disclosed to "those most interested," but whom such persons were he would not say. He left for Providence, R. I., to-night.

Among the public men whom Dr. Friedmann met here was Senator William Hughes of New Jersey, who said he was deeply interested and would do all he could to obtain a license for Dr. Friedmann to practice in the District of Columbia. Secretary Bryan was another witness of the demonstration and cordially greeted Dr. Friedmann.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

FIND MARTIN LIVED GAY LIFE IN LONDON

Police Say He Fell in Hands of Band of Swindlers, Adepts at Kidnapping.

BURNS AT WORK ON CASE

London Interested by American Detective Methods — Martin's Memphis Firm in a Receiver's Hands.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—The recovery of the opera hat of Joseph Wilberforce Martin of Memphis, Tenn., and the discovery of a thin gold evening dress watch chain provided new clues to-day for Scotland Yard to work upon in connection with the mystery of his disappearance twelve days ago.

Apart from the new features just mentioned, the mystery remains as deep as ever. A small army of detectives, including William J. Burns, who received cabled instructions from Mr. Martin's relatives to take up the case, is at work on the baffling problem. Besides Mr. Martin's pocketbook the police are now in possession of his opera hat, which the finder of the pocketbook left where he found it, not realizing its importance. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the discovery of the pocketbook, Thomas Salter, a boy employed in a brewery in Belvedere Road, noticed the hat lying where the original finder left it. The boy also left the hat, but when he informed one of the workmen in the brewery, he was told to go back and fetch it.

"On my return," said Salter, "I found, close to the opera hat, which was closed, a thin gold chain rolled in a small ball. It was the length of an ordinary watch chain, but the clasp at the end for the watch was missing. The opera hat I gave to one of our draymen, who said it would amuse his children. The chain I put in my pocket, but later in the day, after dinner, I put my hand in my pocket for it, and it had gone. I must have dropped it from my pocket."

Great importance is attached to the watch chain. So baffling is the mystery that the slenderest clue is of importance, and the loss of the chain is deplored.

Salter was taken to Scotland Yard, where he was closely examined. A photograph of Martin wearing his watch chain was shown to him, and he was asked to look at it through a powerful magnifying glass. By this means he was able to recognize the chain as the one which he had lost. It was a fine gold chain with small links, such as would be worn with evening dress.

The opera hat was recovered from the home of the drayman, whose children had thoroughly enjoyed playing with a novel toy which they could open by pressing a spring. It is now at Scotland Yard. In the lining of the crown is a circular mark of a burn, evidently caused by a cigar or cigarette. The hat has passed through so many hands that it is feared that nothing definite in the way of fingerprint evidence will be available.

An important point was established to-day by Capt. Prior, a friend of Mr. Martin. In an interview he said that the securities left on deposit by Mr. Martin in a City safe deposit vault, the receipt for which was found in the pocketbook, had not been touched and no inquiries had been made for them. This is important, for if Mr. Martin were still alive it is more than probable that he would make some inquiries regarding the property, which, it is understood, is of considerable value.

A very close search was made in the neighborhood in which the pocketbook was found for the slightest evidence of a struggle or of bloodstains; but, as over a week has passed since the police were made acquainted with the "find," all traces, if there ever were any, of the tragedy have been obliterated.

The river has been dragged without avail. Anyway, there is not one chance in a hundred of a body being found in the water in that neighborhood, for the force of the tide would carry it down toward the Pool. If Mr. Martin's body were thrown into the Thames there is greater likelihood of its discovery somewhere in the district made memorable and notorious by the exploits of Rogue Riderhood. The river police thereabouts have been warned to keep a strict lookout.

It was said at Scotland Yard to-day that the police were in possession of information giving a new and somewhat remarkable aspect to the mystery. The police found among Mr. Martin's property safe deposit papers showing that his life was heavily insured. One of the policies was for $40,000.

The Daily News learns that, more by his misfortune than his fault, Mr. Martin during his sojourn in London became acquainted with a number of plausible individuals, well dressed and well spoken, who make a livelihood by their wits. They are members of an international gang of card sharpers and "confidence tricksters" who have brought off many daring coups here and in the United States.

Whether Mr. Martin was aware of the nature of the persons whose haunts he was prevailed upon to visit is uncertain; but, whatever he knew about them, there is not the slightest doubt that they knew all that was to

Continued on Page 2.

ASKS OUR ENVOY'S RECALL?

Russia Said to Have Made Complaint Against Ambassador Guild.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 14.—According to a special dispatch from St. Petersburg the Russian Government has made a demand for the recall of the American Ambassador, Curtis Guild.

It is added that the Ambassador has already received two months' leave of absence from the United States Government.

The Ambassador, it is asserted, is charged with having exceeded his instructions in connection with the negotiations in regard to a renewal of the Russo-American Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The report that the Russian Government had asked that Ambassador Guild be recalled is not believed here. While no official of the State Department in a position to speak with authority could be seen to-night, knowledge of the treaty negotiation is regarded as discounting it.

Ambassador Guild has general instructions in regard to the new treaty, and it is the understanding here that several months ago he practically abandoned all idea of bringing negotiations with the Russian Foreign Office to a successful conclusion.

The Russian position is that as the United States abrogated the treaty, the initiative toward concluding a new convention must come from this government.

Ambassador Guild desires to be relieved as soon as possible and return to the United States, and it is known that President Wilson is meeting with great difficulty in finding any Democrat of prominence and wealth who is desirous of relieving Mr. Guild.

PROMISES TO OBEY BRIDE.

Magistrate Levy Pledges Bridegroom to Do His Wife's Bidding.

Armed with a marriage license, Thomas Evans of 142 East Twenty-third Street and Margaret Cook of 403 East Fifty-third Street, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and asked Magistrate Levy to marry them. The Magistrate consented, although he had never performed the marriage ceremony before.

After it was all over, he congratulated himself on the neatness with which he had officiated, till the strained looks of the witnesses led him to make inquiries. The he learned the truth.

He had pledged the bridegroom to love, honor, and obey his 19-year-old bride, and in the nervous tension of the occasion, Evans had given his promise.

"Well, said Magistrate Levy philosophically, "he'll have to obey her anyhow, so why shouldn't he promise it?

TAX ON MORGAN ESTATE.

State to Get $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 Under Inheritance Act.

ALBANY, April 14.—New York State will receive between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 in inheritance tax from the estate of J. P. Morgan, according to estimates made by the Controller's office to-day. The estimate is based on a report that the total estate will be about $100,000,000.

The graded Inheritance Tax law enacted in 1910 and amended in 1911 provides for an increased tax on estates of this character. It imposes on lineal bequests a tax of 1 per cent. up to $50,000, 2 per cent. up to $250,000, 3 per cent. up to $750,000, and 4 per cent. up to $1,000,000 and over. The tax is 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. where the bequests are to collaterals.

A reduction of 5 per cent. is allowed if the tax is paid within six months after the estate is appraised.

Because of the various enterprises in which Mr. Morgan was interested it will be necessary to employ several experts to appraise the estate.

NO BERGS IN THE SHIP LANES

Report of the Scotia After Three Weeks on the Grand Banks.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 14.—The British steamship Scotia, which has been commissioned to watch for ice in the North Atlantic during the Spring and early Summer months in conjunction with United States revenue cutters, put in here to-day for coal after a three weeks' tour of duty on the Grand Banks. Although ice has been reported at several points off the coast, the Scotia sighted no bergs in the steamship lanes. After replenishing her bunkers the Scotia will proceed northward until icebergs are encountered. The position of any icebergs encountered will be communicated to ocean liners, with such information as may be available as to the probable drift of the ice.

NAMES MRS. VANDERPOOL.

Mrs. Marie M. Dudley Answers Husband's Suit with Counter Charges.

In the hearing before Vice Chancellor Stevenson yesterday of the suit of Edward Dudley, a Camden lawyer, for a divorce from Mrs. Marie Mulock Dudley, Martin B. Conboy, lawyer for Mrs. Dudley, read an affidavit of James D. Carpenter, another lawyer for her, which set forth that George Schaeffer, formerly chauffeur for Dudley, had told Carpenter of meetings between Dudley and Mrs. Elizabeth Batelle Vanderpool of Saugerties, N. Y., a widow, and that Dudley had given Schaeffer money to go to California.

Mrs. Dudley's answer and cross-suit affidavits say Dudley visited Mrs. Vanderpool. Mr. Conboy said Schaeffer had returned from California to New York, and the morning session was adjourned to give Conboy an opportunity to bring Schaeffer to court. At the afternoon session Mr. Conboy said he had failed to get word to Schaeffer in time, although Schaeffer had called at Conboy's office yesterday, and the hearing was adjourned until Saturday.

YALE SOPHOMORES LINE UP.

Class Holds Mass Meeting in Fight on Senior Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 14.—The sophomore class at Yale has come out into the open in its fight to curb or abolish the senior societies. A mass meeting was held, and 200 members of the class attested to the strength of the movement. Until to-day the campaign has been confined to the circulation of a petition pledging the class members to refuse elections to the three senior societies next year unless certain reforms are brought about.

To-day the class voted to continue the campaign, and committees will be appointed to meet the college Faculty and representatives of the societies after the entire sophomore class has been canvassed for pledges. Chandler Bonnett of Springfield, Mass., leader of the class in scholarship, is one of the leaders in the movement.

POPE HAS VISION OF LONGER LIFE

Dead Sister Rosa Appears to Tell Him His Work Is Not Yet Ended.

HAS RALLIED WONDERFULLY

Doctors Now Say That He Will Recover if He Is Not Again Imprudent.

BULLETINS TAMPERED WITH?

Romans Believe the Vatican Officials Mutilate the Physicians' Reports as in the Last Illness of Leo XIII.

ROME, April 14.—After his afternoon sleep to-day it was observed that Pope Pius looked very bright and happy.

Although he was advised not to talk, he insisted on explaining how he had just awakened from a most wonderful dream. He seemed, he said, to have returned to his beloved Venice; he was in his Patriarchal gondola on the Grand Canal. Everything was blazing with sunlight, when suddenly, above St. Mark's, the sky opened and he saw a vision of his dead sister, Rosa, who, descending toward him, took his hand, saying:

"The moment has not yet come for you to join me. Your work is not yet finished."

Rosa Sarto died last Feb. 11.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, April 14.—Rome does not know what to believe in regard to the condition of the Pope. The bulletins are hopeful in tone, but there is more than a suspicion that they are regularly tampered with, and very few accept them at their face value.

It is certain, however, that Prof. Marchiafava was more cheerful to-day, and, though he would not commit himself in regard to the outcome of his Holiness's illness, he declared that the Pope was better and that he "might live to be a hundred years old."

The position of the physician to the Pope is not an easy one. Prof. Mazzoni, a man of world-wide reputation, was harshly criticised for his bulletins during the last illness of Leo XIII., and it was not learned until long afterward that these bulletins had been so mutilated by Cardinal Rampolla, then the Papal Secretary of State, that to medical men they were gibberish. Dr. Mazzoni's reputation suffered, and there is no doubt that Dr. Marchiafava is being subjected to similar treatment, though to a less serious degree. His bulletins are mutilated, the records of pulse, &c., being cut out, but at least they are not made a tissue of absurdities.

Angelo Sarto, the Pope's brother, who is Postmaster of a little town in the Province of Venezia, has again been summoned, but apparently he has decided not to make the journey to Rome until he is certain that the Pope is at the point of death. His arrival would mean that hope for his Holiness has been abandoned.

The Pontiff's nephew, a humble parish priest, is in Rome, and visited his uncle to-day.

Certain Cardinals can demand to be admitted to the Pope's presence, but they are not exercising their prerogative. Should the Pope die they would immediately be summoned, as their presence would be necessary.

ROME, April 14.—The Pope has rallied in a wonderful manner from the serious attack from which he suffered yesterday. He appeared to be on the point of death last night. The physicians' reports to-night indicate that the danger point, for the present at least, has been passed.

Dr. Andrea Amici paid a visit to the sick room shortly before midnight. Although the Pope's temperature had increased slightly, the doctor found the patient's general condition satisfactory. He administered a heart stimulant and shortly afterward the Pope went to sleep.

Throughout the day the temperature was normal, the pulse remained at about 85 and the respiration at 26. A considerable amelioration in the bronchial symptoms was evidenced by easier breathing and freedom for long periods from coughing.

In addition the Pope was able to take some nourishment, and he showed much interest in what was happening about him.

When Prof. Marchiafava allowed the Pontiff's nephew to enter the room there was an affecting scene. The frail and aged Pontiff and the young and robust priest embraced tenderly, the latter being unable to restrain his emotion at finding the Pope so changed physically.

Prof. Marchiafava to-night repeated his assurances that, if pr

a sign that there was no more fear of an attack of pneumonia.

At that time Prof. Marchiafava, on leaving the Pope's apartment after examining him, said: "I now really trust that the Pope's illness will have a favorable solution if it is possible to induce the patient to take proper care of himself."

At 5:20 P. M. it was stated that the condition of the Pope had remained stationary during the afternoon. His temperature had not risen, which was considered certain proof that there was no trace of pneumonia, and also of the certainty of the Pope's recovery unless there were complications or he was again imprudent.

Last night was the seventh since the first relapse suffered by the Pope, and the greatest anxiety had been caused by his increasing prostration and weakness, accompanied by a haggard appearance arising from malnutrition. It now appears that the access of coughing suffered by the Pope at about 11 o'clock last night, accompanied by the emission of a quantity of blood, greatly relieved the Pontiff and enabled him, as Cardinal Merry del Val thought it would do, to obtain that restoration which sleep gives. Rome had been thrown into a state of extreme depression at the announcement of this attack, and many thought the Pope had reached the last extremity, until Cardinal Merry del Val reassured them.

The Pope's physicians have become very clever in eluding would-be interviewers. They enter sometimes by one door and sometimes by another, and there are a great number of entrances to choose from. Thus, if they notice a group of journalists waiting before the great bronze door they go in by a side entrance. If they should happen to be caught by any one they are utterly noncommittal.

Inside the Vatican all is tranquil, and business seems to be proceeding as usual, in contrast to the time when Leo XIII. was on his death bed, when everything was brought to a standstill and great confusion reigned.

Tourists are allowed to visit the galleries of the Vatican, which need not be entered by the bronze door. That is closed to the public, but carriages drive up frequently conveying Cardinals, Ambassadors, and high prelates to inquire about the Pope's condition, read the latest bulletins, and, if possible, catch one of the doctors.

The persistent rain and cold weather, exceptionally rigid for this season in Rome, augment the difficulties of treating the Pope and render necessary the use of artificial heat, which he dislikes. Prof. Marchiafava, however, considers it indispensable to keep the temperature of the bedroom at 65 degrees.

The Pope to-day inquired about the Venetian pilgrims, and when he heard that they had left Rome expressed disappointment that he was unable to receive them. He referred to the bad weather and said he wished to pray for their safe arrival home.

Cardinal Copp, Archbishop of Breslau, is expected here soon. He has the highest veneration for the Pope, and, being deeply affected by the reports of the Pontiff's serious condition, desires, even if he cannot see him, to be near him in Rome.

VENETIANS PRAY FOR POPE.

Pilgrims Return from Rome and Great Crowd Asks for News.

TREVISO, April 14.—Bishop Longhi arrived home to-day with the Venetian pilgrims. He was met by a great crowd desirous of receiving direct news of the Pope.

The Bishop delivered an address, saying that the latest reports were most comforting and such as to exclude cause for alarm. "Everything gives rise to the hope," he said, "that the Holy Pontiff will overcome this grave crisis."

VENICE, April 14.—Pope Pius is venerated here, and the condition of his health is followed with the closest anxiety.

Special prayers for his recovery are being offered in St. Mark's and other churches.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL IN.

Has Rider Exempting Unions and Farmers from Trust Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, carrying a total of $116,000,000 for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1914, was introduced in the House of Representatives to-day by Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee in exactly the form which the measure was vetoed on March 4 last by ex-President Taft.

Mr. Taft disapproved the bill because it contained a paragraph proposing to exempt labor unions and farmers' associations from the anti-trust law. The rider providing that no part of the $300,000 appropriation for the enforcement of the Sherman law should be used in the prosecution of such unions or associations ex-President Taft regarded as "class legislation of the most vicious sort."

The introduction of the bill in its present form followed a conference which Representative Fitzgerald and Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, held with President Wilson on Saturday, and confirms the statement made in THE TIMES that President Wilson would sign the bill if it came to him in the form in which it was vetoed by ex-President Taft.

The Senate and the House will pass the bill without much ceremony, unless the unexpected happens, the present plan being for the House to put the bill through under a special rule. This is necessary because the House Appropriations Committee has not been organized.

BARS THE SECRET CAUCUS.

House Bill Requires All Party Conferences to be Open.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative Dick T. Morgan of Oklahoma, a hold-over Republican member, took the initiative to-day in the direction of ending the secret caucus by introducing a bill requiring all such conferences and similar meetings to be open to the public. It would only allow secret caucuses to be held by the consent of two-thirds of the members present, but would make it unlawful for a caucus or similar organization to attempt to bind a Senator or Representative "against his best judgment or contrary to the dictates of his conscience."

Representative Thetus W. Sims of Tennessee, a Democrat, introduced two resolutions having the same object in view. One provides that no Representative be appointed to any committee when his selection has been made by a secret party caucus. The other resolution prohibits the reporting or consideration of any measure that has been similarly approved.

ACT ON PIER PLANS SOON.

Smith Assures War Secretary That Preliminaries Are Making Headway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The pierhead question in New York is expected to reach a stage within a few days when the Secretary of War can approve a permanent plan for the improvement of the harbor there. A letter was received at the department to-day from Dock Commissioner R. A. C. Smith, stating that the plans for the long piers between Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh Streets has been prepared and would be submitted to the Engineer Board within a few days. It was also stated that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York had been called to meet at an early date to consider the plans and to serve notice as required by law for a public hearing on the matter.

Commissioner Smith assured Mr. Garrison that he would soon be able to reply to the Secretary's inquiry in regard to the progress being made in the matter to the satisfaction of the War Department.

TARIFF CUTS LIKED, WILSON IS ASSURED

Believes the Country Approves Them and That No Healthy Business Will Be Halted.

UNDERWOOD HAS A COLD

Worn Out by Pressure of Revision Work—Caucus Defeats Attempts to Change Agricultural Schedule.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Oscar W Underwood, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, is confined to his house in Washington with illness, and was not able to attend to-day's meeting of the Democratic caucus. His absence caused considerable concern to his colleagues in the House, despite assurances that his condition was not serious. He is said to have a severe cold and to be considerably worn out by the hard work he has done in connection with the preparation of the Tariff bill. There has been no sunshine in Washington for four days, steady rain coming down most of the time, and when to-day broke with a chilling drizzle Mr. Underwood's physician advised him to remain indoors.

President Wilson believes the Tariff bill meets the general approval of the country; that no healthy business will be interrupted, and that while in most cases the cost of living will not be immediately reduced, the consumer will feel at once the benefit of a reduction in the sugar duty.

These views were expressed to-day by the President in an open talk with newspaper men at the White House. He explained that his main reason for desiring a reduction on sugar was that the consumer deserved it.

The President said that arrangements by which prices were fixed would surely be made impossible when a truly competitive situation was created, and that the public would get the benefit very promptly in the case of sugar, because he knew competitive elements were ready to contest. Criticisms, he said, had been received from some perfectly legitimate interests, contending that the cuts in their cases were more than they could at present stand. Mr. Wilson said he did not see any ruinous cuts in the bill. He referred to the fact that members of the Ways and Means Committee had heard every person interested and that their judgments were based on those hearings.

It was suggested to the President that many Ohio Democrats in Congress felt that free wool would be ruinous to the wool industry. Mr. Wilson said he had been trying to inform himself as much as possible on that subject, but he did not feel that their fears were justified by facts. He remarked that he had heard only the other day that the price of wool was the same on both sides of the water.

In connection with the sugar tariff the President was asked if he thought sugar factories, both beet and cane, could operate under free sugar. He said that he certainly thought they could, remarking, with a smile, that the factories might shut down for effect for a time, but that they would open for business later.

The President said he hoped to open reciprocity negotiations with various countries as soon as the Tariff bill was passed.

In the absence of Mr. Underwood the management of the Tariff bill in the caucus devolved upon Representative Francis Burton Harrison of New York, second in rank on the committee. Schedule G, covering agricultural products, was the section of the bill considered by the caucus to-day. As it contained many items in which the agriculturalists are concerned, the members of the country districts had much to say about cattle, horses and mules, sheep, barley, oats, rice, and rye, the only items debated by the caucus. Slower progress was made to-day than in any previous session of the caucus. This was because of the meeting of the House, and when the caucus began a stiff fight was made against the committee's decision to place a duty of 10 per cent. on cattle. The caucus adopted one page of the bill and made no changes.

With only fifty-one pages of the bill approved out of a total of 218, it begins to look now as if the caucus will run into next week. The leaders all admit that if the bill can be completed in caucus by next Saturday night they will consider themselves fortunate. With the fights on the cotton and woolen schedules and various items in the schedule dealing with sundries and the free list yet to be considered and the income tax and the Administrative features of the bill untouched, there is every indication that more than a week will be required for the caucus to complete its action on the bill.

The fight on the wool schedule, led by the wool revolters from Ohio and other States, planned for Tuesday, will now probably be postponed until Wednesday. When the caucus adjourned to-night it had reached Paragraph 202, which proposes to place a duty of 10 cents a bushel on wheat. This item will be debated to-morrow.

Representative J. W. Logue, a new member from Pennsylvania, offered an amendment to-day to transfer cattle to the free list. The Underwood bill proposes to make the rate 10 per cent. ad valorem. Representatives Borland and Humphrey of Missouri and many other Representatives from country districts supported the Logue proposal, which was, however, defeated by vote of 122 to 81. The Missourians argued that if leather and hides, as well as meat, which were finished products from cattle, were to be transferred to the free list, cattle should be treated the same way.

Representative Kinkead of New Jersey moved to put sheep on the free list. The Underwood rate is 10 per cent. ad valorem on sheep, but meats derived from this animal are put on the free list. Representative Shackleford of Missouri, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, argued that the duties on sheep and meats should be equalized, that if the meats were to be free the animals should be treated similarly, but that if a duty were put on sheep, then there should be a corresponding duty on mutton. Contending that the farmer should be fairly treated in the consideration of the tariff, Representative Shackleford exclaimed: "I am for the rubes! We have got to look out for the rubes, and do something for the farmer." The Kinkead free sheep amendment was defeated by a vote of 62 to 98.

Representative Burke of South Dakota tried to have the Payne rates on barley and barley malt retained, instead of the rate on barley being reduced to 15 cents a bushel and the rate on barley malt to 25 cents a bushel.

"There are only a few Democrats left out in my country," shouted the South Dakota member. "If you cut the duty on barley and barley malt there won't be any Democrats left out there."

The caucus stood by the bill's rates on barley and barley malt.

When the oats item was reached Representative Raker tried, without success, to have a duty of one-half a cent a pound on that article. Representative Lazaro of Louisiana also tried to raise the rate on rice above that on one cent a pound proposed by the Underwood bill. His motion failed.

Thus far the only change made in the bill by the caucus has been the decision to shift shoe machinery to the free list instead of giving it a 25 per cent. duty, as originally proposed by the Ways and Means Committee.

SURE FUREY WAS SANE.

Architect Mott So Testifies in Contest to Break the Will.

The contest to break the will of the late Robert Furey, wealthy asphalt contractor and politician, before Surrogate Ketcham in Brooklyn, opened up yesterday when Charles T. Mott, an architect, and one of the two witnesses to the will, testified that Mr. Furey appeared to be in sound mind and good health and knew what he was doing when he affixed his signature to the will which ignored his relatives and named John Morrissey Gray, Democratic leader of the Eighth Assembly District, as sole heir to a fortune estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Seven relatives of Mr. Furey were represented by attorneys at the hearing. They are trying to have the will declared invalid on the ground of undue influence. After the testimony of this one witness Surrogate Ketcham adjourned the hearing until next Monday.

Mr. Mott, who lives at 911 President Street, said he had known Mr. Furey for six years. He said he had met him practically every day for three months before Sept. 13, 1912, when the will was made. He said he played cards almost nightly with Mr. Furey at the Montauk Club, where the latter lived for several years before he died. He said that his witnessing of the will was purely accidental.

"On the evening of Sept. 13, 1912," said the witness, "I entered the reading room of the Montauk Club and there saw Mr. Furey, Arthur Quinn, the other subscribing witness, and Mr. Byrne. Mr. Furey waved a paper at me and beckoned to me to come over to the table. He said: 'Mott, I want you to witness my signature to this paper. It's my last will and testament, and I want you and Quinn to sign it.' Thereupon he affixed his signature, and when he had done so he remarked: 'That doesn't look like the signature of a dying man, does it?'"

"Was Mr. Gray there—John Morrissey Gray?" asked Attorney Edward J. Byrne, who appeared for Mr. Gray.

"I don't know Mr. Gray," answered the witness. "I never saw him in my life until this morning, when he was pointed out to me in court. No, he wasn't there that night."

"Did Mr. Furey appear to be under any restraint when he signed the will and you and Mr. Quinn subscribed to it?"

"Decidedly not."

"Did he appear to be of sound mind?" was another question.

"Absolutely."

Mr. Gray was in court.

Those who are trying to prevent him from getting Mr. Furey's wealth are Gen. Furey, the only surviving brother of the testator and nearest of kin; Grace and Mary Furey, grandnieces, and Robert, William F., James E., and Francis J. Furey, nephews.

SAW MAN FALL IN RIVER.

Sergt. McCarthy Dived Five Times for Him, but Could Not Save Him.

Sergt. McCarthy of the Harbor Squad, as he was passing the foot of East Thirtieth Street in a police launch yesterday afternoon, saw a man who had been sitting on a stringpiece of that pier fall into the river. He immediately went to his rescue, and after diving five times near the place where the man had fallen and failing to find the body he returned to the launch, got into some dry clothes, and grappled for the body.

After an hour's work he found it about ten feet from the pier. It was that of a man about 50 years old, five feet four inches tall, and weighing 125 pounds, and with sandy gray hair and mustache. He was attired in a blue serge overcoat, black trousers, green vest, black satin hose and shoes, and a white skirt. Six brass keys were found in his pockets.

AFTER $100,000,000 FROM STANDARD OIL

Continued from Page 1.

Messrs. Archbold and Folger, now Presidents of the two principal Standard Oil Companies, who each own 10,798 shares of the total capital of 24,500 shares. Mr. Sealy owns 800 shares.

The $3,500,000 bonds of the company underwent mystifying changes of ownership, which took them to Europe and back again. These bonds were traced in the Wears-Pierce case step by step, with the final disclosure that a short time before the facts were established most of them had found lodgment as follows: John D. Rockefeller, $2,400,000; Charles W. Harkness, $400,000; Charles M. Pratt, $200,000, and Lewis Cass Ledyard, $400,000.

Says Dissolution Wasn't Real.

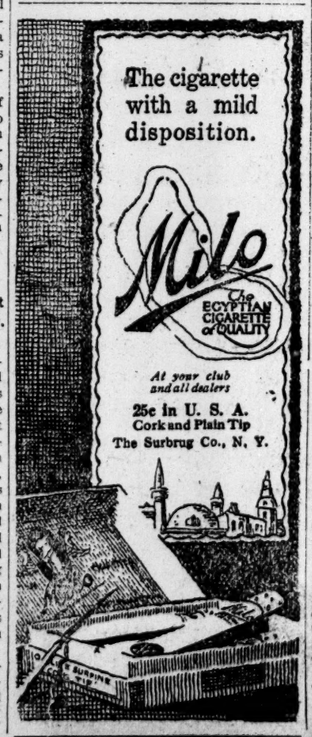
The present suit by the State of Texas is based on the contention that the dissolution of the two former subsidiaries of the trust was not in good faith, and that, in the form of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, the properties are still in the hands of the Standard Oil people. It goes further and contends that the Standard Oil Trust is still in existence, and that the Magnolia Company is its Texas branch. The Corsicana Petroleum Company, mentioned in the suit, is an offshoot of the Magnolia Company.

The petition of the Attorney General of Texas alleges that there is maintained at 26 Broadway "an organization" comprising John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold, and a number of others named, "which has succeeded in bringing under its direction and control and is now controlling a large number of corporations engaged in the business of buying and selling oil, who, but for this control, would be competing companies for such business and who could and would be competing companies for that business in the State of Texas." Some of the companies alleged to be so controlled are the Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of New York, National Transit Company, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of Ohio, Standard Oil of Kentucky, Continental Oil Company, Magnolia Petroleum Company, and the Corsicana Petroleum Company.

The Attorney General says these and other companies are controlled "by said organization and persons, with the acquiescence and consent of said companies, and with the consent of defendant companies and all of their officers and stockholders." All competition between them is destroyed, he says, certain parts of the United States are assigned to the respective companies for the exclusive pursuit of the business in which they are engaged, and the Magnolia and Corsicana Companies are permitted to do business in Texas while all other companies "under said control" are excluded from Texas.

The control, he says, is exercised in various ways; where the subsidiaries are not owned and controlled by the New Jersey and New York companies or one of them, either through the ownership of stock by the different members of the Board of Directors of the two companies or by some person selected by them to hold it for the benefit of "the parties to the herein set-out conspiracy and conspiracies."

This situation is declared to be in violation of the Texas anti-trust law in several respects and to result in restraint of trade and the fixing of prices.



BLOW TO TAMMANY IN WILSON'S CHOICE

Polk and Marshall to Get Best Two Places Here, and Neither a Supporter of the Wigwam.

FRANK L. POLK, COLLECTOR

H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney — Both Southern Men.

It became evident yesterday that Tammany Hall could expect little from the Wilson Administration in Federal patronage when it became known that President Wilson had offered the choicest two offices, so far as New York City is concerned, to independent Democrats. Frank L. Polk, a lawyer and former Chairman of the New York Civil Service Commission, had the post of Collector of Customs of New York to succeed William Loeb, Jr., offered to him, and H. Snowden Marshall, also a lawyer and member of the firm of O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall of 37 Wall Street, was asked to take the United States District Attorneyship to succeed Henry A. Wise. Both men have accepted.

It also was made clear that the President was determined to continue his policy of appointing Southern men to office. Mr. Marshall was born in Baltimore and his father served under Gen. Lee in the Confederate Army. Though Mr. Polk is a New Yorker, his father was born in Tennessee and also fought for the Confederate cause. The appointment of both men will be a blow to Tammany for the organization had looked hungrily at the jobs and worked hard for its own candidates. The only satisfaction the organization will get out of it is that John K. Sague, former Mayor of Poughkeepsie, was turned down for the Collectorship. Mr. Sague's name was the only other one seriously considered by the President for the office, and Tammany fought him tooth and nail because of his activity against Charles F. Murphy.

Putting the best face possible on the situation, Tammany leaders said yesterday that they were satisfied with the selection of Mr. Polk, but they could not ignore the fact that the organization was not consulted regarding either his or Mr. Marshall's appointment, and that for two years, in 1909 and 1910, Mr. Polk was a member of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, the organization of Independent Democrats organized by Thomas Mott Osborne, the implacable foe of Boss Murphy, and that he is not a member of the Tammany organization in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, where he lives. Mr. Marshall is an enrolled Democrat, but he has never been active in the organization, always being classed as independent. The outlook is that Tammany will have slender pickings even in the minor jobs of the two departments.

It was remembered yesterday that Mr. Polk was named as President of the Municipal Civil Service Board by Mayor McClellan at the time when McClellan was at the height of his quarrel with Murphy. He was appointed in July, 1907, and succeeded Alfred J. Talley, a law partner of former Corporation Counsel Delany, who resigned at the Mayor's request. He served in the commission until the end of McClellan's term and resigned on Dec. 31, 1909. While connected with the commission he instituted new methods and put the commission on a complete business basis. His disciplinary methods in overseeing examinations gained him the favor of all advocates of civil service reform. One of Mayor McClellan's last acts in office was to appoint Mr. Polk to the School Board.

Since his retirement from that, Mr. Polk has kept in touch with public affairs through the Bureau of Municipal Research, of which he is Treasurer and Director. He is also Secretary and a Trustee of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and a trustee of several hospitals. Mr. Polk's father is Dr. William Mecklenburg Polk, Dean of the Medical School of Cornell University and President of the Academy of Medicine. His grandfather was Leonidas Polk, the "Fighting Bishop." His family is the same as that of President Polk, but the relationship is very distant.

Mr. Polk was born in New York on Sept. 23, 1871. He studied at Cutler's School and Groton and was graduated from Yale, class of '94, and from the Columbia Law School in 1897. Since then he has practiced law in New York, with the exception of a short time during the Spanish war, when he served in Porto Rico as a member of Troop A. and as assistant quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Ernst. He is a member of the Bar Association and of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, University, Yale, Brook, Downtown, Meadow Brook, and Turf and Field Clubs. He is a member of the law firm of Alexander, Watriss & Polk of 32 Nassau Street. He married Miss Elizabeth Sturgis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, and lives at 129 East Thirty-sixth Street.

Discussing his selection yesterday Mr. Polk admitted that his political sponsor was William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury. He said he had never sought the office and had written to no one on the subject.

H. Snowden Marshall was born on Jan. 15, 1870. He is the son of Col. Charles Marshall, who was Military Secretary to Gen. Lee in the civil war and was with Lee when the Confederate General met Gen. Grant at the close of the war to arrange peace terms. He was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1890 and the University of Maryland in 1894. In 1904 he was appointed United States District Attorney of Maryland, the only public office he ever held. He resigned in 1908 and moved to New York. He married Miss Isabel C. Stiles of Savannah, Ga., in 1900. He lives at 128 East Sixtieth Street.

LYNCH AS PUBLIC PRINTER.

President Wilson to Give Post to Head of Typographers' Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—James M. Lynch of Syracuse, N. Y., President of the International Typographical Union, has been chosen for the office of Public Printer of the United States. There has been a keen contest for the place. Delegations urging other candidates on the attention of President Wilson learned from him to-day that he had practically concluded to appoint Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch's indorsements were of the highest character and indicate him to be an able executive.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 14.—"I have not made application for the appointment as Public Printer, but I understand friends have been busy in my behalf," James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union said to-day. "If the appointment is made I will be very glad to accept it."

BRITAIN ACCEPTS PAGE.

Senate to Have New Ambassador's Nomination To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Great Britain has formally responded to the American inquiry as to the acceptability of Walter H. Page as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Mr. Page is persona grata to the British Government, and his nomination will be sent to the Senate by President Wilson to-morrow.

SOCIAL WARDENS AT VASSAR

New System of Government to be Installed Next Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 14.—There is to be a new system of social government at Vassar College next Fall. There will be a Principal or Head Warden, who will have assistant wardens governing the various halls forming the college group.

The Head Warden will supervise all matters pertaining to the entertainment of guests, and will represent the associate wardens in the Faculty, and an assistant warden will be the social head of each house and will act as counsellor to those residing there. The wardens will form a committee to determine the general rules that shall govern the social life of the students.

FIND MARTIN LIVED GAY LIFE IN LONDON

Continued from Page 1.

be known about him—his wealth, his movements, his habits. The Daily News adds that this choice little coterie, one of whose ornaments was a handsome, alluring woman of the "Chicago May" type, has accomplished many daring things, but that the leading members are too well known to the police to go as far as it might be suggested that they went in the case of Mr. Martin. They would stop short of murder, but in the art of kidnapping they are past masters, having at their head a clever director who has organized and brought to a successful conclusion some very daring adventures in blackmail and the allied arts.

William J. Burns told THE NEW YORK TIMES's correspondent that he did not take up the search for Mr. Martin until to-day, and that he soon found several supposed clues which caused him to order all his operatives on the Continent, particularly in France and Belgium, to join the search. To-night these clues had resulted in nothing, and he took a gloomier view of the situation, although he said he believed the mystery would be cleared up shortly. He said:

"I have not been in communication with Scotland Yard because my only authority to work on the case is a message received late last night from Mr. Martin's brother in Memphis. This was hardly enough warrant for me to go to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and ask for their facts or to be allowed to co-operate, so I am waiting for more authoritative credentials through the United States Embassy.

"In the meantime I am taking an intense private interest in the matter, and have all my European operatives working. One thing I know—it is not a case of suicide.

"In courtesy to Scotland Yard I must not discuss any clues, for the London police are officially in charge of the case, and I believe they are fully able to solve the problem. There are many theories, but to me it looks more like an American than a British job—that is, if it is foul play and not the desire of the man to hide himself. It is difficult to conceal a body, so it would seem more likely that Martin is on the Continent than at the bottom of the Thames.

"The finding of the hat and wallet near the Embankment might have been staged. Martin's friends are all confident that he is alive. All I can say is that I hope so."

Public interest is greatly aroused by Mr. Burns's entry into the case, and the papers devote columns to the question of American versus English detective methods, commenting particularly and favorably on Mr. Burns's open way of telling all that he thinks the public should know, but "affably telling nothing vital" which might harm the prospects of a solution, compared with the "no information whatever" methods of Scotland Yard.

LONDON, April 14.—"The finding of Mr. Martin's hat and watch chain somewhat deepens the mystery and convinces me more than ever that they were not placed where they were found by murderers or thieves," said Supt. McCarthy, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard. He added:

"It is unlikely that murderers would carry a hat from the scene of a murder, nor do they usually leave anything of value, such as a gold chain, behind, and take the watch which was hanging to it. Besides, Martin, from the description of him given by his friends, would be unlikely to visit the neighborhood where the things were found. It is one of the roughest parts of London, and the people who live there are not the kind a well-to-do American would be likely to meet.

"We have received hundreds of reports that Martin has been seen since his disappearance, but no reliance can be placed on any of them. Likewise many cabmen have called who believe they drove Martin from the club where he parted from his friends, but in each case it was proved that the claimant was not the cabman wanted. Most of those who have reported were doubtless attracted by the reward, which has been increased now to $3,000 by a friend of Mr. Martin in London.

"As to the body being thrown over the bridge, that is impossible. A policeman patrolls the Hungerford foot bridge, which is very narrow, night and day, and he did not see a man in a dress suit cross on the night in question, nor any well-dressed person who would attract attention."

In an earlier statement Supt. McCarthy said he was convinced that Martin was alive.

The London police are usually inclined to scout the theory of murder in cases of disappearance, but on this occasion they seem to be sincere in believing that Mr. Martin is not dead.

What is giving the police the greatest amount of worry is the failure of the cabman to appear. If Martin did leave the club in a cab, of which the door porter is none too certain, the big rewards offered would, it is thought, tempt the cabman to give all the available information to the police, but latterly there have been several cases in which this has not been done, and this has made the police incline to the view that a few crooks have gone into cabdriving, as in other large cities.

Chief Inspector Ward has been placed in charge of the case and has the assistance of all the available men of Scotland Yard.

All the big hotels in London have been visited without any light being thrown on the case, and the police are now making a house-to-house search among the small hotels and lodging and boarding houses in the city. They are also working on the theory that Mr. Martin has left the country, and for purposes of his own is keeping his movements secret.

The pocketbook and opera hat might have been thrown from the window of a car of some train which had just left Charing Cross station, according to the police. Desperate criminals, the police believe, would have destroyed them, for had Mr. Martin's disappearance been reported immediately these two articles would have given the police an immediate view on which to work.

The only credit Mr. Martin ever had at a London bank was exhausted on a previous visit, but it is believed that he carried credit notes. An American insurance company in which Mr. Martin is insured for $40,000 cabled to-day for information.

The police have not yet opened the missing man's safe deposit box, as a number of formalities have to be gone through before this is possible.

The police are making a searching investigation into the report that Martin was a heavy player at "chemin de fer" in the fashionable gambling dens which he is known to have frequented.

W. J. Burns has been retained by the Martin family to investigate the mystery. He is working quite independently of the Scotland Yard officials. He is using his own European agents and following his own lines. He has only two theories—one that Martin is hiding voluntarily or involuntarily, and the other that he lies at the bottom of the Thames. He scouts the idea of suicide and thinks it likely that Scotland Yard will solve the mystery within a couple of days.

Mr. Burns's agents on the Continent have been instructed to make a careful search for Mr. Martin, especially in Paris and Brussels. Although the American detective declined to state the reason for his belief in the theory that Martin had gone to the Continent, either voluntarily or involuntarily, he placed great emphasis on the search there.

J. Lockhart Anderson, a friend of Mr. Martin, is also employing private detectives, and expresses the belief, together with other friends, that Martin's disappearance is only temporary.

RECEIVER FOR MARTIN FIRM.

Action Taken to Protect Creditors During the Search.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 14.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed before United States Commissioner Grant Mathews late this afternoon by the Martin-Phillips Company, of which Joseph Wilberforce Martin, who has been missing in London for more than a week, is the President. D. F. Elliot was named as receiver.

The firm's liabilities, according to the petition which was signed by F. P. Phillips, Vice President, are $408,611.91, and the assets $430,185.40 and much valuable real estate.

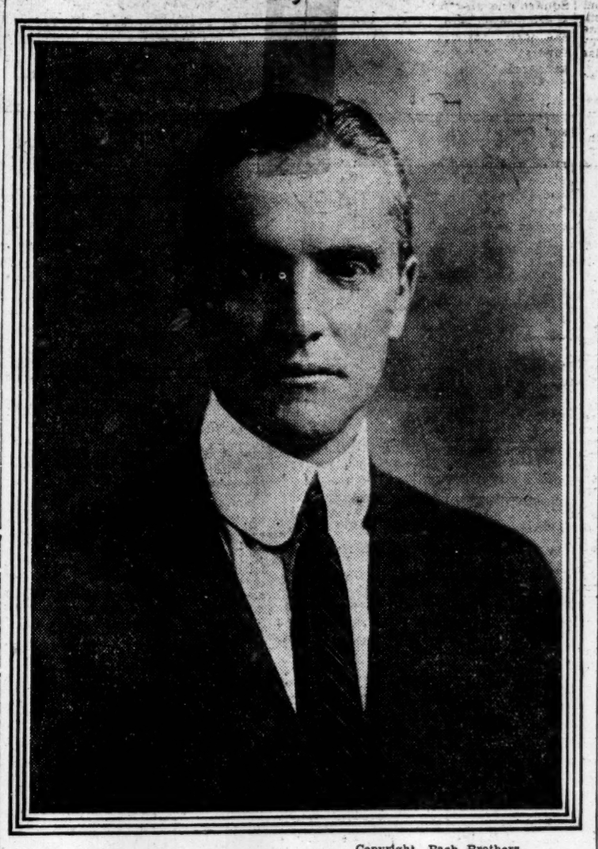
According to Mr. Phillips, the filing of the petition was merely a precautionary measure to protect the firm's interests during the hunt for the missing President.

The Martin-Phillips Company was incorporated under the laws of Tennessee in August, 1908, with a capital stock of $100,000. The capital has never been increased. Previously the firm was in existence under the name of Martin & Phillips. In recent years the incorporation has extended the scope of its activities and established a chain of stores in various points in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Mr. Phillips stated to-night that one reason for the petition was the fact that a large amount of paper was due to be paid by the concern, and required the missing President's signature. For this reason until something definite is learned of Joseph Martin's whereabouts the business of the firm is at a standstill. Napoleon Hill Martin, a brother of the missing man, and Martin Dunscombe, a nephew, left Sunday night for New York and will sail Tuesday for London.

"Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 12, averaged 13.52 cents per pound."—Adv.

Frank Lyon Polk.



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Chosen by the President to be Collector of the Port of New York.

TWO HIT BY AUTO CROSSING STREET

Owner of Injured Car Says a Wild Taxicab Struck Them After Collision with Him.

COUPLE SENT TO HOSPITAL

Miss Penfield Injured Internally and Her Arm Broken—Mr. Boryne's Skull Fractured.

Edward Boryne of 138 West Forty-second Street and Miss Cornelia S. Penfield of 417 West 123d Street were struck and thrown twenty feet by an automobile as they were crossing Broadway at 120th Street at 10 o'clock last night.

When Patrolman Blachette of the West 125th Street Station reached the corner three automobiles were standing by to give relief, but none of them, according to the story of their occupants, had been responsible for the accident, and the only man who volunteered as a witness, John Schumacher of 1,760 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, told of a taxicab which had run into the two pedestrians and sped on east in 120th Street, without even slowing up and without giving any one a chance to catch the license number.

Mr. Boryne and Miss Penfield were taken in other motors to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where the surgeons found both critically injured. Besides a broken arm Miss Penfield had been injured internally and Mr. Boryne's skull was fractured.

Schumacher's car, when Blanchette arrived, was standing on the sidewalk, with one of its front lamps badly wrenched. According to his report, he and his friend, John Delaney, a lawyer of 196 Nassau Street, had been driving down Broadway in Mr. Schumacher's touring car, when, as they approached 120th Street, they saw ahead of them the speeding taxicab. There was danger of an immediate collision, and in order to avert this, Schumacher says, he turned sharply to the left and ran up onto the sidewalk.

This manoeuvre was successful and the collision was averted. The taxicab whizzed by, and almost immediately after passing them knocked down Mr. Boryne and Miss Penfield and drove off at full speed. P. J. Tierney, Jr., of Franklin Avenue, New Rochelle, driving past in his father's car, halted and turned his machine into an ambulance to carry Mr. Boryne to the hospital, while still another car did the same service for Miss Penfield.

Patrolman Blanchette went the rounds of the neighborhood, making inquiries regarding the taxicab of which Mr. Schumacher had spoken, but failed to find any one else who had seen it. Both the injured persons remained unconscious, so that their report of the accident could not be told.

AUTO UPSETS; ONE DEAD.

William Kelly of Bloomfield Had Been Driving at 73 Miles an Hour.

The motorman of a trolley car that was making its way from Jersey City to Newark early last evening along the Kearny Turnpike beyond the Hackensack Bridge threw on the brakes and brought his car to a halt within a few feet of an overturned automobile. Motorman and conductor, with lanterns held high, jumped out and found two men pinned beneath the wreck of the machine.

One, William Kelly of 3 Berkely Heights Park, Bloomfield, died before they could get him to St. Francis's Hospital in Jersey City. The other was Richard Burns of 301 West 121st Street, Manhattan. He lies critically injured at St. Michael's Hospital in Newark. The speedometer of the auto showed that it had been running along the turnpike at the rate of seventy-three miles an hour when it overturned.

Burns and Kelly were old friends, and were bound for the Kelly home in Bloomfield for dinner. An Erie Railroad tower watchman, who saw the accident, said that Kelly was driving and had taken to the tracks because of the heavy roads at that point. The upset appeared to have been caused by a skid at a sharp turn.

SMILES AS HE IS ACCUSED.

Commissioner Newburger Hears Summons for Himself Demanded.

John Langer of 188 Suffolk Street appeared before Magistrate Krotel in Essex Market Court yesterday and asked for a summons for Third Deputy Police Commissioner Harry W. Newburger. A man sat beside the Magistrate and smiled. He was Commissioner Newburger himself.

"Why do you want a summons?" asked Magistrate Krotel.

"Because Commissioner Newburger stationed a policeman on my premises without legal right," replied the applicant.

It was explained that the police had suspected Langer's place at one time as a gambling resort, and then Magistrate Krotel said that he could not issue a summons.

"But if you have any grievance," he added, "you can go to see Police Commissioner Waldo, or perhaps the Third Deputy Police Commissioner himself."

KEEP TO 1 O'CLOCK CLOSING

Verdict for Cafe Owner Does Not Change Cabaret System.

Despite a decision handed down yesterday afternoon in Special Sessions apparently counteracting the Mayor's 1 o'clock closing orders for cabarets, all of the restaurateurs and proprietors of cabaret shows along the Gay White Way and in the byways closed promptly one hour after midnight this morning. There was only one place regarding which the police were in doubt until the very last minute.

The decision which started the rumor of a general disregarding of the Mayor's order was one which acquitted Daniel F. Shea of 757 Seventh Avenue and Jesse Clayton, a bartender, of 528 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, of violating the liquor tax law at the former's café at 759 Seventh Avenue on the morning of Nov. 23 last.

There was not a restaurant man along Broadway who had not heard about the decision when a TIMES reporter visited the various restaurants and cafés during the evening. Only one said that he was undecided as to what he would do.

"I'll make up my mind at 1 o'clock," he said.

Capt. William H. Sullivan of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station heard of this case, and shortly before 1 A. M. he appeared near the restaurant, which is near Columbus Circle. With him were a number of plainclothes detectives of Inspector Dwyer's staff. The demonstration had the desired effect, for the restaurant closed its doors promptly on the hour, and an inspection showed that none of the diners remained in the restaurant.

WON'T PRINT HEARST ATTACK

House Keeps Onslaught on Wilson Out of Congressional Record.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative Willis, Republican, asked the House to-day to print in The Congressional Record a published letter by William R. Hearst condemning President Wilson's personal appearance before Congress in joint session on April 8 to read his address.

Several Democrats sprang to their feet and objected, and the letter was not received.

"We'll get it in later all right," said Republican Leader Mann, shaking his forefinger at the Democratic side of the House.

Advertisement of
JOHN DAVID
Edited by Brunnach

THAT a boulder, poised in space, drops—that "Christmas comes but once a year"—that you're doomed to "strap-hang" in the Subway after six—such solemn self-evidence you *take for granted*. That Stein-Bloch Clothes are "all-wool" we never even "peep" about. We leave such pompous piffle to the "slate-and-sums" clothier who cries in an I-dare-you-to-deny-it voice—"*Twice six is twelve—ha!*"

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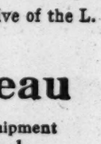
If "Christmas comes but once a year," so do *Onyx Hosiery Special Sale Days*. Today and to-morrow—regular 50c. Silk Lisle Half-Hose and 50c. Pure Silk Half-Hose—

3 pairs for $1



JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

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Especially in rock, excavations cost the owner and builder a pretty penny. Kewanee Firebox Steam Boilers are designed for heating purposes, and do not require deep pits.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
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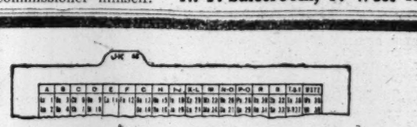

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MR. MORGAN BURIED JUST AS HE WISHED

Simplicity Marks St. George's Services, Attended by Leading Men of Nation.

BIG CROWD OUTSIDE CHURCH

Covered with Roses, Coffin Is Taken to Hartford—Interred Beside Parents—Monarchs Send Tributes.

The funeral of J. Pierpont Morgan was held yesterday morning in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square and Sixteenth Street, of which Mr. Morgan was for many years Senior Warden. Extreme simplicity marked the services, which were conducted by the Bishops of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the Rev. Karl Reiland, the rector of the church. The instructions as to the kind of funeral he wished, written down by Mr. Morgan himself months before his death, were followed out to the letter. There was no eulogy of the dead, and, with the exception of the solo "Calvary," all the music was from the Protestant Episcopal Hymnal.

The church was crowded, and outside in Stuyvesant Square a great crowd gathered to watch the arrival and departure of the funeral procession. The police maintained lines, behind which those without cards of admission to the church were compelled to stand. Immediately after the services in St. George's the body was taken to Hartford, Conn., where it was buried in the afternoon. The Bishops of Massachusetts and Connecticut accompanied the body to Hartford and conducted the services at the grave.

Assemblage in St. George's.

It is certain that St. George's never held a more distinguished or representative assemblage than the one which went there to pay a last tribute to the man who had been universally regarded as the greatest figure in finance that this country had ever produced. The world of business and finance was represented by its most prominent men; science, art, and religion were represented by many commanding figures, and politics sent a host of its leaders in National and State and local affairs.

There was not a pew in the church which was not taxed to the utmost. But there were no persons in the aisles, the number of those present being about 1,500, the maximum seating capacity of St. George's. Around the chancel there was banked a magnificent display of floral tributes to Mr. Morgan's memory, including offerings from the German Emperor, the King of Italy, and the Governments of France and Italy. Splendid as was this floral display, only a very few of the offerings that were received at the Morgan home were sent to St. George's. The rest went to St. Luke's, the Lying-In, and the French Hospitals.

Tributes from Two Monarchs.

In the middle aisle, just in front of the chancel rail, stood a great cross of white roses. On the right of the cross were wreaths and crosses and other set pieces made of orchids, roses, violets, and lilies of the valley. There was a wonderful wreath of American Beauty roses, the green, white, and red ribbon that decorated it showing that it was the gift of the King of Italy. A tiny stream of red, white, and blue that held together a great spray of palm leaves indicated the gift of France. The tribute of Emperor William of Germany was a spray of palm leaves, with silk streamers ending in golden tassels. There was a garland of violets from Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain, a wreath of lilies of the valley and orchids from the Italian Government, and a wreath of palm leaves from a tree planted by George Washington, brought from Washington by Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, wife of one of the pallbearers. At the ends of the galleries overlooking the chancel were clustered great quantities of American Beauty roses. Delicate Jacqueminot roses, the favorite flower of Mr. Morgan, were also largely in evidence.

Among the flowers sent to the Morgan Library was an immense sheaf of lilies, knotted with white satin ribbon, embroidered with the golden fleur-de-lys of the royal house of Bourbon, and held together by the coronet of the Princes and Princesses of France. F. Cunliffe-Owen, in compliance with cabled instructions from Prince Ferdinand of France, Duc de Montpensier, represented him at the funeral, and also arranged for the floral tribute in behalf of the Prince.

The Church Fills Early.

The doors to the church were opened to ticket holders at 8:30 A. M., and by 9 o'clock the church was two-thirds full. An hour later all the pews with the exception of those reserved for the members of the Morgan family and the pallbearers were occupied.

Among the first to enter the church were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mrs. Rockefeller. With them was ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, father of Mrs. Rockefeller. Soon after the Rockefellers Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, widow of the great railroad man, arrived. Others following shortly afterward were William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, the Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, who represented the Italian King, and was accompanied by the Military and Naval Attachés of the embassy; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church; Canon P. T. Little of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and Giacomo Fara-Forni, Italian Consul General in New York.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock the hearse conveying the body of Mr. Morgan arrived in front of the Stuyvesant Square entrance to the church. In the vestibule waiting were the members of the Morgan family and the pallbearers, headed by Senator Root and Joseph H. Choate.

Ten undertakers' assistants carried the coffin into the church. It was completely hidden beneath a great blanket of Jacqueminot roses, with a small cluster of white roses woven in near the head of the coffin.

Walking slowly behind the coffin came the men and boys of the united choirs of St. George's, and after them Bishops Lawrence, Brewster, and Greer, and the clergy of the church, headed by Dr. Reiland, the rector. As Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts slowly preceded up the centre aisle he read aloud: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."

Behind Bishop Lawrence were Bishop Brewster of Connecticut and Bishop Greer of New York. Following Dr. Reiland were the Rev. John F. Hamaker, the Rev. John F. Scott, and the Rev. Thomas E. Calvert.

The Pallbearers.

The pallbearers appeared next, Senator Root and Mr. Choate walking together, and after them, in the order named, George S. Bowdoin and Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert W. de Forest and Henry Fairfield Osborn, George F. Baker and Robert Bacon, Judge Elbert H. Gary and Dr. James W. Markoe, and ex-Mayor Seth Low and Morton S. Paton.

The Morgan family, Mrs. Morgan clinging to the arm of her son, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., the new head of the family, followed the pallbearers. Besides Mrs. Morgan and Mr. Morgan were Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William P. Hamilton, Miss Anne T. Morgan, the three daughters of Mr. Morgan; Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Junius S. Morgan, H. L. Satterlee, William P. Hamilton, Pierpont Hamilton, Laurens Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Miss Helen M. Hamilton, Miss Jane Morgan, Miss Frances Morgan, Harry Morgan, Miss Eleanor Satterlee, Miss Mabel Satterlee, Mrs. J. K. Warren, J. J. Morgan, Miss Caroline Morgan, and Miss Sarah Morgan.

As soon as the coffin had been carried within the chancel and the family and pallbearers had been seated in the front pews reserved for them the combined choir of 115 voices sang the funeral chant from the Thirty-ninth and Ninetieth Psalms.

Hymn That Morgan Asked For.

The choir next sang the hymn "Asleep in Jesus," one of the three that had been requested in the funeral memorandum left by Mr. Morgan. In the singing of this hymn the congregation joined. The lesson from I. Corinthians, XV., was read by Dr. Reiland, after which the creed and prayers were said by Bishop Greer, and then the solo "Calvary" was rendered by Harry Burleigh, the negro baritone of St. George's. Bishop Brewster pronounced the Benediction.

As the coffin was borne from the church the choir rendered the recessional, "For All Thy Saints." As soon as the guests had left the church it was stripped of the floral decorations and they were placed in automobiles to be taken to the Grand Central Station, where they were sent on to Hartford on the Morgan funeral special.

All of the Vestry of St. George's were present at the services, except R. Fulton Cutting, the Junior Warden, who is in Europe. They were William Foulke, Seth Low, Henry W. Munroe, H. H. Pike, John Seely Ward, Dr. Markoe, Charles S. Brown, William E. Curtis, Wolcott G. Lane, and John Reichert, Clerk of the Vestry.

The Delegations.

Here is a list of the representatives of the organizations and other bodies present:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Alexander E. Orr, Welding Ring.
Thomas A. Edison, Isaac N. Seligman,
John Claflin, George B. Cortelyou,
T. De Witt Cuyler, George F. Baer,
Frank K. Sturgis, Augustus D. Juilliard,
Andrew Carnegie, John I. Waterbury,
James G. Cannon, Henry Clews,
Mortimer L. Schiff, E. H. Outerbridge,
Darwin P. Kingsley, Sereno S. Pratt.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
Edward T. Stotesbury, Arthur E. Newbold,
Charles Steele, William H. Porter,
Henry P. Davison, Thomas W. Lamont,
Temple Bowdoin, Horatio G. Lloyd.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.
George F. Baker, J. S. Alexander,
F. A. Vanderlip, Benjamin Strong, Jr.,
L. E. Pierson, Fred E. Farnsworth.
A. H. Wiggin,

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
W. W. Finley, H. B. Spencer,
Cola D. Andrews, Alfred P. Thom,
Fairfax Harrison, R. D. Lankford.

AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME.
William R. Mead, The Rev. A. P. Stokes,
William A. Boring, Jr., Breck Trowbridge,
C. Grant La Farge, Andrew F. West.
Herbert Adams,
E. H. Blashfield,

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.
Henry C. Frick, George H. Taylor,
Emory S. Lyon, Walter E. Frew,
Gates W. McGarrah, Thomas L. Watson,
Charles H. Sabin, Chauncey M. Depew,
George R. Sheldon, Gen. Horace Porter,
Albert H. Wiggin, Robert C. Morris.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.
William A. Nash, Francis L. Hine.
Alexander Gilbert,

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Horace Russell, Howland Davis,
Gen. T. H. Hubbard, Henry A. Cushing.
Austin B. Fletcher,

UNION CLUB.
F. A. Schermerhorn. Howard Townsend.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION.
Norman B. Ream, H. C. Frick,
Percival Roberts, Jr., George F. Baker.
G. W. Perkins, Jr., E. H. Gary.

SONS OF COLONIAL CAVALIERS.
W. de L. Nicholls, C. Curtis Pinner,
Dr. T. N. Gower, S. L. H. Ward, Jr.
J. Gough Jamison,

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY.
E. J. Berwind, P. A. S. Franklin.
John I. Waterbury,

ASTOR TRUST COMPANY.
E. C. Converse, Henry J. Cochran,
A. H. Stevens, Barkley Wyckoff,
T. Cochran, Jr., J. R. Trowbridge.

SCHOOL OF APPLIED DESIGN FOR WOMEN.
Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins. E. J. Pond.

AMERICAN CHURCH INSTITUTE FOR NEGROES.
Samuel H. Bishop.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.
H. K. Graham.

PILGRIMS OF THE UNITED STATES.
F. Cunliffe-Owen, W. C. Demorest.
George T. Wilson, G. W. Burleigh.

ARCHIVES OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
The Rev. Alfred B. Baker, The Rev. Asa Bird Gardiner.
The Rev. A. Lowndes.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Madison Grant.

TRINITY COLLEGE.
F. S. Luther.

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.
Dr. G. F. Kunz, H. E. Gregory,
John G. Wilson, Phiny Sackett.
E. H. Hall,

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Anson W. Hard, Frederick A. Lucas,
Felix M. Warburg, George A. Sherwood.
Cleveland H. Dodge, Dr. Walter James.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.
Henry Sanderson, W. W. Miller.
James A. Blair, Jr., Henry R. Taylor.
Hamilton F. Kean,

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.
Gen. J. Grant Wilson, G. A. Morrison, Jr.,
Clarence W. Bowen, Abraham Hatfield, Jr.,
William B. O. Field, John R. Totten.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF GENERAL CONVENTION P. E. CHURCH.
August Belmont, The Rev. E. M. Stires,
Canon G. F. Nelson, Miles Farrow.
The Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D., W. H. Truesdale,
Dean William M. Grosvenor, William C. Fargo,
Canon George William Douglas, J. Van V. Olcott.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.
Com. Dallas Pratt, George F. Baker, Jr.,
George A. Cormack, Frank A. Plumer,
F. Putnam,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
W. W. Heaton, H. C. Swords,
J. B. Mabon, H. K. Pomroy,
C. M. Newcomb, R. Keppler.

UNION SOCIETY OF THE CIVIL WAR.
Hiram Barney.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
J. B. Lunger, Leon F. Fisher,
William A. Day, William Alexander.
George F. Wilson,

Columbia University, the City Club, the Grolier Club, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, and the Metropolitan Club also sent representatives.

Among the others present were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, J. W. Harriman, Major John McG. Woodbury, Col. Henry Higginson, Charles A. Coffin, Townsend Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Beavor Webb, Mr. and Mrs. William Polk, Mrs. August Belmont, Byron Morgan, Howard Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Nora Goodwin, J. B. Martindale, James J. Hill, Edwin S. Marston, H. H. Topakyan, Consul General of Persia, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser.

Also Miss Clementina Furniss, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Thomas P. Fowler, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. David H. Greer and Miss Greer, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. H. R. Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mrs. J. F. Leavitt, Miss Eliza M. Aspinwall, James Gore King, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Wheelock, John W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Thomas Ryan, and Charles R. Flint.

Also Alton B. Parker, Miss Beatrix Jones, Mrs. Francis McNiel Bacon, Jr., William T. Plodgett, Miss Eleanor Blodgett, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, the Rev. Dr. Charles Slattery, Charles F. Tracy, S. G. Bayne, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, William Jay, Clarence Mackay, the Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Birckhead, Edwin M. Bulkley, Otto H. Kahn, and St. Clair McKelway.

After the funeral Dr. Reiland praised the manner in which the police arrangements were carried out under the direction of Inspector Titus. So complete were these arrangements that there was no difficulty on the part of those holding tickets going to and from the church.

BIG CROWD OUTSIDE CHURCH.

Rose Leaf Trail Left Behind as Coffin Is Carried from Library.

Several hundred persons saw the body of J. Pierpont Morgan removed yesterday from his magnificent library in East Thirty-sixth Street for its last journey to St. George's Church in Stuyvesant Square and Hartford, Conn. There was a promise of rain in the leaden skies of the early morning, but long before the funeral procession started the crowd gathered about the library, where the body lay in state. Many walked up and down the block, gazing at the curtained windows of the Morgan home, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street.

At 8:25 o'clock the police detail arrived and closed the Thirty-sixth Street block at both ends. Inspector Gillen and Capt. Thor of the West Thirtieth Street Station were in charge of the twenty men from the latter station. Inspector Titus was in command of the detail of traffic men. Five minutes after the street was closed the escorting detail of mounted men came galloping up Madison Avenue and took their station at Thirty-sixth Street and the avenue.

The carriages were lined up along Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets, east of Park Avenue. When the hearse drove past the police line at Park Avenue and the carriages began to head in toward the Morgan library, had it not been for the outward evidence of the extreme precaution taken by the police to guard the building, it would have been hard to realize that it was the funeral of one of the world's greatest figures. Simplicity and quiet dignity marked everything.

Just after all the family entered the library a messenger boy wormed his way through the crowd at the end of the street and came racing down the block, bearing a great wreath of white roses. An usher met him on the steps and the belated offering was carried into the library. This had hardly been done before the hearse entered the block and drew up in front of the building.

Leave a Trail of Rose Leaves.

It was 9:23 o'clock when the great bronze doors of the library swung open. There came a few seconds' interval and the bearers appeared carrying the coffin. It was completely covered with Jacqueminot roses, the favorite flower of Mr. Morgan. As the men moved slowly down the steps and across the sidewalk with their burden a trail of rose leaves marked their progress. The family followed. Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Satterlee entered the first carriage. In the second carriage went Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Junius Morgan, and Miss Anne Morgan. The third and fourth carriages contained the grandchildren of Mr. Morgan, and in the others relatives.

As the procession moved toward Madison Avenue a photographer ran out to gain a place of vantage. He was hustled out of the way by a watchful policeman. An elderly woman attempted to rush past the police lines. She, too, was moved out of the way. As the hearse turned south into the avenue many in the crowd about the corner stood with bared heads. The mounted police led the way. The route was down Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, across to Twenty-first Street and from there into Second Avenue. Down that street to Seventeenth Street to the church. The pace was rather a fast one and the police arrangements allowed no interruption.

The tolling of the bell in St. George's Church announced the approach of the funeral cortège. There was a larger crowd here than about the Morgan home. Banked along the railing inside Stuyvesant Square and facing the church were at least 1,000 persons. Women were in the majority. From the windows of the Lying-In Hospital, Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, which was endowed by Mr. Morgan, a throng watched the body of the financier carried into the church. The windows of the St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, in Seventeenth Street, and those of the Friends' Seminary and Preparatory School, in Sixteenth Street, also showed spectators.

Old Woman Servant in Square.

There was one old woman, Mary Nixon, whose presence in the square was not because of curiosity. She lives in East Sixteenth Street. She was permitted inside the police lines, and when the body of Mr. Morgan was borne into the church she stood with her face pressed close up against the bars of the railing. During the ceremony she hobbled back and forth, occasionally stopping to rest upon a bench. She said that she came here from the north of Ireland in 1858. She is now 69 years old. Miss Nixon said that her two cousins who came over with her went West, but she remained in New York and entered the employ of Mr. Morgan. "I can't remember the year," she said, "but it was shortly after Mr. Morgan's second marriage."

Mr. Morgan married Miss Frances L. Tracy, his second wife, in 1865. The old woman said that she worked for Mr. Morgan at Irvington and left his employ when he and his wife "went to Europe."

"I have not seen Mr. Morgan in years," she explained, "but Mrs. Morgan would know me if she saw me."

After the services the crowd was leaving the church, Inspector Titus felt a tug at his sleeve. He turned to find the old woman beside him.

"You will never know," she said, "how much I appreciate what you have done for me. It is one of the great days of my life."

When word that the coffin was being brought out of the church reached the crowd held in check between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, in Third Avenue, the cordon of police was swept before it and hundreds of persons ran to Eighteenth Street, anticipating that the hearse would pass through that thoroughfare on its way to the Grand Central Station. They were disappointed, however, as the course taken by the cortège was through Rutherford Place to Fifteenth Street, east in Fifteenth Street to Second Avenue, north in Second Avenue to Twenty-first Street, west to Lexington Avenue, and north to the Forty-fifth Street entrance of the Terminal.

Photographer Arrested.

Vincent Palumbo, a newspaper photographer, was arrested outside the church on a charge of blocking the street, after he had made several efforts to obtain a picture of the coffin being carried into the church. Later in the Essex Market Court Magistrate Krotel fined him $1.

The funeral procession arrived at the Grand Central Station at 11:30 o'clock. The body was taken from the hearse and carried to an elevator and on it taken to the lower level.

Forty-fifth Street from Madison Avenue was closed to traffic during the approach of the cortège. Shortly before it arrived at the station a middle-aged East Indian, not too well dressed, approached a group of men in which was Police Inspector Cahalane, who was in charge here.

"When is the hearse coming?," inquired the man in broken English.

"Soon," answered one of the men.

"Why do you ask?" inquired the Inspector.

"I would like to kiss the coffin," replied the man. "If I can get near I will be much obliged."

He would not give a reason for his strange request, and Inspector Cahalane called three of his detectives and ordered them to keep a watch upon the East Indian. He told them not to arrest or seize him unless he made a move to approach the hearse or the party.

The East Indian overheard the order and fell back with a frown. When the hearse rolled up the incline to the entrance he removed his soft brown hat and placed upon his head a turban of dark blue cloth trimmed with silver. He made obeisance in the direction of the body and mumbled something in his own tongue. Then replacing the turban with his soft hat he fell back and mingled with the crowd.

The special train left from Track 23, on the upper level. The members of the party went direct to the cars. No one was allowed inside the track inclosure except those of the party.

In the station a crowd gathered about the entrance to the track upon which the special train had been standing since early in the morning. In anticipation of this crowd ropes had been stretched forming a lane to the train gates from almost the centre of the station. Lined up along this rope were at least 200 persons. The curious were much disappointed when it was learned that the coffin and the funeral party had entered the station by the rear entrance. Twelve minutes after the arrival of the coffin the train pulled out on the journey to Hartford.

BURIAL AT HARTFORD.

Financier's Body Interred Beside Graves of His Father and Mother.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 14.—The body of J. Pierpont Morgan was buried this afternoon after a short and simple ceremony in the Cedar Hill Cemetery. His grave is a few feet west of those of his father, Junius Spencer Morgan; his mother, Juliet, and his brother, Junius Spencer, Jr., who died in youth. There are also two other graves in the plot, those of his grandfather, Joseph Morgan, born in 1780, and of his grandmother, Sarah, born in 1787.

The Morgan plot is at the summit of a green hill with cedar and maple trees scattered about. In its centre is an obelisk of polished red granite about eight feet high on a base of white granite. Panels on two of its sides are now carved with the names of three generations of Morgans, and on a frieze is inscribed:

"For if we have been planted together in the likeness of His death, we shall be also in the likeness of His resurrection."

The body of Mr. Morgan arrived here on the hundredth anniversary of the birth of his father, Junius Spencer Morgan, in this city. While flags were at half mast all over the city, mourning was displayed on one building only, the house where Mr. Morgan was born. This is a building in Asylum Street, years ago a fairly pretentious residence, but now a boarding and lodging house with two small shops on the ground floor. This building was draped with black and white streamers crossed and recrossed.

There was a wreath at the entrance of the City Hall and at the entrance to the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial. No further display was made, because Hartford desired to observe the wish of Mr. Morgan, expressed in his will, that his funeral should be attended with no ostentation.

Hartford's Streets Crowded.

At 2 o'clock, a few minutes before the arrival of the funeral train, the chimes of Christ Church were heard. The sidewalks of the streets through which the funeral was to pass were crowded. Chief of Police Farrell, with a force of 130 men, cleared the thoroughfares about the railway station, and for the three and a half miles leading to the Cedar Hill Cemetery.

The funeral train arrived at 2:15 o'clock and was switched upon a siding. Near by the hearse and thirty-five carriages were waiting. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and others of the funeral party descended from the train while the coffin, with its blanket of roses, was being carried from a car to the hearse. While this was being done the silence was broken by a policeman, who called loudly for Chief Farrell. When the Chief responded he was notified that a moving-picture photographer was at work on the roof of a shed near the siding. Photographers had been notified that they would not be interfered with in taking pictures of the funeral cortège on its way to the cemetery, but that there should be no camera work at the railway station or at the cemetery. Chief Farrell sent several policemen in pursuit, but the photographer jumped from the shed and got away.

As the funeral party started for the cemetery, the big city fire bell began to toll. At intervals of twenty seconds this continued till seventy-six peals had been rung—one for each year of Mr. Morgan's age. He would have been 76 years old on Thursday. The Christ Church chimes played on, playing "Abide with Me," "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," "Just As I Am," "Lead, Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," "The Rock of Ages," and "Asleep in Jesus."

When the cortège had started, all the business houses along Asylum and Main Streets were closed, and the blinds in the windows were drawn. All over the city business ceased for a time. The offices of the City and State Government were closed for the afternoon. The city schools were dismissed at 2 o'clock.

Drive By Morgan Memorial.

The men in the crowds along the street stood with bared heads when the hearse passed. The procession moved rapidly toward the cemetery, the drivers of the hearse and carriages trotting their horses a large part of the way. In Main Street the procession crossed over to the lefthand side of the street near the curb and drove slowly when they came to the magnificent building erected by Mr. Morgan as a memorial of his father. Here the moving-picture operator, who had eluded the police at the railway station, had again taken up a point of vantage and was turning the crank of his camera.

The police formed lines at the cemetery gates, admitting only those who were authorized to enter. This had been announced beforehand, and the result was that many visited the cemetery earlier in the day, and hundreds of curious people were on the walks in the neighborhood of the Morgan plot.

Another police line was drawn inside the cemetery to keep people away from the tent in which the last service was held before the coffin was lowered. The tent was floored with loose boards and rope carpets. There were seats inside, but all stood while the burial service was read by Bishop Brewster of the Diocese of Connecticut.

There was no music at the grave and no words were spoken beyond the reading of the service. Five minutes after the mourners had gathered in the tent, the coffin, still laden with its blanket of roses, was lowered. The family remained beside the grave for half an hour while the vault was being sealed. The five other graves in the Morgan plot were decorated with lilies and tulips.

LONDON AND PARIS SERVICES.

Many Well-known Men Attend the Ceremony in Westminster Abbey.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 14.—Resident and visiting Americans almost filled Westminster Abbey to-day when a memorial service was held for J. Pierpont Morgan.

The Dean of Westminster and other clergy officiated at a beautiful choral service similar to that in New York. Mr. Morgan's favorite hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung by the choir.

J. Ridgely Carter was the head usher. Capt. Sir Walter Campbell represented King George, and the Hon. John Ward Queen Alexandra. Among those present were Irwin B. Laughlin, the American Chargé d'Affaires; Major Squier, the United States Military Attaché; United States Consul General Griffiths, some distant relations of Mr. Morgan, and the members of his banking firm here.

The Americans present included Mrs. Walter Burns and Frederick Townsend Martin.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 14.—Over 200 well-known Frenchmen, besides the most prominent Americans now here, were present at an impressive memorial service for J. P. Morgan in the American Church, in the Avenue d'Alma, this morning.

The Rev. Samuel Watson delivered an address, and was assisted by the Rev. Isaac Van Winkle in conducting the service. The choir sang a number of appropriate hymns. The organist, Alfred Baerhrens, played Beethoven's funeral march from the "Eroica" symphony and Mendelssohn's march from "Songs Without Words."

Among those present were J. S. Morgan, H. P. Whereld, H. H. Harjes, United States Ambassador and Mrs. Herrick, ex-Gov. Harmon, James Stillman, ex-Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Anthony J. Drexel, David J. Hill, Count and Countess de Rougemont, Henry Cachard, Count de Luart, Mrs. N. Thayer, Mrs. J. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Mrs. Catherine Todd Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Cartier, Mrs. Draper Colburn, Mrs. Ruthfurd Stuyvesant, Count Vallombrosa, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tuck.

LONDON, April 14.—The congregation which attended the memorial service for J. Pierpont Morgan in Westminster Abbey to-day was remarkable for its cosmopolitan character and for the range of diverse interests it represented. Men prominent in official, diplomatic, financial, art, and Church circles were present.

At the conclusion of the service Sir Frederick Bridge, organist of the Abbey, played the "Dead March" on the great organ, the whole congregation standing.

Among those present, among the chief mourners, were Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mrs. Harcourt, (formerly Miss May Burns of New York;) Junius Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. John Ridgely Carter, Vivian Smith and Lady Sybil Smith, E. C. Grenfell, and Lady Dawkins.

In the general congregation were Premier and Mrs. Asquith, the Italian Ambassador, a representative of the German Ambassador, the Argentine Minister, the Earl and Countess of Gosford, Viscountess Acheson, (formerly Miss Mildred Carter,) Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Post, Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier, Leopold de Rothschild, and Lord Charles Beresford.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was to assist in officiating, but was prevented from doing so by an attack of influenza. He was represented at the service by his wife, Mrs. Randall Davidson.

PARIS, April 14.—An impressive service in memory of J. Pierpont Morgan was held in the American Church of the Holy Trinity to-day. The edifice was draped with black cloth lined with silver. Several of Mr. Morgan's favorite hymns were sung by the choir. The Rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Watson, officiated. He delivered a short address.

Most of the prominent members of the American colony were present. Among those at the service were Ambassador Herrick, Secretary of Embassy Bliss, James Stillman, Anthony J. Drexel, and the Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED.

No Business Done While Morgan Funeral Services Are Being Held.

The New York Stock Exchange accorded exceptional tribute to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan yesterday by remaining closed while the funeral services were in progress at St. George's Church, although the late financier was neither a member of the Exchange nor a holder of public office.

The great board room was silent and deserted from the usual opening hour until noon. Business began then in a desultory fashion, with only a small number of members present. The London market had closed before trading began in New York, and the absence of the usual incentive of price changes from abroad worked to maintain the early dullness of operations, and the fact that many brokers had remained away from the city added to the quiet of the day.

The banks conducted business in their usual hours, but the absence of most of the leading bankers, who were at the funeral, resulted in a substantial curtailment of labor.

N. STRAUS PRAISES MORGAN.

Tells of Financier's Aiding the Sufferers in '93 Panic.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Europe on the George Washington was Nathan Straus, who returned with Mrs. Straus from a three months' trip to Palestine to look after the health department he had started there. On his way to New York the Pope had granted him an audience, but it had to be canceled because of the Pontiff's illness. In speaking of the death of J. P. Morgan, Mr. Straus said:

"The death of Mr. Morgan is a great loss; he will be missed, not only in America, but all over the civilized world.

"I had an engagement with Mr. Morgan before he left home, but I found him besieged with callers, and he seemed so nervous and preoccupied that I left his house without speaking to him. At Cairo I was to see him, but he was already too ill to take up any serious question.

"My object had been to tell him about the needs of the people of Palestine and what I had already done for their relief. I knew that if the cause of these people were properly laid before him by one who had personally seen their appalling misery, Mr. Morgan's big heart would be moved to help the inhabitants of the land from which all religions sprang.

"I was encouraged in this because Mr. Morgan had come to my assistance once during the panic of the Winter of 1893-4, when over 30,000 people were left without means of sustenance by the wage earners being without work. Mr. Morgan sent for me and gave me the means to establish a store where the necessaries of life could be bought at a nominal price.

"He also let me have 10,000 tons of coal at such a reduced price that I was enabled to sell it at the various depots that I had established for about a third of what the people were paying elsewhere. Mr. Morgan was the only man who ever volunteered to assist me in my life-saving crusade and the only one from whom I ever accepted aid.

"The needs of Palestine are very great. I have done all that a man of my means can afford, but it is only a mite to what could be accomplished if sufficient funds were available. Whoever comes forward and supplies the means will be instrumental in creating a resurrected Holy Land, again flowing with milk and honey.

"I was proud to learn that the system of our New York Health Department is being copied in many places in Europe. I used it as a pattern for the health department which I established in Jerusalem for the Holy Land."

Chicago Exchange Honors Morgan.

CHICAGO, April 14.—As a mark of respect to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan, the members of the Chicago Stock Exchange ceased business for fifteen minutes to-day, during the hour of the funeral services for the financier.

ATTACK J. C. MARTIN WILL.

His Fondness for Title of Colonel Used Against It.

In attempting to prove that John C. Martin, the wealthy coal mine operator who died on Sept. 3, 1912, was not mentally competent when he executed his last will in Portsmouth, N. H., on July 31, 1912, ex-Surrogate Charles H. Beckett, attorney for the contestants, endeavored to show yesterday before Surrogate Fowler by the testimony of Dr. Byron F. Staples, a dentist of Portsmouth and a witness to the will, that Mr. Martin was inordinately fond of the title "Colonel," to which he had no right.

Ralph Alexander, a lawyer of Lancaster, Penn., and a nephew of Mr. Martin, was also called by the contestants of the 1912 will, and testified that in 1910 he had found his uncle in a hotel in Atlantic City, lying in bed and discussing with strangers plans for the founding of a hotel for theatrical people. His uncle, he said, suddenly broke out with a vehement prayer to Providence to aid him in his efforts to help the stage folk of the country.

By the terms of the 1908 will Mrs. Kate F. Alexander, a sister of Mr. Martin, receives $15,000, and under the instrument drawn in 1912 she receives $20,000. Nevertheless she appears as a contestant of the 1912 will. This was explained by her son, Ralph Alexander, who said that his mother understood that all the legatees of the 1908 will had agreed to share alike in case the later instrument was not admitted to probate.

WOMEN SCRAMBLE TO HEAR WILSON

In Hall Built to Accommodate 1,800 Persons 3,000 Women Try to Obtain Seats.

D. A. R. INSURGENTS WIN

Resolution Adopted Which, They Say, Makes a "Fair Election" Sure—Mrs. Scott Sarcastic.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—If there was ever any doubt of the stability of Continental Memorial Hall, built ten years ago on the bank of the Potomac to commemorate the deeds of the soldiers of the Revolution, it was entirely dispelled to-day when some 3,000 descendants of the men of '76 struggled to obtain seats in an auditorium which was planned to accommodate 1,800.

The occasion was the opening of the Twenty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Beyond the tearing of gowns, the loss of hundreds of badges, and a general disarrangement of hats, there was no damage done, but, according to a policeman on duty at the door, "it was worse than the suffrage parade."

President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan visited the Congress at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Before their arrival a business session was held, which told the initiated that politics was the keynote of this particular Congress.

While the election of a new President General for the society, which has now more than 77,000 members—women of Revolutionary descent—will not take place until Wednesday, the fight of the factions began this morning with all the vigor of the early days of the organization.

That the President General, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, was unable to hold the Congress in check was evident at the first roll-call, when the supporters of Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York and Mrs. Charles B. Bryan of Tennessee united in forcing an amendment to the report of the Credentials Committee, which its critics said had been packed in the interest of the Administration candidate, Mrs. John Miller Horton of Buffalo.

Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Story occupied seats in the first row of the gallery, separated only by a narrow aisle. Each was surrounded by a large staff of lieutenants. Mrs. Bryan's forces seemed to be commanded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith of Alabama.

Mrs. Smith's substitute resolution, providing that two representatives of both the Story and Bryan factions should act with the Credentials Committee in passing upon the cases of contested delegations, was finally passed. It was debated all the morning, and Mrs. Scott, presiding, finally inquired whether the candidates intended to "continue this farce" until it became necessary to call in the police. The debate was enlivening. Somebody objected to the "steam-roller" methods of the Chair, but Mrs. Scott preserved her equanimity. The resolution, according to the insurgents, insures a fair election. Mrs. Scott and her supporters regard it as a reflection on the administration in particular and the society at large. Most of the 1,200 delegates who were entitled to vote apparently did not share Mrs. Scott's views.

In his address to the congress this afternoon President Wilson said:

"I regard organizations like this as part of the nation's love of memory. They remind us of the things that have gone by and standards to which we must conform if we would be true and loyal Americans. I would not undertake, at any rate in a single improvised address, to set up the canons of Americanism. This I know: That so far as our recollections are concerned, so far as those things are concerned which we hold sacred in the past, so far as those things go that we intend to live up to and be worthy of, there is only one canon of Americanism, and the real, constant difficulty of American politics is to bring it back so that it will square with the standard set up at the first when the Revolution was fought out and an independent Nation was established in America.

"We established an independent Nation in order that men might enjoy a new kind of happiness and a new kind of dignity; that kind which a man has when he respects every other man and woman's individuality as he respects his own; where he is not willing to draw distinctions between classes, where he is not willing to shut the door of privilege in the face of any one."

The visiting delegates will be received at the White House on Thursday afternoon. The Ambassador from France, M. Jusserand, and Col. Bryan also made addresses.

Visitors in the boxes included Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Burleson, wife of the Postmaster General; Mrs. Redfield, wife of the Secretary of Commerce; Mme. Jusserand, Count and Countess De Chambrun of the French Embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. James

BEING TOO BUSY

One of the great dangers of being too busy is, that you are liable to miss the very opportunity you are figuring on.

Many a man in the throes of a business problem has denied an interview to a caller who came to offer a solution for the problem in question.

Whether you have a building to erect or a consignment of coffee to buy, always remember, that the very man you want to get hold of may even now be trying to get a few minutes of your time.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

$2,800 FOR A PASTEL.

Dispersal of the Cheramy Art Collection Is Begun in Paris.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 14.—The Cheramy sale, the first of a series of important art auctions to be held this season, began to-day. Water colors, drawings, and pastels were sold. The prices were not sensational.

The highest figure was given for a pastel by Degas, "Les Danseuses Roses," which brought $2,800. The purchaser was G. Bernheim.

The Louvre paid $440 for four small water-color sketches by Delacroix.

A pencil drawing by Millet of a woman carrying a jug brought $580.

To-day's total was $15,672.

DR. HERTZ PESSIMISTIC.

Glooomy Sermon on His Induction as Chief Rabbi of Great Britain.

LONDON, April 14.—Dr. Joseph H. Hertz of New York was inducted as Chief Rabbi of the British Empire in the Great Synagogue here to-day.

A large number of the Jewish clergy of the United Kingdom were seated about the Reader's desk, every seat being filled. The service was simple. In consequence of the recent death of Dr. Hertz's father, there was no instrumental music.

The Chief Rabbi's inaugural sermon dealt with the present period as "the age of doubt and disillusionment." Dr. Hertz said that the dreams of humanity, which yesterday seemed easy of realization, were now dissolving in thin air in the face of malicious race hatred and the purposeless slaughter cynically practiced in the opening decades of the twentieth century.

"Within the house of Israel," the Chief Rabbi said, "the home influence is waning, and there is an alarming subsidence in the sense of worship. Hosts of our Jewish men and women are drifting to apostacy."

BRITISH PROTEST TO CUBA.

Urgent Representations Against Proposed Railway Concession.

LONDON, April 14.—Urgent representations have twice been addressed by the British Government to the Cuban Government against the grant of a concession for the construction of a railway on the north coast of Cuba, according to a reply given in the House of Commons this evening to a question addressed to the Foreign Office.

The British Government considers such a concession by the Cuban Government as out of the question, and will continue to support the claims of the Cuban Central Railway, which is owned by a British corporation.

GERMANY RULES THE AIR.

Leads World in Aerial War Craft—United States Is Fourteenth.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States stands fourteenth among the Nations of the world in number of Government-owned aeroplanes and in Government expenditures for aerial navigation in the last five years.

Figures compiled under the direction of Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief signal officer of the army, show that Germany leads the world with 400 aeroplanes and a total expenditure of $28,000,000. The United States at present owns 28 aeroplanes and its expenditure amounts to $435,000.

Other countries rank the United States in aeronautics in the following order: France, Russia, Italy and Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, Japan, Chile, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain, and Brazil.

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Porto Rico Coffee is imported by France. French Coffee is famous because it's Porto Rico Coffee.

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The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. If you want rest and comfort for tired, aching, swollen, sweating feet, use Allen's Foot-Ease. It relieves corns and bunions of all pain and prevents blisters, sore and callous spots. Just the thing for Dancing Parties, Patent Leather Shoes, and for Breaking in New Shoes. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Try it *to-day*. Sold everywhere, 25 cts. *Don't accept any substitute.* For FREE trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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Let us give you a
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trial size, free. Enough for a score of soothing, refreshing shaves. Resinol Dept. 11-P., Baltimore.

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

200,000 BELGIAN WORKERS GO OUT

Clerical Press Calls the General Strike a Pitiable Fiasco.

GENERAL QUIET PREVAILS

Premier de Broqueville Says He Is Willing to Consider Electoral Changes in 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, April 14.—The general strike began in Belgium to-day. The total number of workers of all classes who have already ceased work is estimated at about 200,000, far below the expectations of the Socialists, who expected that 400,000 would go on strike. As yet the Belgian public has suffered no inconvenience, and no serious incidents are reported.

Both sides assert that they have the advantage. The Clerical newspapers say that the strike is "a pitiable fiasco"; the Socialist organs that it is "a magnificent triumph of discipline."

In the coal mining and iron working districts, of which the centres are Liège, Charleroi, and Mons, the strike may be described as "general," although not complete. In the great Cockerill works at Seraing only 3,200 of 7,053 workers struck, but against this must be put the fact that only one or two coal mines are working, that 11,000 glass workers have come out, stopping the industry at Charleroi completely, and that in the last-named town out of 70,000 workmen 65,000 are idle.

In Flanders, on the other hand, the strike has scarcely begun. The Socialists say that of Ghent's 50,000 workmen 18,000 have stopped; but the police put the number between 6,000 and 7,000. The Director of the Ghent Exhibition, which the King will open on April 26, says that of 6,500 workmen on the exhibition buildings and grounds only 78 failed to appear this morning. At the Ghent docks the men are waiting to see what the Antwerp dockers will do. So far the Port of Antwerp is certainly not paralyzed; most of the ironworks have almost their complement of men, the only serious exception being the Minerva Works, where 570 out of 3,000 have gone on strike.

Brussels shows no sign of anything unusual happening. Everywhere work seems to be going on as usual. The shops and cafés are open, the tramcars are running, and the public services are being maintained.

The authorities apparently fear no Socialist violence. Only 1,500 soldiers remain in Ghent out of the usual garrison of 4,000. The remainder are patroling other industrial towns and guarding factories. A few Civil Guards stroll through the streets, but the regular troops are discreetly hidden, as they are in other districts where the workmen are under special surveillance by the military authorities.

Except in a few isolated cases of sabotage the strikers have kept the peace. There was a clash between the Civil Guards and a party of strikers near the Antwerp docks this afternoon, in which one man was injured. Telegraph wires were cut at Roeux and Houdeng.

Many strikers remained at home all day. There was no molestation of men at work.

The Daily Mail's Brussels correspondent sends an interview with the Premier, Baron de Broqueville, in which the latter declares emphatically: "If the workers could prove their solidarity by ceasing to work completely for two or three days and then returning, they would at all events impress upon the country their earnestness. At the present there is no reason to fear disorders."

Asked if negotiations were going on for ending the strike, he said that it was impossible for the Government to do anything in the face of threats.

"I have always been anxious to conciliate," he continued. "I am not wedded to our present electoral system and do not regard it as the law of the Medes and Persians; but for two reasons I could not agree to the proposal to appoint a commission of inquiry. In the first place, a majority of the electors last June voted in favor of the present plan and against those who advocate the change.

"If at the election of 1914 I can induce our supporters to leave the party free, I shall be quite willing to consider an alteration of the system, but for the present our task is to safeguard the right to work of those who do not wish to strike. As Minister in charge of the army, I have distributed troops wherever disturbances are feared. You can assure the public that Belgium is perfectly safe and quiet. The railways are running as usual, and there is no interference with the conveniences of daily life."

BRUSSELS, April 14.—Report after report from the provinces tells of complete or nearly complete stoppage of work at Liège, Charleroi, Mons, La Louvière, and other cities. At Mons alone it is estimated that there are 46,000 strikers, and at La Louvière 26,000, most of them belonging to the metal, carriage building, and tobacco trades.

Raoul Warocque, a Deputy and mine owner, has declared his intention of subscribing $10,000 daily to the strike fund.

ANTWERP, April 14.—The comparatively small number of strikers here is explained by the fact that the steamship companies have been diverting so much of their business from this port in anticipation of trouble that there is little work to do. It is expected that the number of strikers will be considerably augmented to-morrow, although the Clerical workmen's unions are striving hard to break the strike by offering a bonus of 2 francs (40 cents) daily to every man working after the first week.

AN INNOCENT BIGAMIST.

English woman Wed to New Yorker Thought She Was Divorced.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—In the Divorce Court to-day Mrs. Branson, otherwise Pick, the wife of a New York business man, sued for a declaration of nullity of marriage.

She was married to Demster Pick in London in 1883, and lived with him in America. The couple afterward separated, the wife returning to England. In 1904 she received a cutting from The New York Law Journal of an advertisement giving the terms of an order issued by Justice Davis of the Supreme Court of New York summoning her to appear in an action for divorce brought by her husband which was about to be heard in the Supreme Court. Failing appearance, judgment, it was stated, would be given against her in default.

The petitioner on the witness stand to-day said that when she saw the notice she was advised that she was free to remarry, and did so, marrying in London in 1910 Frederick Branson. Subsequently she was prosecuted for bigamy. The case was dismissed, the Magistrate saying that no jury would convict.

In reply to the Judge counsel stated that in fact there was no divorce in New York. Pick had not proceeded with the action. The petitioner's application now was to have the marriage with Branson declared null and void by reason of the fact that she was still legally married to her first husband.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane said he had no doubt that the Branson marriage was null and void, and therefore gave a decree in the petitioner's favor.

MEXICAN HOSTILITY GROWS.

Congress Embittered by Guaymas Incident—Bandits Robbing Foreigners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO, April 14.—Financial conditions here are critical. The 10 per cent. tax on the export of gold, it is believed, will aggravate the situation. The note struck in the discussion of the measure in Congress was "Mexico for the Mexicans; the foreigners are robbing us of our gold."

The political leaders are working on a discriminatory tariff reform measure in an attempt to force recognition by the United States.

The feeling over the Guaymas incident grew to-day with the publication of an official version laying the entire blame upon the United States sailors, who are said to have made an unprovoked attack upon a citizen and the Chief of Police.

The anti-foreign feeling was evidenced in Congress by the frequent use of the epithet "Gringo" in references to Americans.

CHIHUAHUA, April 14.—Vaciovio Herrera, with 400 followers, is terrorizing this part of the country by demanding ransom from foreign residents. He says he is opposed especially to Americans.

According to advices received here to-day, Herrera's band on Sunday entered the Town of Naica and sacked stores and residences, taking prisoner José Bovio, an Italian subject. Bovio was released only after the payment of $2,400.

Later the bandits entered the camp of workmen building the Conchos River dam, demanding $25,000 under threat of killing the English heads of the construction works. J. W. Fuller, the manager, refused and was tied to a burro, which Herrera threatened to send down a mountain side.

Fuller's associates offered $5,000 to prevent the act, but Herrera insisted that the sum be doubled, which was done, after much parleying. Then the bandits looted the homes of the foreign and American workmen, robbing the company stores of $7,000 in merchandise.

NOGALES, Ariz., April 14.—The beginning of a campaign of State insurgent forces against Guaymas, the only point in Sonora remaining in the hands of the Huerta Government, only awaits the arrival of the State troops which yesterday took Naco, on the Arizona border. Nearly 1,500 men will be hurried from the vicinity of Naco to Hermosillo, the State capital, south of which more than 2,000 troops are already mobilizing.

Not more than 600 Federals defend Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

EL PASO, Texas, April 14.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez, aspirant to the Provisional Presidency of Mexico, to-day refused the offer of Gen. Victoriano Huerta, Acting Provisional President, to visit the National capital. A private car, brought here from Mexico City to convey Gomez, was returned.

ALEGRE JOKES IN JAIL.

King's Assailant Makes Magistrates Laugh—King Cheered Again.

MADRID, April 14.—King Alfonso took an early ride in the park this morning and was warmly saluted by crowds of people who had gathered to cheer him. Joy reigned everywhere over the King's escape from the bullets fired by the would-be regicide.

The anarchist Allegre was in a merry mood during his examination. He forced the guards surrounding him and the interrogating magistrates to laugh at his witty comments.

Inquiries made by the police in Valencia show that he was rejected by the Spanish army surgeons owing to his suffering from epileptic attacks. He had been frequently without employment. He is married to a woman of very honorable family.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Wilson cabled King Alfonso of Spain to-day as follows:

"I am shocked to learn of the attempt on your Majesty's life and rejoice that you entirely escaped the assassin's bullets."

Old Colony Pattern

Our Old Colony pattern is an achievement in silver plated ware. Like all

1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears."

it is backed with an unqualified guarantee made possible by the actual test of over 65 years.

Sold by Leading Dealers

BOMB ATTEMPT ON BANK OF ENGLAND

Can Containing Blasting Powder and Clockwork Mechanism in Crowded Street.

SUFFRAGETTES SUSPECTED

But Police Have No Evidence Against Them—Mrs. Pankhurst Reported to Have Suffered a Relapse.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—What appears to have been an attempt to blow up part of the Bank of England by means of a bomb was made this afternoon. It was frustrated by a defect in the machine.

At about 3 o'clock an ordinary milk can, sealed down, was found hanging to the railings of the Bartholomew Lane entrance to the Bank. It was secured by means of two hatpins.

The attention of a police constable was called to the object by a scavenger. The constable removed the can, from which smoke was issuing, and took it to the fountain outside the Royal Exchange, where he plunged it into the water. It was afterward taken to a police station, where it was found to contain about a pound of blasting powder, an electric battery with wires attached to a time fuse, and some hairpins.

The elaborate and ingenious mechanism, which had been set going, had stopped. It is not yet known when the machine was timed to explode, as both hands of a watch connected with the battery had been removed.

The bomb was handed over to the Home Office officials for examination.

A close search of the bank premises was made without any further discovery.

At the time the bomb was found Bartholomew Lane was crowded with business men.

If injury to the Bank building were seriously contemplated, the place selected was ill-chosen. It is unlikely that the thick walls of the bank would have been seriously damaged by the explosion at this point. The bomb, however, was placed exactly opposite the Bartholomew Lane entrance of the Stock Exchange, and if it had exploded at a busy hour of the day it might have caused serious injury to passersby and even loss of life.

A strong police patrol is on duty outside the bank to-night. No arrest has been made.

When the bomb was first found, people at once jumped to the conclusion that it was another suffragette outrage. So far nothing has been discovered to afford absolute proof of this. A few hairpins were found in the milk can, but no suffragette literature was left on the spot.

A newsboy whose stand is in the neighborhood tells a story of a well-dressed woman who purchased a newspaper from him the other day and who told him he would have the surprise of his life one day if he always stood on the same spot.

LONDON, April 14.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is still in a serious condition. It is reported that she has had a relapse.

Dr. Mansell-Moulin, the suffragist medical man who is attending Miss Zelie Emerson of Jackson, Mich., the suffragette recently released from jail after serving a term of imprisonment for participating in militancy, reports that the attack of appendicitis from which Miss Emerson is suffering has become more acute. Her physical condition still renders an operation dangerous.

Speaking at the weekly "rally" of the Women's Social and Political Union to-day, "General" Mrs. Flora Drummond announced that Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst had obtained a fortnight's rest from jail. The speaker told how the militant leader had torn up the license given to her on her release, the remnants of which, she said, went back to Holloway Jail in the cab which carried Mrs. Pankhurst from prison.

REDUCES STEERAGE RATE.

Hamburg-American Line Marks Down Fare to Quebec to $22.50.

HAMBURG, April 14.—Another step in the transatlantic rate war between Europe and Canada Company to-day, when it announced that the steerage rate between Hamburg and Quebec would be reduced to $22.50, instead of $30, from May 1.

MARCONI HEARING GOES ON.

Isaacs Says Company Did Not Use Telegrams to Times Banquet.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—At the continuation of Godfrey Isaacs's cross-examination before the Marconi Committee to-day Lord Robert Cecil questioned Mr. Isaacs with reference to the New York Marconi banquet.

"I understand," he said, "that a banquet was given by THE NEW YORK TIMES to honor Mr. Marconi—a sort of journalistic enterprise." "Yes."

"Then these telegrams which we heard were handed in during the course of the banquet?" "They were received during the banquet—I think in the next room. There was a ship on the table fitted with wireless apparatus for the purpose, but I don't think the ship actually received them; it looked as if it did." [Laughter.]

"I think it right to ask you: Had the banquet and those telegrams anything to do with your negotiations?"

"Absolutely nothing. We did not know anything about the banquet until the night we arrived, when we were met by somebody from THE NEW YORK TIMES, who asked us to attend the banquet. It was not thought of until the passenger list was cabled over and THE NEW YORK TIMES learned that Mr. Marconi was on his way to America."

"Were these telegrams used in any way in connection with your negotiations?"

"In no way, and were in no way thought of."

"You know that the telegram from the Attorney General was published on March 30 in The Financial News?"

"I did not know that. I was abroad, you know."

"It was not due to any suggestion from you that it was published?"

"Certainly not, nor from anybody connected with my company."

Canal Worker, Unhurt, Falls 52 Feet

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 14.—John Hines, a negro carpenter at work on the Miraflores section of the Panama Canal wall, fell this morning from the top to the concrete floor of the lock, a distance of fifty-two feet, and escaped uninjured except for bruises. Many others have fallen from the same point and were killed.

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This $25 Brass-Bed Outfit

And Other Items for Your Choice, Today, at..... $14.50

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Your Choice Also of the Following Items—Values $25, at..... $14.50

Four Dining Chairs and 6-foot Extension Table—value $19; at..... $14.50
$19.50 Golden Oak Dressers; at..... $14.50
$20 Genuine Leather Tufted Couches; at... $14.50
$21 South American Hair Mattresses—1 or 2 parts; at..... $14.50
$19 Bird's-Eye Maple Princess Dressers; at. $14.50
$22.50 Two-inch Post Brass Beds; at..... $14.50
$19 Golden Oak Buffets; at..... $14.50
$17 Quartered Oak China Closets; at..... $14.50
$17 Couch Beds; at..... $14.50
$21.50 Circassian Walnut Chiffoniers; at..... $14.50
$18 Fireside Chairs; at.. $14.50
$17.50 Three-Piece Fibre Rush Suites; at..... $14.50
$17 Early English Finish Extension Tables; at, $14.50
Ladies' $20 Solid Mahogany Workstands; at.. $14.50

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***Reduced Prices in Our Great Sale of* Room-Size Rugs**

The very best rug mills of the country contributed to this collection and the reductions in price speak for themselves.

You will be charmed when you see the wide range of designs and note the exquisite colorings of these rugs.

Whether your rooms are extraordinarily large or remarkably small, here's a rug to suit it.

9x12 Wilton Rugs

Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$60.00.....	$39.50	$39.50.....	$32.50
42.50.....	36.50	36.50.....	29.50

Axminster Rugs

Size	Regularly	At
9x12 ft.....	$37.50.....	$29.50
9x12 ft.....	25.50.....	21.50
9x12 ft.....	23.50.....	18.50

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Regularly	Sale Price	Regularly	Sale Price
$17.50	$13.50	$14.50	$11.50
12.50	9.75		

9x12 Mill Sample Rugs

Including Wiltons, Velvets and Axminsters in discontinued patterns with slight imperfections, and some mismatched designs.

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Wilton.....	$44.50.....	$32.50
Axminster.....	28.50.....	19.50
Axminster.....	25.50.....	18.75
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$42.50	$27.50	$23.50	$16.75

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Suits, Overcoats, Cravenettes and Genuine English Raincoats, Today, at..... $7.65

THE SUITS—in mixtures, plain blues and black. "Broken" sizes.

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ALSO HANDSOME MIXTURE CRAVENETTES AND GENUINE ENGLISH RAINCOATS.

"ODD" TROUSERS, AT.. $1.85 "ODD" CLOTH VESTS, AT..... 15c

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THE REEFERS—blue serges; also tan and gray mixtures and plain tan. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. Values to $6.50, today, at..... $1.95 and $2.95

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These beautiful garments have been made up under the personal supervision of members of this firm—are of the finest fabrics and best workmanship, and prices do **not** indicate theri intrinsic values—

Three-piece Costume Suits, $95

For luncheons, calling, cards, theatre, etc.—of charmeuse, satin de soie, chantung, silk Bedford and other rich materials.

Tailor Suits at $38, $50 & $58

Women's and Misses' styles, hand-tailored throughout, in this season's most fashionable materials and shades.

Afternoon Dresses at $38 & $45

A wide range of late French styles seldom offered at such low prices—of Canton crepe, satin de soie, crepe de soie, Pompadour and figured crepes, French serge and other fine materials.

Motor and Semi-dress Coats, $35, $50

Splendid hand-tailored, silk-lined garments of newest materials, in stripes, checks, fancy weaves and shades, and plain shades; also black and blue. Also—Stunning new Callot model, combining a Motor Coat and Wrap of imported wool eponge, in light blue, rose, chartreuse, navy, white and black—*at $50.*

Evening Gowns at $55 & $65

Entirely new French models in the season's daintiest fabrics and shades—also suitable for Summer Resort wear.

Tailored Hats at $10, $12 & $15

The newest London and Paris effects.

Dress and Semi-dress Hats, $22, $25 & $30

Reproductions and adaptations of late models from the foremost French modistes.

Dainty Blouses, Special at $10

The newest chiffon and satin effects, ranging in value up to $25. Also—unusual values in

Exquisite French Blouses at $15 to $45

Of crepe de chine, chiffon and fine laces.

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Moth larvae are already developing; place your furs in storage now. Proper care of fine furs means more than simply keeping moth out. Furs entrusted to us for storage are thoroughly cleaned before they are hung in an atmosphere of perpetual Winter. The cleaning prevents the development of moth after goods are withdrawn; the dry cold air preserves the vitality and beauty of the furs.

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To cast aside the hastily woven rug, the half worn out modern rug masquerading as an antique, the spurious rug which may well deceive less trained eyes, the rug UNWORTHY FROM ANY CAUSE, means to exert a guardianship which is certain to find appreciation.

By doing this we present in Wild's Orientals only the best grades of both antique and modern rugs at prices which are a measure of their usefulness to you.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street.

Macy's

Umbrellas And Umbrellas!

They range all the way from the one you buy on the street for 35c. and use—*once*—up to the "de luxe" Umbrellas by Martin of London, which are $30.00 elsewhere but *$23.89* at Macy's.

English Umbrellas are the best in the world. At the risk of some Englishman reading this, we insinuate that this might possibly be due to climatic conditions on the "other side."

Martin, who has a very exclusive store in the Burlington Arcade, London,—(just off the Piccadilly end)—makes some of the finest Umbrellas for men, that you can buy.

Macy's has the $12.00 kind of Martin Umbrellas at $9.89, and the $15.00 kind at $12.89. Natural handles of furze and boxwood. The $30.00 Martin Umbrellas at $23.89 are of pimento, silver-trimmed.

Choice of wood or steel rods.

It is the quality of the silk, of course, that really makes or mars an Umbrella.

Martin has his taffeta silk specially made for him in Spitalfields, London, where for 300 years the hand-loom weavers have been making the finest, richest, and most durable silks that skill can produce.

Martin Umbrellas can, of course, be bought elsewhere—but the prices are higher than at Macy's, and the assortments are meagre.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE, 34th STREET to 35th STREET, NEW YORK

TROUT TIME

The "speckled beauties" are rising now. But they rise quickest—surest—for those disciples of Izaak Walton who take no chances on anything but the best fishing tackle.

"Fishing tackle" for you may mean just a line and hook on a "green pole"—or the completest outfit of perfectly balanced rods, the correct reels, lines, leaders, and flies. Whatever your needs—we have the right tackle here—and at the right price. For instance:

Halford Patterns Dry Flies, $1.50 a Dozen. At this store exclusively.

Von Lengerke & Detmold
Fifth Ave. and B'way. Between 23d & 24th St.

ALIEN LAND LAW TO SUPREME COURT

Japanese Contemplate an Appeal to Test Rights to Citizenship.

NOT MONGOLIANS, THEY SAY

Administration Would Welcome the Test—A Local Situation, Says the President.

TOKIO, April 14.—The Japanese Cabinet reported to the Emperor to-day that President Wilson's decision not to interfere with the Californian land-ownership legislation made it necessary for Japan to present a test case before the Supreme Court of the United States proving that the Japanese were not of Mongolian origin, and were therefore eligible to citizenship in the United States.

The members of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce express high appreciation of a message from the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce announcing that it will oppose the land bill pending in the California Legislature, which would prevent aliens from owning property.

Many organizations here are holding conferences on the situation. A joint meting of the American and Japanese Peace Societies has been arranged for to-day and to-morrow, for the purpose of presenting their views. The Japan-America Society, whose leadership is composed entirely of Japanese, and many other bodies are organizing in opposition to the bill.

The Emperor is exhibiting the keenst interest in the situation with regard to the Californian land legislation, and all official telegrams are being sent to the palace.

Special dispatches announcing the publication of statements in the United States that Americans are not allowed to own land in Japan are vigorously denied by the newspapers here, which point out that Americans are permitted to become naturalized.

Among all classes throughout the country Japanese exclusion by the United States is almost the sole topic of conversation. Official telegrams announcing the strong probability of the passage and signing of the bill have caused depression on the Stock Exchange. The Japanese appear to be greatly disappointed that, after years of endeavor on their part to prove the sincerity of their friendship, the United States declines to meet their advances.

Government Would Welcome a Test

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The general opinion in official circles is that the Administration would welcome a test in the Supreme Court of the question of the eligibility of the Japanese to naturalization. So far all decisions of record, most in Western courts, have held that the Japenese were not eligible because they were not such "white persons or persons of African descent" as are mentioned in the naturalization laws as being alone eligible to admission to citizenship. The issue has never been tested before the Supreme Court of the United States in a direct form.

The Japanese contend they are Malayan and Aryan in lineage, and consequently may fairly claim to be classified ethnologically as the "white persons" described in the Naturalization act. The importance of a determination of the question and its relation to the alien land legislation now pending in California lie in the fact that, as that act now stands before the Legislature, any alien entitled to apply for naturalization may own and lease land in the State, so that a decision favorable to the Japanese contention would completely defeat the purpose of the legislation so far as it might be aimed at the Japanese.

President Wilson, speaking informally to-day about pending land legislation in California, construed by the Japanese Government as offensive, indicated that since his last talk with Viscount Chinda, the Ambassador from Japan, some changes had been made in the proposed laws which might solve the problem. The President added, however, that he did not know Japan's view of the alterations.

The President said he felt he had no right to intervene against the undoubted Constitutional powers of the State of California, but that as an individual, and also as President, in view of his relations with foreign countries in that office, he was at liberty to seek counsel in California and give intimations of what he thought would be just. He said he had been trying to do that in as tactful and proper a way as he could and was not without hope that the legislation might be affected by his course.

The President said he looked upon the situation as a local one, and thought that other nations would not regard it as a general condition. He said that he had the impression that Japan understood the peculiarities of the situation, and that he did not think the Japanese Government itself would take offense at the legislation as finally drafted. He thought the only fear was that a strong national feeling might be created in Japan, but he had not heard any intimations that Japan believed the United States Government at fault.

Secretary Bryan to-day delivered to the Japanese Ambassador a complete copy of the text of the Allen Land bill as it passed its second reading in the California Legislature. This action gave the formal character to the subject necessary to render it strictly proper for diplomatic consideration.

Protest Cabled to the Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, April 14.—A protest from Japan against an Allen Land bill that would affect the rights of Japanese subjects in California was read to-day in the State Senate. It was a cable dispatch, signed by the Associated Newspapers of Osaka, and read as follows:

"Japanese pay profoundest respect noble spirit America. Regret repeated appearances anti-Japanese bills your Congress. We hope earnestly not pass any bill which destroy good feeling between American and Japanese."

No comment was made from the floor, and the message was sent to be printed in the journal.

DOG BREAKS UP COURT.

Special Sessions Adjourns While Owner Is Tried by Magistrate.

The continual barking of an Irish terrier yesterday caused the Justices of Special Sessions to adjourn their court and created a general disturbance in the Criminal Court Building, before Cyril Miller, who was in charge of the dog, was fined $5 and took it away.

Miller is a chauffeur employed by Charles Kessel of 21 East Fourteenth Street. Yesterday he left his employer's automobile at Church and Chambers Streets, while he attended to some business. In the rear of the car was the dog, and whenever any one passed he made it a rule to jump and snap. A woman passing had her sleeve torn by the dog. Policeman Reilly came up, and when Miller returned told him to keep the dog at home. Miller, it is said, made some angry reply and was arrested.

He was later arraigned before Magistrate Butts and fined $5. While he was arguing with the Magistrate a group of small boys began to annoy the dog, which responded with a rapid-fire of barks and growls which could be heard all over the Criminal Court Building.

Lehigh Valley Changes Its Terminal

The Lehigh Valley Railroad terminal for New York on and after May 1 will be the Jersey City station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This change will make no difference in the company's through trains via Bufalo and Niagara Falls to Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and points west or in its local service. The new route includes the exclusive use of the new Lehigh Valley station at Meeker and Elizabeth Avenues, Newark.

UNION MEN SKEPTICAL.

Tertius Van Dyke One of Four Whose Orthodoxy Is Questioned.

The Spring meeting of the New York Presbytery, held yesterday, discovered four Union Theological Seminary students desiring to become Presbyterian ministers, who said upon examination that they wanted more evidence before they could believe in the immaculate conception and the Pentateuch, three that doubted the canonical standing of John's Gospel, and two who were shaky on the resurrection. Nevertheless, upon a vote of 71 to 10(they were admitted. There was a protest entered against their admission. The opposition demanded time to prepare a reply, and it was agreed to withhold both protest and reply that both might be given the public at the same time.

Tertius Van Dyke, a son of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke; Philip S. Burd, who serves at Madison Avenue Church; Chalmers Holbrook, and John A. Murray were the four Union men examined and against whom the protest was later lodged. There were two other candidates, but they were regarded as orthodox.

Tertius Van Dyke, who has been working while studying, is identified with the Brick Church, where his father was pastor for fourteen years. With others he was charged by the Rev. Dr. Wylie with not taking positive attitude on the great points at issue.

Said Mr. Van Dyke: "There is not sufficient evidence at hand to induce me to believe in the Virgin Birth of Christ."

John A. Murray: "I recognize literary difficulties that have not yet been solved. Because of these difficulties I have some doubts."

Holbrook and Burd were not sure about the Fourth Gospel, they said, and one of them was charged by one of the examiners with giving to him unsatisfactory replies about the Resurrection.

PRONOUNCED DEAD; LIVES.

Doctors Work Ten Hours Over Woman and She May Recover.

Mrs. Anna Felenceri, 34 years old, of 175 Scholes Street, Williamsburg, quarreled with her husband on Sunday, and when he left for work yesterday morning she locked herself in her room. Shortly before noon tenants in the same building smelled gas. They traced it to her room and called in Policeman O'Donnell. He found the woman apparently dead, but nevertheless he threw open the windows and began to work over her while a call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital.

When Drs. Feinberg and O'Malley arrived, they pronounced the woman dead. As she was being taken in the ambulance, however, they thought they detected a sort of convulsive sigh, and this led them to believe that there was a possibility of reviving her. The two physicians worked over her for more than half an hour before she showed another sign of life. This was another convulsive sigh.

At the hospital Drs. Martenn, McKenna, Doyle, and Borre aided the other two physicians, working over the woman in relays. At 3:05 a pulmotor arrived at the hospital and was applied. The patient occasionally seemed to breathe naturally, encouraging the physicians to continue their efforts, but it was not till 8:45 that her first heart beat was detected. Then stimulants were used. Some color returned to the woman's cheeks. The six hospital physicians did not relax their efforts to restore her, however.

At 10:30 last night, after ten and a half hours had been spent in working over her, it was reported that the woman had a chance to recover, though she was still unconscious.

HEARING FOR GEN. GRUBB.

Head of New Jersey Soldiers' Home Summoned Before Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., April 14.—Gen. E. Bird Grubb, Superintendent of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, is to be summoned before the Board of Managers of the institution and tried on the charges of insubordination and incompetency. The board met this afternoon at the home here and passed a resolution to that effect. No date was set for the hearing, as Gen. Grubb is to undergo an operation on his eyes on Monday. He will be summoned before the managers as soon as his health permits.

The action taken yesterday was the result of the recent joint legislative investigation of the affairs of the home. At the time of the investigation a bill had passed the Assembly to do away with the Board of Managers. Gen. Grubb admitted on the stand that he had caused the bill to be introduced. The charge of insubordination was brought against him because of that activity on his part. On recommendation of the legislative committee the bill was killed in the Senate. The charge of incompetency was based on the other section of the committee's report.

Gen. Grubb is a member of the Board of Managers as well as Superintendent. He was present at yesterday's meeting when it was decided to bring charges against him.

ORPHANS IN FIRE PANIC.

Driven from Kearney Asylum by Blaze, Which Does Little Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., April 14.—A fire which started on the fourth floor of St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, on Belgrove Drive, at 8 o'clock to-night caused a panic among the 200 boys there. Fortunately, the children, whose ages range from 5 to 11 years, were on the lower floors at the time and escaped injury. The fire was discovered just as two of the sisters were leading sixty of the older boys to the top floor. They hurried the youngsters back to the ground floor and sent in an alarm. In the excitement many of the boys fled to the grounds, and it was some time before they returned.

The fire destroyed the landing at the top of the stairs and two of the beds in an adjoining room. No one was able to explain how it started.

TWINE MILL QUITS; AUBURN HARD HIT

Harvester Company Closes Its Plant and City Loses $400,000 a Year in Wages.

MOB JEERS THE WORKMEN

Hundreds Ready to Return to Factory, but Strikers Intimidate Them.

By Telegraph to the Editor of The New York Times.

AUBURN, April 14.—The International Harvester Company closed its twine mill permanently to-day because of strike troubles, and will move its machinery to Germany. The strike started in the Columbian Rope Company's plant, and workmen in the Harvester Company's mill went out two days later. The chief demands are the recognition of the union, shorter hours, and increased pay. Several conferences failed to bring about an agreement, and the refusal of the strikers to return to work without some concessions resulted in the closing of the factory. The loss to Auburn will be about $400,000 a year in wages.

THOMAS H. O'NEILL, Mayor.

AUBURN, April 14.—Four or five hundred operatives were anxious to return to work in the International Harvester mill this morning when the whistle blew for the first time since the strike began. Sixty-eight employes had passed into the factory through the lines of militia and police, and others were ready to follow when a band of 100 strikers began jeering, and finally intimidated those who were willing to go to work.

A conference was held by Alexander Legg, Assistant General Manager of the International Harvester Company; B. A. Kennedy, Division Manager; A. F. McKinistry, Manager of the Eastern works, and the local officers, after which the order was issued to close the mill permanently. Workmen were ordered to dismantle the macninery and pack it for shipment to Neuss, Germany.

Mr. Legg said: "We have shut down permanently here. The machinery will be shipped at once. It is being taken apart now."

The strikers, evidently regarding the company's threat to move away as a bluff, continued to jeer after the whistle blew. They marched away laughing when the force of seventy-five machinists went to work dismantling the factory. The removal of the industry will leave 675 operatives idle.

Company C of Syracuse was relieved from duty here to-day after serving since April 11 and returned to Syracuse this afternoon. Company M will continue pending a possible settlement of the Columbian Rope strike.

A mass meeting was held in the Court House to-night and the strike situation was discussed by business men, labor leaders, lawyers, and citizens in general. The merits of the labor question were argued pro and con and several times the meeting came near ending in a riot.

The labor supporters said the meeting had been called to "whitewash the manufacturers," while the business men resented the charge, and the majority of the audience that packed the Court House to the doors sustained them. The meeting ended with the adoption of the following resolution:

"The Chairman and Secretary of this meeting on behalf of the citizens of Auburn request the International Harvester Company to delay action and submit the differences with its employes to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration."

BOWS TO BAR ASSOCIATION.

Murphy Now Approves Philbin and Moffatt for Supreme Bench.

Tammany leaders expect that some time this week Gov. Sulzer will nominate Eugene Philbin and R. Burnham Moffatt for the vacant Justiceships on the Supreme Court bench. The Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association has approved the nominations and has urged that the appointments be made at once, on account of the amount of work that has piled up in the courts. The names of the two men may go to the Senate for confirmation to-day.

Tammany had picked two other men for the positions, Bartow S. Weeks and George J. Gillespie, and recommended their names to the Bar Association. The Judiciary Committee, however, refused to recommend them to the Governor. Mr. Gillespie is a Director of the United States Title Guaranty Company of 51 Chambers Street and Mr. Weeks was formerly an Assistant District Attorney. They had many friends urging their selection by the Bar Association, and Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, was particularly desirous that they be selected. He agreed on Mr. Philbin and Mr. Moffatt, who are both organization Democrats, however, when his original selection was not approved.

R. Burnham Moffatt was born in Brooklyn in 1861 and was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1883 and from Columbia Law School in 1885. He is a member of the firm of Rand, Moffatt & Webb of 63 Wall Street.

Mr. Philbin was born in New York City in 1857 and was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1885. He was Commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities in 1899 and 1900, and was appointed Assistant District Attorney by Gov. Roosevelt in 1900. He served only two months. He is senior member of the law firm of Philbin, Beekman, Menken & Griscom of 52 William Street.

WOMEN ACCUSE FOUR MEN.

Charge of Attempted Robbery and Attack Modified Later.

On the complaint of Mrs. Margaret Fisher of 47 Attorney Street, four men were locked up last night on the charge of having tried to rob and attack her and her husband's two sisters in their flat. They were Hyman Edgen of 32 Morrell Street, Brooklyn; Samuel Raskin of 134 Rivington Street, and Hyman and Charles Roberts of 168 Madison Street.

At first Mrs. Fisher and the other two women told a story of the entrance of the four men and a demand for money, but later inquiries showed that there had simply been a somewhat boisterous request for a loan of $50. According to the police, the four men had been drinking a litle.

WANT A NEW HOSPITAL.

Charity Organization Committee Wants Another Contagious Institution.

The need for more contagious disease hospitals in this city, especially in the Bronx, is set forth in a pamphlet published by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.

"Many lives are lost each year," the pamphlet reads, "for lack of properly located contagious disease hospitals. This is particularly true in the Bronx. Thenearest hospital is on North Brother Island, but only three wards are available, and they are usually full.

"The Department of Health has owned for the last ten years a site in the Bronx on which it is proposed to build a contagious disease hospital. The immediate property owners, however, object. They say that other sites would be more suitable, and, through a committee, have recommended the use of North Brother Island."

The question of whether the Health Department may proceed to build the hospital on the site it has preferred will be settled on Thursday, when the matter comes before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SHOOTS ESCAPING PRISONER

Detective Fires at Man Who Once Before Got Away from Him.

While attempting to escape from a detective last night, Herman Neumann, 28 years old, of 552 West 126th Street, charged with robbery, was shot in the left thigh by Detective Sergeant James Dalton of the West 100th Street Station, who pursued him to the second floor of the tenemtn house at 772 Columbus Avenue. According to the police, Neumann escaped from Dalton last Saturday by running into a tenement house in Columbus Avenue and going over the roofs of several hoses adjoining. Last night he was stopped attempting to repeat the performance.

The police say that Neumann on April 2 wrenched a bicycle from the hands of James Delaney, a sixteen-year-old boy of 167 St. Nicholas Avenue as he was riding along Columbus Avenue. Detective Dalton saw him on Saturday, but he ran into a tenement house and escaped. Last night the detective found him at Columbus Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street and arrested him. Neumann, however, shook himself free. He was taken to J. Hood Wright Hospital a prisoner.

SLAIN MAN IDENTIFIED.

He Was Max Levine, with a Record at Police Headquarters.

The man murdered late Saturday night in a three-room apartment on the third floor of 207 East Fourteenth Street was identified yesterday by fingerprints on file in Police Headquarters as Max Levine.

Levine was 21 years old when arrested, Aug. 28, 1911, on the charge of criminally assaulting a girl. He was convicted Oct. 21, 1911, and was sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Detectives say he was lured to the Fourteenth Street house by his slayers. Tnree shots about midnight awoke the janitor, who occupies apartments on the second floor. In the third-floor hallway he encountered five men, who are supposed to have committed the crime.

The door of the apartment in which the murder was committed was fastened on the outside with a padlock, which was broken by the police. The body lay in the kitchen. On the floor were two revolvers, both loaded.

Two bullets had struck him at close range, one entering the back of his head near the base of the skull, and the other entering his chin.

The five men described by the janitor were seen to leave the house by Mrs. Sallie Steinberg, a tenant, who was standing on the stoop awaiting the coming of her husband, a bartender.

WISNER HIS OWN LAWYER.

Gets Recognition in Fight to Reduce Alimony.

Albert Wisner, head of the Wisner Manufacturing Company of Greenwich Street, who was sued for an absolute divorce by Beatrice M. Wisner, appeared yesterday before Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court as his own counsel. He did not oppose the divorce and did not become active until alimony was mentioned. Then he informed the court that he had been paying $75 a week alimony, but owing to a change in his financial condition, for which he blamed his wife, he said he would be unable to pay more than $40 a week.

Wisner made such a strenuous fight that Justice Scudder granted the divorce, but reserved his decision on the question of alimony.

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If you have an old square or upright piano (or even an organ), why move it? Let us save you that expense.

We will take the old instrument as part payment for a new "Pease" and allow full value for it—taking the old piano from present address and delivering the new one to your future address, cartage free.

If you are not ready for the new one now we will take your old instrument and give you a credit bill good for two years.

We can please any one with a "Pease" Piano—that's certain.

Our—
PEASE UPRIGHTS
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are leaders in their respective class and you can give your old piano as first payment and then pay the balance monthly, if desired

Write for prices, catalog and exchange estimate.

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128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N.Y.
Brooklyn Branch: 34 Flatbush Av. | Newark Branch: 10 New St.

A year ago to-day!

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TITANIC

ARCHIBALD GRACIE

COLONEL GRACIE went down, as is well known, with the Titanic, but lived to tell the tale of the tragedy that appalled the world. He has given here a complete account of the sinking of the great ship, with the innumerable personal references which will make the book of absorbing interest, not only to the survivors and to the families and friends of all on board, but to the whole of the vast public which was stirred to its depths by the news of the catastrophe.

It is a strange, vivid, wonderful picture that Colonel Gracie has drawn; a picture not merely memorable, but ineffaceable.

At all booksellers, $1.25 net — *Mitchell Kennerley, Publisher*

Freedom From Corns

Suffering from corns is unnecessary. You can relieve it by buying one box of Pierce's Corn Plasters. Every box is sold under a binding guarantee. If it doesn't, the druggist will give you back your money.

Pierce's Corn Plasters

Remove the most painful and stubborn corn. In most cases, only 48 hours are required. They work quickly and easily.

The application usually stops the pain almost instantly. The Plaster loosens the corn, root and all, so that you can rub it off with your fingers.

Pierce's Corn Plasters are so thin that they do not take up any room in the shoe. For eleven years we've sold thousands of boxes under our money-back guarantee. That's the strongest possible proof that they make good. Be sure you get the genuine.

10c and 25c a Box
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MEN'S NEWS From GIMBELS

Worth Reading— And Acting Upon

SHIRTS AND PAJAMAS

This is a group of specially prepared offerings of Men's Summer Shirts and Pajamas, with prices so arranged as to make 70c do the usual work of $1.

GIMBEL standards are maintained in every instance.

$5 Silk Shirts at $3.50

Handsome patterns, in pure silk of heavy quality. Plain bosoms and soft cuffs.

$1.50 White Plaited Shirts, $1.15

Bodies of soft muslin, finely plaited cambric bosoms. Stiff cuffs. For the men who prefer white to colors.

$4 Silk-and-Cotton Pajamas at $2.75

The luxury of silk at the price of madras. Ample dimensions and handsome patterns.

$1.50 and $2 Pajamas at $1.15

Highly mercerized fabrics of good-looking striped Scotch madras. Military collars or surplice necks.

Also, Fancy Shirts at $1

That are just a very generous dollar's worth in materials, patterns and making. **Main Floor**

FLANNEL SUITS

It's the fashion to favor flannel. Rightly, too—for it is rich in good looks and Summer comfort. That is, the ***good*** sort, made into suits like these. Blues, blacks, grays, with well-considered pin and chalk stripes. Four models, all with narrow shoulders, new lapels and an utter absence of padding. One model with the GIMBEL "Arm-free" vest. Patch pockets.

Look carefully at the general finish, and you will see why they cost ***us***—though not ***you***—more than clothes of the usual kind. Half, quarter, or skeleton-lined—

$27.50, $30, $32, $35 to $40

The Suits at $32 and upwards are lined with silks of our own choosing—some in "shot" effect to match the cloth. **Fourth Floor**

SOFT HATS, $1.95

Our regular $3 grade, but in broken size-ranges. You will find the maker's name under the sweatband, and it is well known.

Green, brown, tan, gray, blue; flat or curled brims.

And a group of Derbies "seconds" of $3 qualities at $1.95. **Fourth Floor**

LINEN UNDERWEAR, 80c

Coolest imaginable for hot weather. Pure flax, sheer weight, self striped or checked. Shirts in coat style, sleeveless, knee drawers. Made to sell at $2 a garment, or more. Perfect—in spite of the great saving.

SILK SOCKS, 35c Pair

Pure silk, with lisle thread soles, heels, toes and tops. Black and colors. Three pairs for $1, though of regular 50c grade. And low-shoe time is here! **Main Floor**

OXFORD SHOES at $3.95

Oxfords that most stores would consider $5 quality, though we prefer to take a smaller profit, and sell them for $1.05 less. Tan Russia calf, gun-metal calf, and patent coltskin, in several handsome styles. **Second Floor**

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

"I simply can't account for this trouble with my teeth—and I've been so particular to keep them immaculately clean *always*." This is the complaint of thousands.

It's just this way, Madam. You've spent your time watching the highwaymen robbers of tooth-health—Decay Germs—and forgot all about their sly insidious *accomplice*—"Acid Mouth." Acids are constantly forming in the mouth. They are constantly "working." But they work "incognito."

And here lies the danger. These mouth-acids, unmolested, unsuspected, gradually dissolve, break down, the enamel. The tooth then becomes easy prey to decay germs.

Look out for "acid mouth," that filcher and falcon of healthy tooth life. Pebeco Tooth Paste users have a good chance to keep their teeth *for life*.

10-Day Trial Tube and Acid Test Papers sent Free on request.

Lehn & Fink
New York

FOUR EX-INSPECTORS INDICTED TOGETHER

Conspiracy to Keep Sipp Away Charged Against Sweeney, Hussey, Murtha, Thompson.

WILL HAVE A JOINT TRIAL

Whitman Will Ask to Have It Set for April 28, Before Bribery Cases Come Up.

Ex-Police Inspectors Dennis Sweeney, John J. Murtha, James E. Hussey, and James F. Thompson were jointly indicted yesterday by the Supreme Court Grand Jury, being charged with willfully conspiring to "obstruct justice" in keeping George A. Sipp, an important witness against Policeman Eugene Fox, out of the State. This charge constitutes a misdemeanor, and the maximum punishment is one year in prison and $500 fine. Their trials, it is planned, will be begun on the 28th of this month.

Shortly after the first news of the indictment came from the Grand Jury room, Murtha was seen near the Criminal Court Building and brought before Justice Seabury by Detective Al Thomas of District Attorney Whitman's staff. Murtha was accompanied by his lawyer, Abraham S. Gilbert, and pleading was deferred until to-morrow. Bail was set at $1,000 on the conspiracy charge. The ex-Inspector is already out on bail on two indictments charging bribery, and the bail on these charges is $5,000.

Late in the afternoon Detective Thomas picked up ex-Inspector Sweeney, en route to the office of his lawyer, Alfred J. Talley. Sweeney recognized the detective from a distance, having made three previous trips with him to Justice Seabury's court to plead to the other fifteen indictments against him. There was a stir in court when Sweeney walked in between his lawyer and the detective. Assistant District Attorney Clark and Mr. Talley held a whispered conversation with Justice Seabury, and then Sweeney took his customary stand at the bar. Unlike Murtha, ex-Inspector Sweeney pleaded not guilty forthwith, and Mr. Clark agreed to let the $15,000 bail bonds covering the other charges against Sweeney stand for the new charge. Sweeney left the courtroom smiling.

The other two ex-Inspectors under indictment, it was said, were too far away to be brought to court yesterday. They will be arraigned some time to-day, and District Attorney Whitman will ask for an additional bond of $1,000 in each case. Like Murtha, both Hussey and Thompson are under $5,000 bail on two separate indictments charging bribery.

District Attorney Whitman appeared very much pleased with the return of the blanket indictment against the four former Harlem officials. He announced that he would move for the joint trial of the four men within a few days, and that he would ask that Monday, April 28, be set as the day of the trial. There will be no other trials in the graft cases between the trial of Patrolman Thomas F. Robinson and the joint trial of the four ex-Inspectors. Robinson's trial is set for the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Whitman let it be known yesterday that he had no intention of resting any of the felony charges against the ex-Inspectors simply because he had obtained a blanket indictment charging a conspiracy. Should he get a conviction on the conspiracy charge, it is more than likely that he will proceed immediately on the separate bribery trials.

Unlike the joint trials of the four gunmen who shot Rosenthal, there will be four distinct sets of counsel in this case. These will include George Gordon Battle and Alfred J. Talley, appearing for Sweeney; Abraham S. Gilbert, for Murtha; Arnold L. Davis, for Thompson, and Francis L. Wellman for Hussey. Under the rules of procedure each lawyer may cross-examine each of the District Attorney's witnesses. Mr. Whitman, in turn, will probably be aided in the case by Assistant District Attorneys Clark and Groehl, and the same rule holds for the cross-examination of the witnesses for the defense.

Capt. Walsh, it is expected, will be the principal witness involving Sweeney, while Newell will be the star witness against Hussey. If the trials were separate, it was pointed out yesterday, Newell's testimony would be ruled out in Sweeney's trial, and Walsh's testimony would be ruled out in Hussey's trial. Mr. Whitman realizes that he must show that the bribe fund to keep Sipp out of the State was started by Hussey, and that the scheme was concurred in and carried out by all of the ex-Inspectors. That is why he is particularly pleased to be able to try all of the ex-Inspectors in a body. This plan will give him a very broad road to introduce the full testimony of no less than twenty witnesses. Who some of the witnesses against Thompson and Murtha are has not yet been divulged. Mr. Whitman has had so much trouble with intimidation of witnesses that he does not propose to bring any more into the limelight until the day set for the joint trials.

WALDO SILENT ON CHARGES.

Sipp's Brother-in-Law Complains of Police Indifference.

The attention of Police Commissioner Waldo was called yesterday to the severe criticism of the work of the Detective Bureau in a report by the Bureau of Municipal Research. A summary of this report, which is now a part of the data before the Curran Police Investigating Committee, was printed in yesterday's TIMES, and included the charge that the Police Department's 1912 report of comparative statistics of complaints, arrests, and convictions, owing to the errors of the commanding officers of the various detective and inspection districts, was "indicative of a greater degree of efficiency than an accurate compilation would justify."

In reply to all of the dozen or more specific charges made by the Bureau of Municipal Research, Commissioner Waldo said that he had nothing to say whatever.

One of the charges made in the report was to the effect that the Police Department detectives were in the habit of dropping complaints shortly after they were made, even though no results whatever had been obtained, and that often detectives made no reports whatever on complaints lodged at the police stations.

A case in substantiation of this charge came to the District Attorney's office yesterday. The complainant was W. W. Holahan, a truckman, who is a brother-in-law of George A. Sipp, one of District Attorney Whitman's star witnesses against the four former Harlem Inspectors accused of collecting protection money from Harlem gamblers. Holahan told Assistant District Attorney Groehl that $11,000 worth of goods had been stolen from his trucks during the last year and that the police had failed to return a penny's worth of it.

Holahan did not charge the police with inactivity because of his relation with George A. Sipp. The last theft, he explained, was on Dec. 7, whereas his brother-in-law did not appear before the Curran Aldermanic Committee until a week later.

He complained of the treatment he received at the Clinton Street Police Station when he made his complaints. The commanding officer of the station, he told Assistant District Attorney Groehl, practically ignored his complaints. Likewise, he said, the police ignored his report that two "fences" in Norfolk Street had stolen goods in their possession.

The Assistant District Attorney told Holahan that he would investigate the complaints.

JERSEY TOWNS VOTE TO-DAY

Jersey City Expected to Adopt Commission Form of Government.

Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, and Union Hill will to-day vote whether they will accept or reject the commission form of Government. Jersey City, if she adopts the commission Government, will be the largest city in the East to have that form of Government. There is but little doubt, according to Joseph A. Dear of The Jersey Journal, but that Jersey City's 270,000 inhabitants will accept the innovation. This will be the second time the question has been submitted at special election. In July, 1911, Jersey City voted upon the proposition, and rejected it by 13,038 to 11,585. Mr. Dear is President of the Jersey City Commission Government League.

"It is now simply a question of the size of the vote," he said. "The only opposition comes from a few officeholders, who fear they may lose their jobs, and the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association, which sent out this morning a statement opposing the plan."

Mayor Otto Wittpenn is for the plan. So are the Republicans and the Progressives.

If a commission form of Government is chosen in Jersey City there will be a special primary election on the fourth Tuesday following its adoption. Any voter may be a candidate for Commissioner whose petition is indorsed by twenty-five other voters. The primary ballot contains the names without party designation. Each voter then votes for five names. Of the candidates the ten receiving the highest number of votes become candidates in the final election

AIDS THIRTEEN CHARITIES.

Philanthropic Bequests from Moses Weinman's $778,864 Estate.

Moses Weinman, a member of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshal, who died on April 11, 1912, left a net estate of $778,864, according to the appraisal of John T. Martin, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office. His realty holdings were appraised at $111,969.45, consisting of two parcels; 121 and 123 West Forty-fifth Street, valued at $85,000 less mortgage of $55,000, and 121-7 West Forty-sixth Street, valued at $150,000 less mortgage of $87,000. His personalty was $715,803. His law books, jewelry, and clothing were valued at $312.

He left $5,000 to each of the following institutions: Mount Sinai Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Sheltering Society, Beth Israel Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Technical Institute, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Presbyterian Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The residuary estate of $708,864 is divided equally between his two sisters, Rachel Weinman and Bertha Welnman.

VERDICT AGAINST MRS. THAW

Louise & Co. Get $3,746 Judgment for Hats and Dresses.

Neither Evelyn Nesbit Thaw nor her attorneys appearing yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Brady, judgment in default to the amount of $3,746.11 was rendered against her in the suit of Louise & Co., milliners and dressmakers, for hats and dresses ordered between April 20 and Dec. 7, 1908. Although not appearing at the trial the defendant made answer to the suit in which she asserted that her husband was responsible for her debts. The bill sued for was $2,970.75 and costs of the suit. The following comprised the bill:

Gray and blue hat, $85; blue parasol, $45; Cretanno hat, $50; dress, $300; two handkerchiefs, $5; ostrich neckpiece, $65; blue chiffon dress, $300; red pongee skirt, $110; blue and white checked coat, $230; old rose veil, $15; blue veil, $10; ivory fan, $50; pongee skirt, $100; cretonne parasol, $55; two white dresses, $100; white dress, $225; pink dress, $250; yellow dress, $350, and black velvet hat, $80.

CHINESE CATHOLIC EXHIBIT.

Work of Mission in Rescuing and Teaching Children Shown.

The exhibit of the Propagation of the Faith Society at the United Catholic Works Exhibition in the Twelfth Regiment Armory was taken charge of last night by Lawrence Woo, formerly of Canton, China, who has been sent to New York by the Catholic Bishop there to instruct Chinese here. From his new headquarters in the mission at 103 Park Street he has taken to the armory a remarkable collection of Chinese works of art—embroideries, vases, fans, and bits of bric-a-brac, the work for the most part of mission Chinese. Conspicuous is a large doll named after Miss Geraldine Farrar, which is dressed up like Mme. Butterfly in the opera. The two young daughters of Mr. Woo are assisting him.

There is also an exhibit of the work of the mission in saving babies which have been thrown in the streets to die. It shows how many of them are rescued, brought up in the missions, and finally married to proper young men. Wonderful samples of embroideries on silk by the children are shown. A number of additional booths are now open.

TITANIC CLAIMS UP TO $11,774,604

Principally for Loss of Life or Injuries, Property Losses Being the Smaller Part.

CLAIMANTS ASK MORE TIME

Largest Demand by Mrs. Clarence Moore, Who Asks $510,000—Mrs. Kenyon Claims $250,000.

The monition in the Titanic case is to be returned in the Federal District Court to-day in the proceedings instituted by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company for the limitation of its liability. This means that, unless Judge Holt, before whom the matter will come, sees some reason for granting a further extension of time, all claims for damages on account either of deaths, loss of health, or property must be filed. It is certain, however, that the court will be requested to grant still more time to file claims, although those filed up to last evening reach the total of $11,774,604.

In the first list of claims the amount asked for was $5,000,000, and this had been increased by $2,127,274 when the second extension of time was granted in February. Since then 118 death claims have been filed, amounting to $3,259,900.

It is still doubtful how much money will be available to settle the enormous amount involved. Judge Holt has not yet decided the exceptions raised in the limitation of liability proceedings which A. Leonard Brougham argued before him in the middle of February. One of the points raised then was that the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company had no right to shield itself behind the American law, which would set aside only about $97,000 for the settlement of all claims, but must satisfy claimants in accord with the British law, which would provide between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for the purpose.

The largest death claim which has been filed since last February is that of Mrs. Mabelle Swift Moore of Washington, on account of the loss of her husband, Clarence Moore, a member of the brokerage firm of W. B. Hibbs & Co. She says that he was making $25,000 a year from this business, and was interested also in a farm and ranch in Montgomery County, Maryland, and in real estate at Leesburg, Va. She asks $500,000 compensation for his death, and $10,000 for property with him.

A claim of $100,000 has been made by Mark Levy and J. D. Levy for the death of Irving G. Levy of Chicago, and $5,460 for property. Mrs. Tillie Taussig is asking $250,000 for the death of her husband, Emil Taussig, and $7,500 for the destruction of his baggage and that of his daughter Ruth. Mrs. Fred R. Kenyon of New London, Conn., has also a $250,000 claim for the death of her husband, who was lost, she asserts, because the agents of the steamship company forcibly prevented him from entering the lifeboats, which were incompletely filled.

Then Mrs. Constance Shack Gracie, widow of Col. Gracie, who played a manful part in the disaster, but died recently of the effects of the exposure he underwent at the time, is asking for $50,000 as compensation for his death and $5,138 for property lost. Miss Margaret Hays, who befriended the two little French waifs till their mother came from France to get them, is now asking for $2,640 for her own baggage.

A curious addition is made to the claim put in by Mrs. Mary A. Holverson for $100,000 for the death of her husband, Alexander O. Holverson of Philadelphia. She not only asks for $974, the value of his baggage, but also for $920, the amount of money she has expended to give him proper burial and to erect a suitable monument.

Patrick O'Keefe of 460 West Thirty-eighth Street, a steerage passenger, submits that shortly before the Titanic sunk "claimant was obliged to jump overboard to save his life. He was in the water a considerable period, until rescued by one of the lifeboats. During the time he was in the water and afterward, while in the lifeboat, he suffered bitterly from the cold, and as a result of such exposure was made sick, sore, lame, and disabled."

Consequently he has been unable to work properly ever since, he says, and thinks that he should receive $10,000 to compensate him for medical fees he has had to pay. In addition he asks $250 for his property.

Mrs. Katherine George of Seattle, Washington, a copartner with William H. Harbeck, a moving picture man, asks $41,000 for the loss of a quantity of moving picture films, including the only existing negatives of the "Pendleton Round-Up Pictures," which she values at $25,000. Mrs. Harbeck has already put in a claim for $50,000 for 100,000 feet of moving picture films. Two moving picture cameras and equipment also figure in Mrs. George's list at $11,000.

A heavy claim for jewelry comes from Mrs. Clara Frauenthal of 783 Lexington Avenue. She had personal property of the value of $17,748 with her, including a pearl and diamond collar, worth $2,500; a pearl and diamond bracelet, $800; a sapphire and diamond bracelet, $1,200, and a pear-shaped pearl, surrounded by diamonds, $2,600. Mrs. Emma Ward Bucknell of Philadelphia had a heavy bill for clothing, as she asks $11,946 for the loss of her baggage.

One curious claim is that of Laura Moore, who appears as the assignee of a large number of claims from the owners of cargo. She asks $222,690, and has taken over claims for such diverse articles as cheese and banknotes, laces, books, and embroidery. Among the well-known firms whom she represents are Acker, Merrall & Condit, E. P. Dutton, and Bernard Judae & Co.

COL. ASTOR'S LOSSES.

Schedules Show Many Stocks of No Value—Morse Owed Him $110,000.

While the Transfer Tax Appraiser, John V. Coffey, and counsel to the State Controller, John Quinn, would not discuss yesterday the official schedule of the estate of the late John Jacob Astor, they did not make any doubt of the accuracy of the schedules published in last SUNDAY'S TIMES, though they did seem a bit surprised.

The schedules of the Astor jewelry totaled $161,920. This included a diamond sunburst of 282 stones, appraised at $78,000; a $60,000 diamond necklace of 204 stones, and diamond earrings worth $12,000. Col. Astor's military uniforms were appraised at $800, his bearskin coat at $120, and his fur lined coat at $600.

Among the assets of Col. Astor's estate appraised as worthless was a $110,000 debt of Charles W. Morse. Besides his stock in the Allis-Chalmers Company, appraised as of no value because it was not deposited for the final reorganization, Col. Astor held a large amount of stock appraised as of no value, including 200 shares of the Atmospheric Products Company, 250 shares of the Commercial Bank of Honduras, 2,000 shares of the Depew Improvement Company, 300 shares of the Firemen's Insurance Company, 100 shares of the Fulton National Bank, 1,990 shares of the Honduras Railroad, 2,000 shares of the Humboldt Railroad, Gold and Silver Company, shares of the par value of $25,000 of the International Power Storage Company, 1,000 shares of the Little Kanawha and Elk River Petroleum and Mining Company, 100 shares of the Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, 385 shares of the New York Bowery Insurance Company, 500 shares of the Nicola Tesla Company, 500 shares of the Tramway Power Storage Company, and 11,000 shares of the St. Regis Hotel Company. The stock of the latter company was appraised as of no value because the company formed to operate the hotel abandoned the enterprise.

Titanic Survivor Faces Death Again.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 14.—Frank Karoun, one of the survivors of the Titanic disaster, narrowly escaped death again last night, just a year after surviving that shipwreck. The Lindel Hotel, of which Karoun is the proprietor, collapsed, and the walls of his room fell in heaps on either side of him as he lay in bed. He was unharmed.

FAKING FAKIRS FIND ARREST IS NO FAKE

Kazoo Band and Circulars Spread in Street Jolt Young Ultra-Futurists.

GATHERED IN BY POLICE

Advertising Delegation from Art Students League Comes to Grief in Fifth Avenue.

A fake brass band of twenty-five East Indian Fakirs in gorgeous hired Oriental costume, members of the Society of American Fakirs, who are holding their twenty-second annual outburst and futurist frolic in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, came to grief late yesterday afternoon in their attempt to get free advertising, and all wound up at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

The Fakir bandsmen, who are members of the Art Students' League, except in the early Springtime faking season, were driving down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-seventh Street mounted on a one-horse truck, and blowing popular rag-time tunes on their fake trombones and horns and oboes. They wore gorgeous, voluminous red and yellow harem skirts, sandals, bright green and purple blouses, and huge turbans, and while most of them perched on top of the improvised bandwagon and discoursed music of a kind, half a dozen of their fellows walked by the side of the truck and distributed green and white and yellow handbills to the Fifth Avenue throng, announcing that the Society of American Fakirs held open house at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street every afternoon and evening until ten minutes after "Gaynor time."

But in front of the Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street the Hindu outfit came to grief when shortly after 5 o'clock a policeman grabbed Lester R. Ross, a six-foot Fakir, by the arm and said "Follow me."

The policeman led the grand march to the West Thirtieth Street Station, followed by the truckful of masquerading art students, blowing their horns, while several hundred cheering spectators formed a rear guard for the parade. Ross was charged with violating the Sanitary Code by scattering circulars, but when his pedigree was taken and it was discovered that he was a native of Clifton, N. J., the charge was quickly transferred from him to C. Hunting, the bandmaster, a New Yorker, who was released after receiving a summons to appear in Jefferson Market Court at 9 o'clock this morning.

After their comrade had been released the Fakirs gathered outside the police station and serenaded those within, after which they mounted their truck and rode back to the Fine Arts Building, where they were received like conquering heroes by the girl Fakirs, dressed in regulation harem costume of baggy trousers and beads.

News of the arrest had come by telephone, and in anticipation of having to bail out the whole band Miss Hambidge, daughter of the illustrator, with rare presence of mind, had started at once to take up a collect on from those at the exhibition, and collected over $20 in fifteen minutes, on the strength of which Hunting, the bandmaster, has decided to plead guilty this morning and pay the fine which, he has been told, can't be more than $10.

"But at that it leaves us a handsome profit," said Secretary C. H. Johnson.

All the members of the Fakir band agreed that the policeman who "pulled in" their ringleader was a good fellow.

"We asked him to come and have a drink with us," said Ross, "and he said he would have been glad to if he hadn't been in uniform."

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(Tuesday, Wednesday)

Gauze Lisle Thread Hose

For Women and Misses. Spliced heel, sole and toe, double garter welt. Black, white or tan ..... Were 35c. pair— 25c. pair, 6 pairs for 1.35

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For Women and Misses. Wide garter top, spliced sole, heel and toe. Black, white and tan. Were 50c. pair— 35c. pair

Pure Thread Silk Hose

For Women and Misses. Deep garter top of mercerized cotton, spliced heel, sole and toe. Black, white and tan. ..... Selling elsewhere at 85c. pair— 50c. pair

Pure Thread Silk Hose

For Women and Misses. Sole and garter welt lined with lisle thread (which insures long wear.) Black only. ..... Selling elsewhere at $1.25 pair— 79c. pair

Ribbed Cotton Hose

For Children. Soft and elastic, wide or narrow ribbed. Black, white and tan..... 35c. pair, 6 pairs for 1.85

Imported Socks

For Infants and Children. White and colored grounds with fancy striped tops. Sizes 5 to 8½..... ..... Were 25c. pair— 6 pairs for 1.15

Imported Spun Silk Socks

For Children. White, pink, sky and tan. Sizes 4 to 9. ..... 35c. pair, 6 pairs for 1.85

Fine Ribbed Silk Hose

For Children. Black only ..... Were $1.75 pair— 85c. pair

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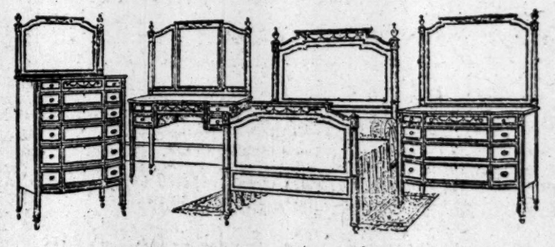

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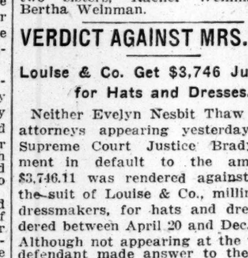

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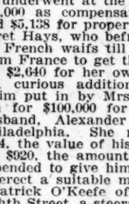

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We can build our **Player** inside of **any Piano**, transforming it into a **Player Piano** for a moderate price. This is worth investigating. All work fully guaranteed.
CHRISTMAN SONS,
35 West 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

Three Months' Growth of Sunday's Times
In the first quarter this year the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES published 814,807 lines of advertisements, compared with 705,909 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of 108,898 lines, nearly equal to thrice the combined gains of three other New York Sunday newspapers ranked with The Times as to quality of circulation.
Sunday's New York Times reaches the homes of about 200,000 persons, forming the most responsive clientele in the world, and representing a purchasing power unsurpassed.

CONNECT PRISONERS WITH 12 BURGLARIES

Police Think Captures Following Attempt to Rob Pawnshop Will Solve Other Cases.

FIND THE THIEVES' KIT

Visit to House in Rear of Pawnshop Produces $400 Worth of Burglars' Tools.

The four men arrested on Sunday for the attempt made earlier that morning to break through the rear wall of the pawnshop of John E. Simpson at 164 Bowery have been connected with many other burglaries, according to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty and Inspector Faurot, who have been making a careful study of finger prints made on tools used in previous robberies. Commissioner Dougherty said that he strongly suspected the men of having been concerned in the following burglaries:

Jan. 6, 1912—The Walkover Shoe Company, 265 Bowery; $50 stolen.
Jan. 8, 1912—McCann's Hat Store, 210 Bowery; $320 stolen.
Jan. 10, 1912—Michael Valine's dry goods store, 18 Prince Street.
Feb. 5, 1912—Charles R. Farullo, real estate, 45 East Houston Street; safe blown up, nothing stolen.
Feb. 15, 1912, Giovanni Macarrone, Italian Bank, 267 Elizabeth Street; $5 in postage stamps stolen.
March 30, 1912—R. W. Mueller, jeweler, 142 Bowery; jewelry valued at $400 stolen.
Sept. 9, 1912—United Cigar Store, 282 Bowery; $200 stolen.
Sept. 28, 1912—United Cigar Store, 196 Bowery; $70 stolen.
Dec. 22, 1912—Nathan Dodner, grocer, 25 Prince Street; $200 in cash and jewelry stolen.
Feb. 7, 1913—Ostermoor & Co., 116 Elizabeth Street; two safes blown up and $350 stolen.
Feb. 12, 1913—Gaetano De Luca, Italian Bank, 75-77 Thompson Street; $10,400 in cash and securities stolen.
March 13, 1913—Herman Shapiro, pawnbroker sales store; between $5,000 and $7,000 stolen.

Commissioner Dougherty said that the nature of these robberies, their location, and the tools that were used made him think that the four prisoners arrested Sunday were connected with them.

Detectives Basby, Shevlin, and Kerry with Acting Captain McKinney went yesterday to 150 Elizabeth Street, the house in the rear of Simpson's pawnshop, where the arrested men were found. The men when arrested had given their names as Joseph Massere of 217 Forsyth Street, Petro Lagattuta of 96 East Houston Street, Salvatore Ruffino of 215 North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Giuseppe Ruffino, Salvatore's brother, of 237 North Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

The building at 150 Elizabeth Street is an Italian tenement. In a room on the first floor the detectives found a bed, under the mattress of which was a piece of board. This board was of exactly the same quality of timber as that used in the scaffold found swinging at the rear of the pawnshop.

In the cellar of the house the detectives found a number of coal bins. One was open and contained a five-gallon can of gasoline and a piece of lumber of the same material of which the ladder, used and left behind by the burglars, was made. The other coal bins were locked, and all could be accounted for except one.

This bin, when broken open by the detectives, was found to contain a large assortment of burglar's tools. The bundle contained two loaded pistols, a sledge hammer, a pinch bar, six long bolts, two cold chisels, two hammer handles, a knife, twelve nails, thirteen pounds of manila rope, one steel bit, two pulleys, a pickaxe, four ten-pound stone masons, a hacksaw and twelve blades, three pipe cutters, twenty-two assorted drills, two candles, four awning hooks, two electric insulated wires, three screwdrivers, a pruning knife, a fourteen-inch drill, a fifteen-gallon can of gasoline, three raincoats, 200 feet of rope, an umbrella, automatic cartridges, a two-foot jimmy, a saw for cutting steel, a large assortment of nails, staples, and bolts, and a large electric motor with drill attachment. The tools were valued at $400, and at Police Headquarters it was said last night that they were the finest and most complete set ever seen there.

The electric motor was tested by Commissioner Dougherty, who succeeded in drilling a ¾-inch hole with it through solid steel in five minutes. Many of the tools, the detectives discovered, had been purchased recently in a hardware store on Fourth Avenue.

The record of one of the prisoners, Joseph Massere, was established yesterday.

It was found that he was 11,374 in the Rogues' Gallery. On Feb. 25, 1907, he was convicted of burglary and received a suspended sentence from Judge O'Sullivan. On April 21, 1907, he was arrested for an attempt at extortion, but was discharged. Massere was also suspected by the police of being a kidnapper and a Black Hander, and was thought to have had a share in the kidnapping two years ago of three-year-old Michael Scimeca, for whom a ransom of $1,700 was paid by the boy's parents.

"LAW IS LAW," SAYS GAYNOR

"Carry It Out or Quit," He Tells Illinois Official.

Henry Neil, a newly elected Justice of the Peace, of Oak Park, Ill., wrote to Mayor Gaynor the other day regarding how he should act in office. The Mayor sent him this reply:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.
April 14, 1913.

Dear Sir: You tell me you have been elected a Justice of the Peace, and desire to administer your office the same as Jesus would do if he were there instead of you. You ask for my advice. You say you believe the present system of fines for minor offenses is wrong in principle, for the reason that it "tends to increase crime and promote disrespect to law." You also say that the law allows you to collect fees for yourself. You ask if Jesus would assess such fines and collect such fees if he were in your place.

You seem to be a man who thinks himself wiser than the law and above the law. That kind of a man is the most dangerous man that can be put into office, especially in a free country. The law is made by the representatives whom we elect to the Legislature. You are elected a Justice of the Peace to accept the laws thus made and carry them out. If you do not wish to do that you ought to resign. You think you are wiser and better than the law, but if you make inquiry you will probably find few people who are of that opinion.

"What would Jesus do?" you ask me.

If he accepted the office he would also accept the law as it is and administer it faithfully. He would not take the law into his own hands. He would not assume to do as he liked. He would say:

"I do not think this law is wise, but the Legislature made it, and I have to abide by it, and probably they are wiser about it than I am."

And he would go on and administer the law as he found it. Indeed, that is the way he acted when he was on this earth. He abided by the law. He constantly quoted the law. Where he did not like the law, he advocated a change to something better. He attended the synagogue and taught the law there. He preached in the open fields, and taught the law there. It was the abuse and misuse of the law which he denounced. If you do not like the laws as they are in your locality, you ought to get yourself elected to the Legislature, and then work hard to change them. But as a Judge you must abide by the law. Are you unconscious of the fact that by your oath of office you have sworn to do so? Suppose every Judge in this country, from the highest to the lowest, took it into his head to ignore the law and decide cases to suit himself. What a woeful condition that would very soon put us all in. And yet you, a little Justice of the Peace out in Oak Park, Ill., want to act in that way. Very truly yours,

W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Henry Neil, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Oak Park, Ill.

Mr. Neil wrote the Mayor that he thought the present system of fines for minor offenses tended to increase crime and promote disrespect for law.

"Would Christ assess fines and collect fees were He the Justice of the Peace in Oak Park in my place?" he asked.

WOMAN INTERRUPTS A PLAY.

Taken from Harlem Theatre Charged with Intoxication.

As the suffrage discussion was under way between husband and wife in the third act of "The Butterfly on the Wheel" yesterday afternoon at Keith's Harlem Theatre, a woman sitting well forward in the orchestra arose and cried:

"This is not justice!"

Ushers skated down the aisle to pacify her, but when the suffrage theme was revived a little later she rose again and waved her arms.

"This is not justice. I am Mrs. Pankhurst's niece, and I want justice!" she shouted.

This was too much for the audience, which started to boo with enthusiasm.

In the midst of the confusion the curtain was rung down and the manager escorted the protesting woman up the aisle and out to the street. There she found a crowd before a baseball bulletin board and she started to address them. Before long she returned to the theatre lobby, and then beat on the box office window, and, according to subsequent accounts, scattered money on the floor to the great delight of many small boys, till Patrolman Mildrum arrested her.

At the Lenox Avenue Station the woman was charged with disorderly conduct and intoxication, and was sent to a cell in the West 125th Street Station. She asserted that her name was Mary Pankhurst, and that 14 West 127th Street was her address, but inquiries failed to discover any one by that name living there.

QUEENS ADOPTING A FLAG.

Design for It Selected and Now a Motto Is Wanted.

By combining the coats of arms of the Dutch Governor Keift, who bought Long Island from the Indians, with those of the English Colonial Governor Dongon, under whom old Queens County was established more than 250 years ago, a design for a flag for the Borough of Queens has been worked out and is now on exhibition in the office of President Maurice E. Connolly in the Borough Hall in Long Island City. This is the first step taken by the Borough President, at the solicitation of prominent residents of Queens, to design and adopt a flag.

All that is now needed to complete the flag is a motto, and residents who have suggestions to make can send them to the Borough Hall in Long Island City, where they will be passed upon by a committee. The motto adopted will be translated into Latin when placed on the flag.

CHICAGO VICE HUNT TURNS UPON POLICE

Resort Keepers Tell of Being Forced to Pay for Protection.

HOTELS UNDER SCRUTINY

O'Hara Says Inquiry Will Continue Until Men Higher Up Have Been Unmasked.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The Illinois Vice Commission turned its attention from the turkey trot restaurants to police graft to-day and got from more than one witness stories of extortion and police-protected vice.

One witness, Mrs. Sarah Mueller, testified that she had kept an illegal resort for ten years and finally was forced to close the place because of the increasing demands of the police for protection money.

"Last June a police detective visited my place and told me I would have to close up unless I gave him $200 protection money," said Mrs. Mueller. "I gave him $100. Later he asked me for more, but I refused to give it. The next week my house was closed. A neighbor told me she had paid $400 to the police in five weeks and she was allowed to continue."

"When this man took the $100 from you whom did he say it was for?" Mrs. Mueller was asked.

"He told me it was for a Democratic official in the City Hall."

Her testimony was the result of a promise made to the commission by the Rev. Elmer Williams that he would furnish the names of persons who had been paying money for protection.

"One woman told me that her life would not be worth anything if she revealed that she paid protection money," said Dr. Williams. "Saloon keepers have told me similar stories."

Frank Olson, proprietor of a dance hall, testified that he paid $25 to a police Lieutenant to induce the police not to keep patrons away from his hall.

Several hotels have come under the scrutiny of the vice commission. To-day half a dozen chorus girls who have been staying at a downtown hotel were summoned as witnesses. One girl, 18 years old, said she earned $22 a week, and sent $10 to her parents in New York each week.

"You have told a straightforward story here, and I believe you are a good girl," said Lieut. Gov. O'Hara. "I think it is a shame that you should be thrown into such conditions as exist at that hotel. I think it is a pity that you and others like you are not better protected by officials of your company."

Mr. O'Hara said it was the purpose of the investigators to rid Chicago of immoral resorts and to keep a watch on conditions for the next two years.

"If it is true that politics and vice work together in Chicago, the public shall hear of it," said he. "We will bring out all the facts, if there are any, if it takes two years to do it."

$117,707 FOR HOSPITALS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Reports Large Increase in Gifts.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday Charles Lanier, Treasurer, reported that the collection was by far the largest in the thirty-three years' history of the association. The amount received to date is $117,707, an increase of $11,719 over last year. While the collections in churches and synagogues remained about the same there has been increased activity on the part of strong committees of business men.

Robert Olyphant, the President, announced that the number of the associated hospitals was now forty-seven, the Manhattan Maternity and the Jewish Maternity having been admitted during the year.

Frederick D. Greene, General Secretary, reported marked improvement in the statistics and financial statements made by the hospitals in accordance with the requirements of the association.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and Mrs. James Speyer were present and reported that the women had contributed $13,589.

VERDICT IN LESLIE CASE.

Coroner's Jury Finds Actress's Death Was Due to Natural Causes.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 14.—The death of Frances Leslie, the American actress who died on board the White Star steamship Oceanic between Cherbourg and Southampton on March 15, was due to "natural causes during an epileptic fit," according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury at the inquest, which concluded here to-day.

APPEAL ON AUTO KILLING.

Highest Court in State Asked to Pass on Rosenheimer Case.

The Consitutional question involved in the court decisions freeing Edward T. Rosenheimer from the charge of violating the Callan law when his automobile caused the death of Miss Grace Hough by striking the carriage in which she was riding on the Pelham Parkway on Aug. 13, 1910, is to be passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the National Highways Protective Society, filed an appeal in the State's highest court yesterday, in which he contended that the automobile law was Constitutional.

A jury acquitted Rosenheimer of responsibility for the death of the young woman, and the District Attorney then sought to punish him under the Callan law, which makes it a felony, with a maximum fine of $300 and two years' imprisonment, for the driver of an automobile to run away after causing an injury or accident, or for failure to report such injury or accident to the nearest authorities, but the courts freed him on the ground that the Constitution forbids that any one in a criminal case should be made to give evidence against himself. Of the decision on this point by the Appellate Division, by a vote of three to two, Mr. Coudert says:

The opinion of the Appellate Division, reached by a majority of one, was not necessitated by the language of the Constitution, but was rather due to an over-narrow interpretation which would make of the self-crimination clause in many instances a boon to the criminally minded and a standing menace to the community, whose safety must ultimately be based "upon the detection and repression of crime."

Mr. Coudert also quotes Presiding Justice Ingraham and Justice Miller of the Appellate Division, First Department, who dissented from the decision of the majority of the court. The automobile driver, Justice Ingraham held, was not required to give evidence against himself, but to stay at the place of the accident or notify the proper authorities.

HEARING IN KESNER CASE.

Bids on Entire Assets of Dry Goods House to be Received.

Judge Mayer of the Federal Court yesterday signed an order in the case of the J. L. Kesner Company, the dry goods house, on application of Rosenberg & Levis, counsel for the receivers, Leo A. Price and O. S. Gilbert, for a general hearing on April 30. The report of the receivers will be submitted, and matters relating to the administration, disposition, and sale of the assets, and the continuance or closing down of the business will be considered.

Bids will also be received for the entire assets and must be accompanied by a certified check for $25,000 or for 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid.

SUES AFTER NINE YEARS.

Son-in-Law and Former Partner of Cowperthwait Seeks Accounting.

After allowing his suit to lie dormant for nine years, William B. Lawrence, President of the Cowperthwait Advertising Company, made a motion yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Lehman, in Special Term, Part I., for an accounting into his partnership with M. B. Cowperthwait, which formed the firm of Cowperthwait & Co., furniture dealers, of West Fourteenth Street. At the time of the termination of the partnership, in 1904, Lawrence brought suit for an accounting, but, according to his attorney, H. Randolph Guggenheimer, he did not actively prosecute it because he married the defendant's daughter and thought that an amicable settlement would be reached.

Lawrence alleged that under the partnership agreement he was entitled to one year's profits of the business, as the firm's good will, and to other sums, which amounted in all to $75,000. The defendant, M. B. Cowperthwait, who is now associated with the firm of George C. Flint, manufacturers of furniture at 43 West Twenty-third Street, made a motion yesterday before Justice Lehman to have his son-in-law's motion dismissed on account of lack of prosecution. Justice Lehman took both motions under advisement.

MOVE TO END MINE STRIKE.

Gov. Hatfield Outlines Terms for West Virginia Workmen.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 14.—Gov. Hatfield issued a statement to-night in regard to the coal miners' strike, in which he said the West Virginia miners received $43.40 a year more than those in any other State where the miners' union was in operation.

In referring to the guard system, the Governor said: "There is no question that the miners have been imposed upon by the guard system that existed at one time or another throughout the strike zone."

The recommendations of the Governor are that the operators concede to the miners the right to select a check weighman, a nine-hour workday, no discrimination in the purchase of supplies, and a semi-monthly pay day.

The Governor asks that the miners return to work if the operators accede to the requests he has made.

City Brevity.

The second of a series of lectures on "Buddhism's Challenge to Christianity in Japan" will be delivered to-day at the New York University, Washington Square, by the Rev. August K. Reischauser, Professor of Philosophy in Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, Japan. Further lectures will be given on April 16, 17, 18, and 21.

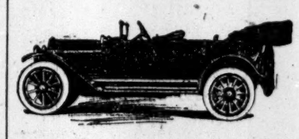
Lengthen Your Lease of Life—
Drink
White Rock
Water
Alfred L. Loomis, M. D., L. L. D., the famous Professor of Pathology, says: "Mineral Waters should be freely drunk at all times. Especially those carbonated Lithia Waters whose properties are alkaline are always of service."
WHITE ROCK Water is the only water in the world which specifically meets these requirements. WHITE ROCK is a clinically pure, delicious, sparkling spring water, which comes to you in new, sterilized bottles, straight from the famous WHITE ROCK Spring at Waukesha, Wis.
Drink WHITE ROCK, "You'll live years longer."

Next to The Last Call
Only once more will there appear in this newspaper a notice of the greatest made-to-measure clothes offering in tailoring history.
Phenomenal fabric values, the highest type of tailoring, and styles that are superb. Embodied in silk-lined suits and overcoats actually worth $35 and $40. And yours to choose among, made to your measure, at $19.50.
Such is the Hackett-Carhart offering that has stirred New York since Friday last. Order-taking records have been established that will stand for years to come.
The original fabric supply was limited to 952 garments. To these we have since added sufficient for 500 more.
$35 & $40 Hackett-Carhart Silk-Lined Spring Suits & Spring Overcoats
Made-to-Measure at
$19.50
The best of it is, that the added offerings are of greater average value than the originals. All are regular $40 values—and more.
You must act quickly if this opportunity is to be yours. Do not wait until to-morrow—come in to-day.
Evidence of our sincerity and our confidence may be found in the fact that WE ASK NO DEPOSIT WITH YOUR ORDER. And if the finished garments fail to meet your expectations, in even the slightest detail, you need not take them.
Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway	841 Broadway	119 West 42d St.	154 East 125th St.
Near Chambers St.	at 13th St.	Near Broadway	Near 3d Ave.
Opposite City Hall.	Near Union Square.	Open Evenings.	Open Evenings.

The Fame of the Name STEINWAY
The name "Steinway" on a piano means to the world of music lovers and masters what other famous names mean on masterpieces in literature and art.
If you were filling your shelves with books, would you select *bindings* only or would you buy *authors?*

Shouldn't the same wisdom of choice also determine a piano purchase?
STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th Street, New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

Maxwell "Six" is $2350 See It Before You Buy

HOLT-CHANDLER night and day service for MAXWELL owners.
Our service department comprises 20,000 square feet in the Galvin Building, 13th St. and East Ave., Long Island City, and is perfectly equipped and organized. This insures prompt and reasonable priced service to all Maxwell owners.
Your attention is called to the price of the great, big, beautiful Maxwell Six-50 for the sake of comparison with other six cylinder cars in the market.
Go inspect and ride in all other six cylinder cars regardless of price, then let us show you the Maxwell. We welcome the comparison, price and all.
Seven-passenger, 6 cyl., $2350. Four-passenger, 6 cyl., $2200. Complete equipment, including Gray & Davis electric lighting and starting system.
New model Maxwell 35, 4 cyl., $1085. New Model 25, 4 cyl., $725. All f. o. b. factory.
The Holt-Chandler Company
1808 Broadway, New York
Col. 7181
T. J. Colyer & Co., Newark. Tanner Motor Co., Brooklyn.
C. F. Redden, Eastern District Manager, Maxwell Motor Co.

Important Announcement
Beginning May 1st passenger trains of the Lehigh Valley Railroad now entering the Jersey City Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be operated to and from the new terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Jersey City, with ferry stations in New York at West 23d and Liberty Streets, North River.
Magnificent double-deck ferry boats are operated between the Jersey City Station and Ferry Stations in New York.
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Black Diamond Route—To Buffalo, Niagara Falls and West, through the Switzerland of America.
Railroad and Pullman Tickets delivered at home or office on request.
New York: 1460 Broadway, near 42nd St., Telephone 4212 Bryant.
1236 Broadway, near 31st St., Telephone 3593 Madison Square.
401 Broadway, corner Walker St., Telephone 1601 Franklin.
94 Broadway, corner Wall St., Telephone 3434 Rector.
Brooklyn: 30 Flatbush Ave., Telephone 97 Main.
Newark: 211 Market St., Telephone 287 Market.

Here is the Point about STANVAR—
It gives a beautiful, wax-like finish to floors, furniture and woodwork, but because it's free from wax, it cannot become slippery, streaky or spotted.
And here's another Point about STANVAR—
It's the easiest thing in the world to apply. Simply saturate a cloth with
A WAX-LIKE FINISH STANVAR APPLY WITH A RAG
rub it thoroughly onto the surface, allow it a short time to dry and the result is much finer than can possibly be secured through the old-fashioned, laborious method necessary in using wax.
STANVAR is on sale at the leading hardware, paint and household supply stores. A free sample can, sufficient to refinish a floor border, will be sent you if you address
STANDARD VARNISH WORKS
Elm Park Staten Island, N. Y.

SCHOOL DESTROYED IN $100,000 FIRE

Church Loses Fine Windows and Families from Two Houses Fly to Street.

PRIESTS RISK THEIR LIVES

Save Sacred Vessels in Threatened Church of St. Thomas the Apostle —Fireman's Skull Broken.

Fire destroyed the parochial school of the Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle early yesterday morning. Parts of two large houses adjoining the school in St. Nicholas Avenue were burned, and the fire extended to the basement of the church, in the rear, at 256 to 260 West 118th Street. Nine windows, five of them the work of an eminent German artist, were destroyed by the heat.

The fire necessitated the turning in of three alarms, and there were several narrow escapes. Father John B. Abbott and Father Martin D. Scanlon were showered with glass while carrying the chalices and other sacred articles from the church, which was threatened.

Several women tenants in the houses were rendered hysterical and had to be carried out. Fireman Otto Bogel of Truck 40 was caught in the basement of the burning school when the roof fell and was showered with debris. He was rescued by other firemen and conveyed to the Harlem Hospital in the buggy of Deputy Chief McCartney. There it was said he had a fracture of the skull.

The entire damage was estimated at about $100,000.

The parochial school was empty when the fire started at 4 o'clock. The second alarm brought Chief Kenlon, who sent in a third alarm. When the fire was first discovered the priests in the rectory adjoining the church were called. Father John B. Abbott was up, having been detailed to night duty.

As it looked as if the church would be destroyed, Fathers Abbott and Scanlon entered and saved the sacred chalices and other articles. As they were making their way out the five windows on the main floor nearest the parochial school were shattered by the heat. The priests were hit by fragments of the falling glass, but were not seriously cut. They managed to make their way out of the church, which was fast filling with smoke. The chapel, located in the basement of the church, caught fire about the time the two priests were leaving with the chalices, and the firemen had to run in additional lines in order to save the structure.

Reserves had been summoned from the West 125th Street and Lenox Avenue Stations, and the policemen went through the two houses owned by the church and called out the tenants. The flames spread to these two houses, burning out the entire front of one and the rear of another.

Mrs. Minerva Johnson, 38 years old, one of the tenants, while trying to run from her apartment fell down a flight of stairs while carrying her infant. The child was not hurt, but the mother became hysterical and had to be treated by Dr. Cassassa of the Harlem Hospital. Then she was cared for by neighbors.

Patrolman Camberdella of the West 125th Street Station went through the house at 149 and came upon T. L. Keegan, a tenant, who was suffering from heart trouble. The policeman took the man in his arms and carried him down from the fourth floor. The family of Justin J. McGrath, on the second floor of the same house, was helped out by the police.

The Hotel Cecil, on St. Nicholas Avenue across the way from the school, was not threatened. All the dwellers were aroused and crowded to the windows to watch the fire.

The origin of the fire was not learned, but the priests thought that it was caused by defective insulation.

PROVIDENCE BANK CLOSED.

Atlantic National's Troubles Started with Robin's Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 14.—The Atlantic National Bank, of which Edward P. Metcalf was President up to April 2, closed its doors this morning. National Bank Examiner Joseph Balch has taken charge. Suspension was decided upon by the Board of Directors of the bank at a meeting yesterday. The Industrial Trust Company and the Union Trust Company combined this morning in an offer to loan to the Atlantic National Bank depositors 60 per cent. of their deposits as soon as possible, after details can be arranged.

According to the last statement for the Controller of the Currency, on April 4, the bank had deposits subject to check amounting to $2,076,268, demand certificates of deposits $210,356, time certificates of deposit $6,500.

The capital stock paid in was $300,000, with a surplus fund of $120,000. The loans and discounts amounted to $2,574,-043, United States bonds $193,000, other bonds and securities $401,237. The specie and legal-tender reserve totaled $136,-446.

The troubles of the institution date from the arrest of Joseph G. Robin, the New York banker, who had been associated in a business way with the Atlantic National. At that time several of the heaviest depositors withdrew their accounts. Extension of credit on loans that were due from a manufacturing firm is said to have hastened the suspension.

President Gardner said that when the bank's management changed on April 1 the institution owed about $400,000. This was reduced $125,000 within a week, but in the meantime the condition of the bank as shown in the statement for the Controller for April 4 caused a committee of the Providence Clearing House to make an examination of the institution's affairs. As a result the committee recommended that no more deposits be accepted, and the bank Directors decided that if there was any question as to the value of its securities the depositors should be protected by an immediate suspension of business.

TO SUE MRS. SEBERT BAIRD.

Park Hill Inn Manager Says He'll Ask for $50,000 for Slander.

James F. Dalton, counsel for John C. Schilling, manager of the Park Hill Inn, Yonkers, said yesterday that he was preparing to institute a suit for $50,000 damages for slander against Mrs. Sebert Baird of 202 West 107th Street, New York.

Mrs. Baird began proceedings in the Yonkers City Court last week when she had a summons issued for Manager Schilling, charging him with assault and larceny. She said that Schilling beat her and her husband at the inn shortly after midnight on Sunday, April 6, and she alleged that Schilling took a ring from her. When the case was called in court Mrs. Baird telephoned she was too ill to appear. Schilling declared that the whole trouble was due to his refusal to serve Mrs. Baird with champagne during hours in which the sale of liquors was prohibited.

Mrs. Baird withdrew the charge later, and Schilling then had a summons issued for her, charging malicious mischief. Mrs. Baird was paroled until Friday next. Mrs. Baird is 22 years old and attractive.

IRVINGTON CHILDREN THREATEN TO STRIKE

School Board in "Village of Millionaires" Trying to Get Rid of the Principal.

PARENTS BACK THE PUPILS

Attempt to Replace Frederick J. Bierce Calls for a Mass Meeting —Mrs. Shepard Backs Bierce.

Special to The New York Times.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., April 14.—The ordinarily placid village of Irvington, which boasts of having more millionaires among its residents than any other town of its size in the United States, is in a state of turmoil over its public school. Public education in Irvington has no Hanus inquiry hovering over it, no Bureau of Municipal Research investigating it, yet it is the subject of dissension and bitter controversy which is waging now from Fenny Bridge on the north to Ardsley on the south.

And, according to the lastest fashion, the children have taken a hand. The high school pupils have informed the Board of Education courteously but firmly that it wants any children to educate it will have to retain Frederick J. Bierce as Principal to boss the educating.

"If Mr. Bierce goes, so do we," say the Irvington boys and girls. It is not just clear where they would go, but apparently not to school.

The threatened strike of the high school pupils was almost the last straw in the distraction of the School Board. By the same three to two majority by which it had always made its decisions, the board decided some ten days ago to make an examination of the institution's affairs. As a result the committee recommended that no more deposits be accepted, and the bank Directors decided that if there was any question as to the value of its securities the depositors should be protected by an immediate suspension of business.

The threatened strike of the high school pupils was almost the last straw in the distraction of the School Board. By the same three to two majority by which it had always made its decisions, the board decided some ten days ago to have Mr. Bierce take his departure and to appoint in his place a Dr. Brown from Teachers College. Mr. Bierce refused to resign, and before the board could muster up courage enough to depose him, the pupils and their fathers and mothers in large numbers began to give demonstrations of disapproval. Petitions were circulated the length and breadth of Irvington; a mass meeting was held; the school children waited on the board in a body and their parents, in considerable numbers, asked the board to resign. The much beset board has not resigned, but neither has Mr. Bierce and the board has not yet deposed him.

Many of the strongest residents in Irvington are backing Mr. Bierce, and among his sympathizers is Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, who, as Helen Gould, always took a deep interest in the public school work of her own town.

All this dissension has arisen since the opening of the new $200,000 school house on April 4, and the discovery that the building had been constructed improperly was not calculated to abate the disturbance. There had been rumors that the specifications were faulty, and not long ago the ceilings of three classrooms gave way and fell. Fortunately this happened after school hours, but that did not pacify the taxpayers, who said that the place was dangerous, and that something would have to be done or they would know the reason why. The distressed board has been holding an investigation.

The critics of the board have not been confined to the pupils and their parents. The clergy has taken a hand, and at the recent mass meeting was in evidence, particularly the Rev. Dr. Daniel V. Russell, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who married Miss Gould and Mr. Shepard.

$1,360 FOR FLOOD FUND.

Total in New York Now $706,773—Yesterday's Contributions.

The offices of the Red Cross Society received $1,360 yesterday for the flood sufferers in Ohio and other States, bringing the total fund obtained in this city to $706,773. The sum turned over by Mayor Gaynor, it was announced yesterday, was $130,230, and $422,159 had been received up to yesterday by the Red Cross direct. The contributions of $25 or more received by the Red Cross yesterday were:

Additional through Mayor Gaynor	$76
Additional by Watertown Daily Times	53
Long & Koch Company	25
Employes of Stern Brothers & Co.	53
Perfect Ashler Lodge, 604, F. & A. M.	25
Siegel-Foster Company	25
Lahm & Deutz	25
Wiesen & Goldstein	50
Samuel Fleersheimer & Brother	50
M. Bloch Company	25
Larry J. Margulies and collections in factory	73
Woolf & Shuhof	100
Lefcourt & Brenner	25
American Lady Waist Company	50
E. A. Jackson	50
Societa La Lega Ligure	100
Local and Railroad Y. M. C. A., Plattsburg, N. Y.	112
Dutchess Chapter, Red Cross	63
Officers and crew of U. S. S. Eagle	62
Reformed (Dutch) Church Sunday school, Flatbush	30
Oneida County Chapter, the Red Cross	50

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $25 from Marion H. Morse of Paris.

SAFE BLOWERS GET $6,500.

Use Nitroglycerin and Carry Off Cash and Bonds.

Thieves entered the building of the Consolidated Tea and Coffee Company, 185 Division Street, between 9:30 o'clock Sunday night and 7:30 o'clock Monday morning, and after blowing up a safe with nitroglycerin made away with $6,000 in cash and four Russian Imperial bonds valued at $500. The burglars entered the building from the rear.

An alley way leads from East Broad Street toward Division Street, and up this alley the thieves presumably came. They scaled a high picket fence, cut two iron bars from the grating over a window, and entered the building on the ground floor. Access to the second floor where the safe rested was gained by means of the freight elevator.

The robbery was discovered yesterday morning by Jacob Lacknowitz, Vice President of the company. He notified the police, and Detective Lagrua of the Madison Street Station was assigned to the case. As no finger prints were discovered about the safe, Detective Lagrua said that the burglars had undoubtedly worn gloves. A brace and bit and three drills were left by the thieves.

MORE PAY FOR 'PHONE GIRLS

Company Yields on Threatened Strike of Boston Operators.

BOSTON, April 14.—A general increase in wages for its operators in the greater Boston district and in other large cities in which it operates was announced to-night by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. The increase averages slightly less than $1 a week and goes into effect on June 1 in Boston, and probably elsewhere.

The company's action is the outcome of the recent movement by the local telephone operators' union, which threatened to develop a strike of the 2,200 girls employed on its switchboards. The increase displaces a bonus, or "anniversary payment" plan, tentatively agreed upon between committees of the union and the company, but which was rejected by the girls.

JAIL ZELIG'S SUCCESSOR.

"Young Sharkey" Gets a Heavy Sentence for Shooting Two Men.

Max Ostransky of 85 Orchard Street, who is known as "Young Sharkey," and is the present leader of the "Big Jack" Zelig gang, was convicted before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday of shooting Harry Salkin and Charles Shapiro on Dec. 8 last.

The shooting followed a dance given by the "Young Sharkey Association," which is "Young Sharkey" himself. The two complainants were invited to attend, at $1 apiece, but failed to appear. The next day the prisoner met them at Broome and Orchard Streets, and after reproaching them for not attending, drew a revolver and shot Salkin in the back and Shapiro in the side. The assailant was sentenced yesterday to not less than two years and six months or not more than four years and six moths in State's prison, while a fine of $1,000 was imposed. In sentencing him Judge Rosalsky said:

"You tried to step into the space left vacant after the murder of Zelig and I have no use for men of your type. I am giving you the maximum sentence as a lesson to others who would follow in your footsteps."

The prisoner will have to spend one day for every dollar of the fine which is not paid.

Michigan Pension for Mothers.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—The State Senate to-day passed a bill to establish pensions for mothers. The measure provides that mothers having children dependent upon them may draw not to exceed $3 per week for each child upon order of the probate court.

CRITICISE ELEVATOR RULES.

Coroner's Jury Places Blame for Justice Bischoff's Death.

A Coroner's jury censured yesterday the management of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building, where Justice Bischoff was killed on April 2, by falling down an elevator shaft, on the ground that they had failed to enforce the rules under which their elevators were operated.

Michael Pearl, who ran the elevator from which the Justice fell, was discharged, although the jury held he was neglectful in permitting the elevator car to move before he closed the door. His neglect, however, was not held to be criminal. The jury recommended that the Building Department adopt a regulation requiring the closing of all interior doors of elevators before the cars are put in motion, and that the Legislature pass a law making obligatory the equipment of all elevators with a device to make it impossible to move the car until the outer door is closed.

The jury was largely made up of engineers and men interested in the building business. V. P. Trevers, Superintendent of the building, and E. F. Bandiel, the engineer, testified that there was a rule requiring operators to close their doors before starting. Tenants of the building, however, said that this was not observed, and that the elevator, as a rule, started before the outer doors were closed.

The statement made by Pearl at the time of the accident was read. In this he said that as Justice Bischoff was leaving the car he put out his hand to stop him, but might accidentally have pulled the lever and started the car.

FOUNDED 1827 — Arnold, Constable & Co. — FOUNDED 1827

Will Hold To-Day (Tuesday), and Wednesday the following:

Most Important Sale

500 Women's and Misses' Summer Dresses

The Latest and Most Approved Models and Materials for This Season's Wear

100 DRESSES OF STRIPED VOILE—Open front; waist trimmed with fine batiste embroidery and crochet buttons; velvet belt; white ground; colored stripes; sizes 34 to 44. Value $12.00 — 9.50

85 DRESSES OF STRIPED VOILE—Batiste collar and cuffs; hemstitched edge; lace trimmed; cherry buttons; tunic effect on skirt; black messaline belt and sash; sizes 16 to 40. Value $14.00 — 10.50

65 DRESSES OF STRIPED VOILE—Collar, cuffs and vest of shadow lace; belt of Dresden ribbon; various colorings; sizes 36 to 42. Value $16.50 — 12.50

50 MORNING DRESSES of Anderson's zephyr gingham; simple model; collar and cuffs of hand embroidered pique; small bow tie; sizes 14 to 44. Value $7.50 — 5.00

50 MORNING DRESSES of Lorraine tissue and French linen; collar and cuffs hand embroidered; small bow tie; sizes 14 to 44. Value $10.50 — 7.50

50 MORNING DRESSES of French linen; waist hand embroidered, also collar and cuffs; real Irish lace trimming; kid belt; white trimmed with colors; colors trimmed with white; sizes 14 to 44. Value $14.50 — 11.50

50 DRESSES OF IMPORTED RATINE—Real Cluny lace collar and cuffs; silk girdle; bow tie; colors, Rose, Copenhagen and Leather; sizes 14 to 44. Value $22.50 — 17.50

50 LINGERIE DRESSES (For Misses Only)—Two choice models; trimmed with fine embroidery and lace; sizes 14 to 18. Values $6.50 and $9.00 — 4.75 and 6.85

Mourning Apparel

A Most Attractive Selection of Entirely New Models for Immediate Wear in All Suitable Materials

Comprising

TAILOR SUITS, AFTERNOON DRESSES, WRAPS, STEAMER AND MOTOR COATS.

TAILOR SUITS—Black diagonal, new medium length coat; handsomely trimmed with silk. Value $37.50 — 29.50

TAILOR SUITS—Bedford cord, medium length coat, new straight back; trimmed with self-cording; draped skirt. Value $40.00 — 33.50

TAILOR SUITS—Bedford cord, new semi-blouse model; trimmed with granite moire. Value $45.00 — 37.50

COATS—Black whipcord, 3-4 length cutaway; granite moire collar and cuffs. Value $28.50 — 22.50

Mourning Waists and Blouses

Complete assortments of Mourning and Semi-Mourning Waists and Blouses in entirely new models for immediate wear, of crepe de chine, crepe chiffon and mourning silks.

WAISTS of imported crepe de chine, hand made, tucked and trimmed with crepe. Regularly $25.00 — 21.75

WAISTS of crepe meteor, tucked model; hand embroidered long sleeves. Regularly $15.00 — 12.50

WAISTS of chiffon cloth, open front, deep collar and trimmings of crepe; black silk net yoke. Regularly $12.50 — 10.00

BLOUSES of crepe de chine, trimmed with crepe, jabot of black silk lace. Regularly $8.75 — 6.75

3,500 Waists and Blouses

Strikingly New and Effective Models.

For Women and Misses.

WHITE LINGERIE BLOUSES—Of all-over hand embroidery and imported lace. Regularly $19.75 — 16.50

BLACK CREPE-DE-CHINE WAISTS—(Mourning). Yoke of black silk net and Cluny lace. Regularly $17.50 — 14.50

CHIFFON CLOTH WAIST—Trimmed with fine shadow lace; double chiffon collar. Regularly $12.50 — 10.00

SHADOW LACE BLOUSES—With net lining; "Raeburn" frill; colored trimming with buttons to match. Regularly $10.50 — 7.50

WHITE CREPE-DE-CHINE BLOUSES—Robespierre collar and double frill. Regularly $6.75 — 4.95

WHITE IMPORTED CREPE BLOUSES—With "Dolly Varden" collar and buttons. Regularly $6.50 — 4.75

TWO REMARKABLE VALUES

In Entirely New and Most Effective Models—Carefully Selected Materials of the Dependable Washable Grades.

VOILE BLOUSES with Robespierre collar and double frill.
VOILE BLOUSES—All-over embroidered; with lace trimmed collar. Reg. $2.00
BATISTE BLOUSES—Hand embroidered, trimmed with colored pipings.
BATISTE WAISTS—High collars; trimmed with Swiss embroidery and Val. laces. 95c

CREPE VOILE BLOUSES—Irish crochet insertings.
CREPE VOILE BLOUSES—Colored collars and vestees. Reg. $3.00
FRENCH BATISTE WAISTS AND BLOUSES—Fine embroidered medallions and laces; high and low necks. 2.00

Colored Dress Silks of Lyons Manufacture

COLORED LOUISINES—35 inch; an exquisite soft finish, in rich, changeable shadings for evening and day costumes. Yard — 2.00

COLORED COTELE GLACE—32 inch; rich, changeable effects in street colorings, exceptionally handsome weave for coats or full costumes. Yard — 3.00

COLORED GROS DE LONDRE—36 inch, soft lustrous corded silk, in a range of select colorings for afternoon and dinner gowns. Yard — 1.75

COLORED FAILLE FRANCAISE—32 to 43 inch; a rich soft corded weave in the most fashionable plain colors and changeable effects. Yard — 1.75 to 3.00

COLORED SATINS—36 to 42 inch; comprising Satin Liberty, Satin Duchesse, Mousseline and Satin Majeste, high, brilliant lustre, in a large variety of the most fashionable street and evening shades. Yard — 1.50 to 3.00

Wash Dress Fabrics

1500 YARDS ALEXANDRIA CORDS—28 inches wide, in light blue, navy, champagne, helio, tan, black or white; an entirely new fabric. Value 40c yard. Special — 25c

La Sylphe Guaranteed Silk Hosiery

CONTROLLED EXCLUSIVELY BY ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. To introduce this special brand of extra well made and unusually superior grade Hosiery we will offer today, (Tuesday) and Wednesday the following:

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK—Cotton soles and double garter welt. Our Regular Price $1.50 pair — 1.00

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK—Our Regular Price $1.75 pair — 1.50

WOMEN'S PURE THREAD SILK—Our Regular Price $2.25 pair — 2.00

Corsets

For Women and Misses.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S SPECIAL NEW MODELS—Giving the uncorseted figure now so popular; extremely low or medium bust; long, hipless line; hygienically constructed, giving comfort, and freedom of movement; in coutil, batiste, tricot or broche. Pair — 5.00 to 18.00

"FLOREITA," SUCCESSO, WARNER'S, J. B. AND W. B. CORSETS—All the latest spring models — 1.75 to 4.50

BRASSIERES—Improved models to suit present dress. Values 65c to $7.50 — 50c to 4.50

Dress Shields

Very Special Prices On Most Reliable Grades.

DRESS SHIELDS—Made expressly for us; sizes 2, 3 and 4. Pair 12c doz. — 1.35

DRESS SHIELDS—Lightweight, double covered. Pair 10c 3 pairs for — 25c

DRESS SHIELDS—Arnold, Constable & Co.'s pure white, highest grade and finish; guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Size 2,	Pair 18c	doz. 1.75
Size 3,	Pair 20c	doz. 1.90
Size 4,	Pair 23c	doz. 2.15
Size 5,	Pair 25c	doz. 2.40

DRESS SHIELDS—Kimono style; sizes 3 and 4. Pair — 25c

DRESS SHIELDS—Kleinert's Eaton; sizes 3 and 4. Pair — 50c

Complete stock of Kleinert's, also Amolin, Omo and Dr. Deimel's shields at lowest prices.

Neckwear

For Women and Misses.

SCARFS—Lierre lace, fine shadowy designs. Regularly $11.50 — 9.50

SCARFS—Spanish lace, hand run, white only. Regularly $14.50 — 12.50

GUIMPES—High neck, with sleeves, plain and fancy nets, white only. Regularly $1.15 — 95c

GUIMPES—Sleeveless, high neck, plain and shadow nets, white only. Regularly 85c — 65c

SAILOR SETS—Collar and cuffs, fine embroidered batiste. Regularly $1.15 — 95c

Net Top Laces

New and Effective Designs.

INSERTIONS—Regularly $1.35 yard — 85c; Regularly $2.25 yard — 1.25

EDGINGS—Regularly $2.75 yard — 1.50; Regularly $3.75 yard — 2.25

Table Cloths

High Grade Satin Damask—New and Select Patterns—Very Superior Grades at Special Prices.

Regular Prices $10.00 to $18.50 each.

6.50, 9.50, 12.75

Damask Napkins

Regular Prices $8.00 to $10.00 dozen.

5.25, 6.00, 6.95

Huck Towels

All Pure Linen, Hemstitched Ends Plain and Damask Borders.

100 dozens.	Regularly $4.00 dozen	3.35
150 dozens.	Regularly $4.50 dozen	3.85
100 dozens.	Regularly $6.00 dozen	4.75
90 dozens.	Regularly $7.50 dozen	5.00

Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases

Popular Grade for Summer Needs. One-Third Under Regular Prices.

"Warrento" Plain Hemmed

PILLOW CASES—Each: Size 42x38½, 15c; 50x38½, 18c; Size 45x38½, 16c; 54x38½, 20c

SHEETS—72x99 58c each; 81x99 65c each; 90x99 72c each

Undermuslins

Finest American Makes—Extensive Assortment of Entirely New Designs — Carefully Selected Materials of the Better Grades.

NIGHTGOWNS—95c, 1.45, 1.95, 2.95, 3.45

COMBINATIONS—95c, 1.45, 1.95, 2.45, 3.45

DRAWERS—45c, 65c, 95c, 1.25, 1.95

PETTICOATS—95c, 1.45, 1.75, 2.95, 3.45

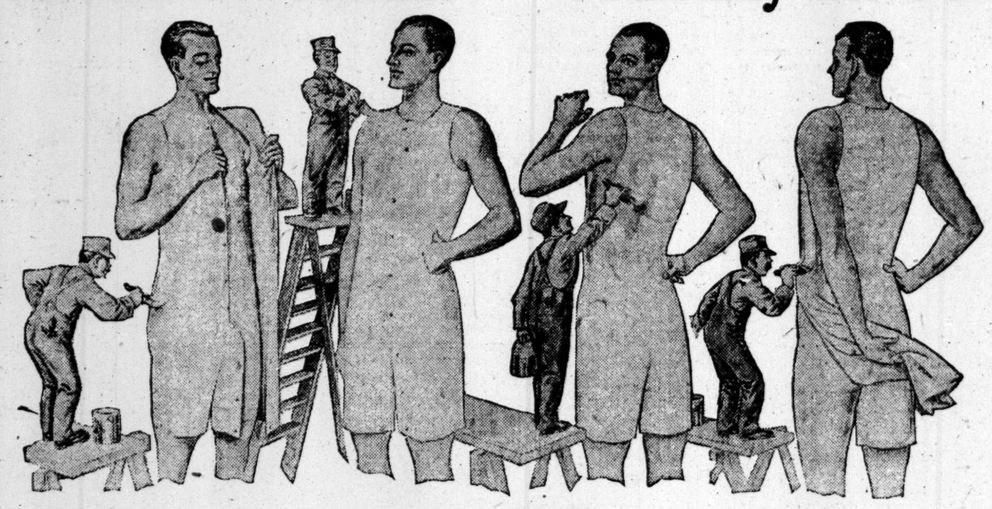
PRINCESS SLIPS—3.50, 4.50, 6.75, 8.95

BRIDAL SETS—4.50, 6.50, 8.50, 10.50, 12.00

Broadway & 19th Street

OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS

A MERE VENEER - Obviously the Best



PAT. JAN. 5TH 1909

UNION OLUS SUITS

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

THE NEWEST IDEA IN UNDERWEAR

You wear a Coat Shirt— Why not a Coat Union Suit

OLUS appeals particularly to *the man who has never liked Union Suits.*

OLUS will add a triple measure of bodily comfort to *every man who now wears Union Suits.* Here are the reasons:

1. *Coat Cut*—opens all the way down the leg.
2. *Actual Closed Crotch*—the only one—no flaps, no bunching, only one thickness of material.
3. *Closed Back,* perfect fit *from shoulder to crotch.*

OLUS is made in all the popular fabrics, including nainsooks, soisettes, etc., and in both plain and mesh knitted materials.

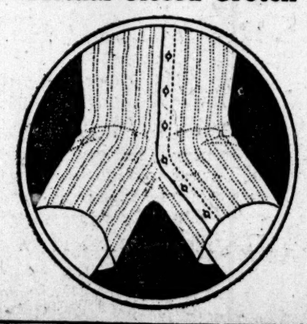
Price *$1.00 and upwards, at your dealers.* If he has not yet stocked OLUS, write us and we will tell you where to get them in your own town.

To dealers. Your wholesaler carries OLUS

THE GIRARD CO., - 346 Broadway, N. Y.

PAT. JAN. 5TH 1909 OLUS REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Actual Closed Crotch



OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS OLUS

GIANTS AND YANKEES ARE DEFEATED, TAILENDERS NOW---ROWING---BOXING---ATHLETICS

HOME RUN SPILLS GIANTS INTO DEFEAT

Smith of Brooklyn Sends Ball Into Grandstand, Scoring Daubert Ahead of Him.

THE SCORE.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Stengel, cf	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Meyer, rf	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	0
Wheat, lf	4	0	2	0	2	4	0	0
Daubert, 1b	4	1	3	0	1	9	3	0
Smith, 3b	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Fisher, ss	4	1	1	0	1	4	1	0
Miller, c	2	0	0	0	1	4	2	0
Allen, p	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
Total	32	3	8	1	10	27	13	1

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	BB.	SO.	PO.	A.	E.
Snodgrass, cf	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Devore, lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Hooper, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fletcher, ss	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Doyle, 2b	4	0	2	0	0	3	2	0
Murray, rf	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	0	0	0	8	1	1
Herzog, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Meyers, c	1	0	1	1	0	7	1	0
Groh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
†Crandall	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tesreau, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Thorpe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	1	3	27	10	2

*Ran for Meyers in eighth inning.
†Batted for Ames in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Daubert. Home run—Smith. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Murray. Sacrifice fly—Fletcher. Stolen base—Snodgrass. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Double play—Doyle and Merkle. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Tesreau, 3; by Allen, 3. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 1; off Allen, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Allen, (Meyers.) Hits—Off Ames, 6 in 8 innings, (at bat, 27;) off Tesreau, 2 in 1 inning, (at bat, 5.) Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Orth. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Some time ago, J. Carlisle Smith, Brooklyn's red-headed third baseman, promised his wife that he would never play baseball again and, right here, let it be known that if Mr. Smith had kept his word with Mrs. Smith, as a good husband should, this same "Red" Smith would not have slammed one of Jeff Tesreau's curves into the grandstand at the Polo Grounds yesterday for the home run which fractured the game and beat the Giants by a score of 3 to 2.

When Mrs. Smith said "O promise me that you will never play baseball," the well-known husband said he wouldn't, and then changed his mind. And now he's glad and Mrs. Smith is glad, too, and Mr. Ebbets and everybody concerned is also glad he didn't live up to that "O promise me" talk.

Leon Kelamity Ames worried along through eight innings and pitched good ball. He fanned ten Dodgers. But, you know, there is always a hoodoo around when Ames pitches his first game of the season. This same old jinx stalked around the Polo Grounds yesterday.

Brooklyn had jimmied a run over in the first half of the eighth inning on account of a life-sized error by Merkle—yes, Merkle. Then the Giants got sort of ashamed of themselves and breezed through the last half of the eighth as if some one had fed them some Elixir of Life. They laced into Frank Allen and spilled enough safe hits around the flats to harvest two runs. Honestly, it looked as if Ames's jinx had flown.

The scene which followed is very touching. Jeff Tesreau was called to the mound and turned on a line of speed that hid the ball in fog. Meyers fanned, that's one out. Wheat fanned, that's two out. Jake Daubert was no "comeon" though. He whaled the ball to left field for a single and Claude Cooper, playing his first major league game, fumbled the ball and Daubert raced to second. Now comes "O Promise Me" Smith.

Smith waved his bat once, and then again, and missed both times. Then Jeff smiled and said to himself, "Oh, this is as easy." So he let go a bit and thought he would allow Smith to at least get a glimpse of the ball as it whizzed by.

Just a moment, please. The crowd was walking out, and the Giants were all ready to hurry to the clubhouse when Jeff sent the ball floating up toward Smith.

Red said to himself, "This is where I go up to the paying teller and get what's coming to me." He reached out his bat and dented the ball where it was the healthiest. When the ball recovered from the tickle, it was in the right field grandstand, and Smith was running around the bases as if he was trying to catch the last car. Daubert scored ahead of him and several people from Brooklyn immediately developed severe cases of laryngitis, whooping it up for the Dodgers. When the excitement had passed, Tesreau fanned Fisher and ended the inning. The Giants could do nothing with Allen in the last half of the ninth.

As a last straw, with two down in the ninth, McGraw sent Jim Thorpe in to bat. The Indian went the way of his white brothers, and was tossed out at first base after hopping a grounder to Cutshaw.

It is just little incidents like these that are keeping the Giants in the hungry second division, right down in the bottom. The hit famine continues, and for eight innings the New York batsmen were at the mercy of Frank Allen. His southpaw pitching was as strange to the Giants as a monocle on the east side.

Ames, always good on a cold, damp afternoon, pitched fine ball, but when he retired his jinx refused to go with him. It remained behind to torture Tesreau.

Passing rapidly over the first seven innings, where there were good pitching, good fielding, and consequently no runs, the eighth chapter is at hand. Fisher shot a grounder to deep short for a single. Miller sacrificed, and Allen hoisted a safe smash to right. Murray made a great throw to the plate and held Fisher at third. Allen had taken a lead toward second base, and Meyers threw the ball to Merkle to nip the pitcher. Merkle muffed the ball and Fisher scored. Be charitable; don't say it.

Meyers was presented with a jaunt by Allen in the eighth, and Hank Groh was shoved in to run for the Indian. Groh was caught fast asleep off first base, and sheepishly tried to go to second when it was too late. He "died" by several yards' margin. Crandall, batting for Ames, whacked one safely through short field, and Cooper ran for him. Snodgrass beat out a roller, which just missed Cutshaw. Wilson, batting for Devore, hit to short right field and filled the bases. Fletcher raised a sacrifice fly to left field and scored Cooper.

Allen then tried to pass Doyle, but Larry stepped back and drove the ball to right for a single, scoring Snodgrass, which put the Giants in the lead. Murray filed to Fisher for the third out. Once more McGraw's strategy counts.

That looks safe enough, doesn't it, against Brooklyn? But you can't always tell. Tesreau looked as good as a new roll of money when he fanned Benny Meyer and Buck Wheat. Then came Daubert's single, Red Smith's savage slap into the stand, and a Dodger victory.

Brooklyn has something else besides a good park and one pitcher. Brooklyn has "O Promise Me" Smith.

Dartmouth at Fordham To-day.

Dartmouth's baseball team plays at Fordham Field this afternoon. The Hanover collegians have been unfortunate in their Southern trip this season, rain having prevented their scheduled games last week with Princeton and Seton Hall College. Fordham Field is in condition for a game, so the Green and White will have a chance to show its baseball strength. Capt. Kehoe or Keelen and Mullife will be the battery for the Maroon today.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2.
Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 5.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, Wet grounds.
Boston at Philadelphia, Wet grounds.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia at Washington, Wet grounds.
Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 4.
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

National League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1,000
St. Louis	1	0	1,000
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
New York	0	2	.000

American League.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000
Washington	1	0	1,000
St. Louis	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	2	.500
Cleveland	1	2	.333
Detroit	1	2	.333
Boston	1	2	.333
New York	0	2	.000

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

CLOSE RACE EXPECTED.

International League Will Begin Championship Season To-morrow.

The International League will open its 1912 season to-morrow, with Buffalo playing in Jersey City, Toronto in Newark, Rochester in Baltimore, and Montreal in Providence. President Barrow declared last night that he expected the race in his league to be even closer than last eyar.

"The first division clubs of last year are of about the same strength, while the second division clubs have all been strengthened to such an extent that it looks like an impossible task to pick the probable winner," said Mr. Barrow. "I figure that every one of the eight clubs has a chance. There are practically no hold-outs on any of the clubs, all salary disputes between clubs and players having been amicably adjusted."

Mr. Barrow has issued a call for his umpire staff to meet for a conference in his office to-day. The assignments of umpires for the opening games are: Carpenter and O'Toole at Providence; Finneran and Quigley at Newark; Mullen and Bierhalter at Baltimore; Nallin and Hayes at Jersey City.

Pirates Hammer Cubs' Pitchers.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Pittsburgh defeated Chicago to-day by a score of 8 to 5. The visitors batted all three of Chicago's twirlers opportunely all over the field, Carey, Hofman, and Vlox making three hits each. Pittsburgh's scoring, however, was helped by the wildness of Richie and Toney and ragged fielding by their team mates. Pitcher Robinson weakened toward the end of the game and gave way to Camnitz, who had little difficulty checking the rally of the locals. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	4	2	3	4	0
H'fm'n,cf	4	2	3	1	0
Byrne, 3b	4	1	2	2	4
Vlox, ss	5	0	3	0	0
J.M'ler,1b	4	1	1	10	2
Wilson, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Butler, 2b	4	0	1	4	1
Gibson, c	4	0	0	4	1
Rob'son,p	4	1	1	0	2
C'nitz, p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	8	15	*28	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Clymer,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Schulte,rf	4	1	2	0	0
M'chell,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Z'm'n, 3b	4	0	1	4	3
Archer,1b	4	0	0	8	0
Evers, 2b	2	0	0	5	1
Phelan,2b	2	1	1	1	0
B'dw'l, ss	2	0	1	0	4
C'riden,ss	2	1	1	2	1
Brest'r,c	3	0	0	5	1
Richie, p	0	1	0	1	2
**Knisely	1	0	0	0	0
Toney, p	0	0	0	0	1
†Leach	1	0	0	0	0
‡Fl'h's	1	0	0	0	0
§W.Miller	1	0	1	0	0
‖Saier	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	18

*Zimmerman out for interference.
**Batted for Richie in the fifth inning.
†Batted for Evers in the sixth inning.
‡Batted for Bresnahan in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Humphries in the ninth inning.
‖Batted for Toney in the ninth inning.

Errors—Hofman, Clymer, Bridwell.

Pittsburgh	2	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Byrne, Vlox, Robinson, Schulte, Bresnahan, Clymer. Three-base hits—Phelan, Hofman. Hits—Off Richie, 6 in five innings; off Toney, 5 in two innings; off Humphries, 4 in two innings; off Robinson, in no innings; off Camnitz, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—J. Miller. Sacrifice fly—Butler. Stolen bases—J. Miller, Wilson. Double play—Corriden and Archer. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Richie, 4; off Robinson, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Richie, Carey. Struck out—By Richie, 1; by Robinson, 1; by Toney, 1; by Camnitz, 1. Wild pitch—Toney. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

Dartmouth Downs Pennsy in Ninth.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 14.—Despite inclement weather conditions on Franklin Field this afternoon, Dartmouth gave a spectacular exhibition of fielding and timely hitting, defeating Pennsylvania, 6 to 2.

The visitors played an errorless game. Morey allowed the Quakers only six hits, showing his best form by holding the Quakers at his mercy when they had men on bases.

Sayre did fairly well for Pennsylvania, but poor base running in the seventh inning lost an opportunity to tie the score. This, however, would have been unprofitable, as the Green team coupled hits with a base on balls and an error in the ninth and scored three runs. The score:

DARTMOUTH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'ball, ss	5	1	0	1	3
Sul'van,rf	5	1	3	1	0
Gaudet,lf	5	0	1	1	0
W'm'k'r,c	4	0	1	8	0
Low, 3b	4	0	2	2	3
B'nett, 1b	4	0	1	11	1
D'n'h'e,2b	4	1	0	0	2
O'Neil,cf	3	1	1	3	0
Morey, p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	37	6	9	27	12

PENNSYLVANIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Coryell,3b	5	1	1	1	5
C'lem'n,lf	2	1	1	0	0
M'Minds, cf	2	0	0	0	0
A'st'g, rf	3	0	0	0	0
T'mey, 2b	4	0	2	1	4
Martin,ss	3	0	1	0	2
Peden, lb	4	0	1	16	1
Schw't, c	4	0	0	7	1
Sayre, p	4	0	0	0	3
Total	31	2	6	27	16

Errors—Coryell, Minds, Schwert.

Dartmouth	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—6
Penn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Coleman. Three-base hits—Morey, Coryell. Stolen bases—Sullivan, (2,) Peden, Bennett, Schwert, Kimball. Struck out—By Sayre, 8; by Morey, 6. First base on balls—Off Sayre, 2; off Morey, 6. Wild pitch—Morey.

Former Stars as Outlaw Managers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 14.—After more than twenty years in organized baseball, old Cy Young is going into an outlaw league. Cy is to manage the Cleveland club in the new Federal League which opens its season Monday, May 5. This news was given out to-day by President William F. McCullough when he returned from a meeting of the clubs at Indianapolis. Bill Phillips, former Cincinnati pitcher, will manage Indianapolis. Bert Keally will handle the Chicago team. "Chick" Frazer, former National League pitcher, will manage St. Louis, and Sam Leever, the old Pirate pitcher, will direct the Covington club. "Deacon" Phillippi, former Pirate, has signed to manage the Pittsburgh club.

Southern Association.

At Nashville—Chattanooga, 0; Nashville, 2.
At Mobile—Mobile, 5; Memphis, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 6; Birmingham, 2.
New Orleans at Montgomery; rain.

JOE WOOD HOLDS YANKS TO ONE RUN

Boston Pitcher's Bat Also Aids His Team in Defeating Chance's Men.

THE SCORE.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hooper, rf	4	0	0	0	1	0
Yerkes, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	0
Speaker, cf	3	1	3	0	0	0
Lewis, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Gardner, 3b	4	0	2	0	3	0
Janvrin, 1b	2	0	0	15	0	0
Wagner, ss	3	0	0	2	2	0
Nunamaker, c	3	0	0	9	1	0
Wood, p	3	1	1	0	3	0
Total	30	2	6	27	13	0

NEW YORK.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Daniels, rf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Wolter, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Hartzell, 2b	4	0	0	1	1	0
Cree, lf	4	0	0	2	1	0
Chase, 2b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Stump, 2b	2	0	0	1	1	0
Sterrett, 1b	3	0	1	8	0	0
Sweeney, c	3	0	0	6	1	0
Young, ss	3	0	0	1	4	1
Caldwell, p	3	0	1	0	2	0
Total	31	1	4	24	10	1

Two-base hits — Gardner, Speaker, Wood, and Lewis. Sacrifice hit—Janvrin. Stolen bases—Daniels and Wolter. Double play—Young, Stump, and Sterrett. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 6. First base on balls—Off Caldwell, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Wood, 9. Passed ball—Sweeney. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Hart.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14—After dropping two games to the Athletics the champion Red Sox rose to the occasion and marked up their first score on the record of 1913. Their opponents were Frank Chance's Yankees, whom they defeated 2 to 1.

It looked until the cold afternoon was far spent as if the peerless one would come out victorious, due to Caldwell's alternating current and his teammates' superb defensive work, but Joe Wood broke up the game with a corking double in the eighth inning.

Only four hits were made off Wood's delivery. One of these was by Daniels, first man at bat. He stole second, went to third when Wolter rolled one toward Wood, and scored on Hartzell's out, Yerkes to Janvrin. Cree was retired by Wood and Chase fanned.

This run of Daniels' looked lonesome on the scoreboard. Only one Yankee saw second base thereafter. There's no telling what might have happened if Sterrett had tried to stretch a single into a double in the second inning, or if Larry Gardner had not made a thrilling catch off Daniels in the eighth. But what really did happen was this: Wood, first at bat in Boston's eighth session, had the count two and three when he slammed the ball into centre field for two bases. Hooper sacrificed and Yerkes fouled to Sweeney. Then Caldwell passed Speaker, and Lewis, with a smashing two-bagger, scored both men. Gardner flied to Wolter. Wood then fanned Wolter and Hartzell and made Cree roll an easy one to Janvrin, and the game, which 8,000 people had shivered through, was at an end.

Neither Chance nor Stahl emerged from the rathskeller during the afternoon and the "boys" on both sides played their own game. Speaker poled out two singles and a double off Caldwell and Gardner tore off a double and a single.

A fumble by Young followed by a quick double play by the same player featured the fourth inning and a star catch by Cree distinguished the sixth. Good judgment in base running characterized the Yankees whenever they got an opportunity. That they did not get more opportunities is to Joe Wood's credit, for this "warm weather pitcher" had everything on the ball and pitched as if in mid-Summer, scoring nine strike-outs and no bases on balls. Caldwell's performance was also highly creditable, his change of pace being effective in pinches. Nor did he permit any stealing of bases, keeping even Speaker hugging the bag closer than is that player's wont.

Chase's retirement from the game after the third inning was owing to his left arm having been hurt during practice by a blow from a thrown ball. The injury is not expected to keep him out of the line-up to-morrow.

Browns Beat White Sox 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Wellman pitched fine ball for St. Louis to-day, shutting out Chicago up to the ninth inning, when he weakened, but managed to retire Chicago with one run. White pitched excellent ball for Chicago, the locals securing only five hits off his delivery up to the eighth inning, when he retired to allow Walsh to bat for him. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf	3	0	0	4	0
J'nst'n, lf	4	0	1	3	0
W'ams, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Pratt, 2b	4	0	1	1	2
Stov'l, 1b	3	0	1	9	1
Austin, 3b	3	0	1	2	2
Walsh, ss	3	1	1	2	3
Agnew, c	1	1	0	5	0
W'lm'n, p	2	0	0	1	5
Total	27	2	7	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Rath, 2b	2	0	1	2	2
Berg'r, 2b	1	0	0	0	1
Lord, 3b	2	0	0	0	0
Zelder, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, rf	4	1	1	2	0
Bodie, cf	3	0	0	1	0
B'rt'n, lb	4	0	1	8	1
Mat'ck, lf	4	0	1	1	0
V'ver, ss	3	0	0	0	0
Schalk, c	3	0	0	3	1
White, p	1	0	0	0	4
Benz, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Lange	1	0	0	0	0
†C'allahan	1	0	0	0	0
‡Walsh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	5	24	12

*Batted for Rath in sixth inning.
†Batted for Lord in eighth inning.
‡Batted for White in eighth inning.

Errors—Rath, Berger, Shotten.

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hit—Borton. Sacrifice hits—Wellman, White. Sacrifice fly—Shotten. Double play—Walsh and Stovall. Stolen base—Walsh. Hit by pitched ball—By White, (Agnew.) Bases on balls—Off White, 1; off Wellman, 3. Struck out—By White, 1; by Wellman, 3. Hits—Off White, 3 in seven innings; off Benz, 2 in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Chicago, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and Evans.

Tigers Pull Out Victory in Eighth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 14.—Kahler was wild, but managed to keep Detroit's hits well scattered until the eighth inning, when two hits, an error, and a base on balls allowed Detroit to take the lead and win to-day's game, 5 to 4. Cleveland hit Dubuc hard, and, although Detroit made four errors behind him, the locals could get only four runs. In a rally in their half of the seventh inning, Cleveland scored two runs on three hits and two errors by Detroit. As in the other two games played, Manager Jennings again shifted his line-up. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	4	1	2	4	2
L'den, 2b	5	0	1	0	7
C'ford, rf	2	1	0	1	0
Gainer, lb	4	0	2	14	1
Mor'ty, lf	5	0	2	1	0
High, cf	3	1	0	0	0
Deal, 3b	4	2	2	1	0
Stanage, c	4	0	1	5	0
Dubuc, p	4	0	1	1	4
Total	35	5	11	27	14

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'ston, lb	5	1	2	9	1
Ch'm'n, ss	5	2	1	2	3
Olson, 3b	4	0	3	4	2
J'kson, rf	4	0	0	1	1
Lajoie, 2b	5	0	3	0	1
B'ham, cf	4	0	3	1	1
Graney, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Land, c	3	0	0	7	0
Kahler, p	3	0	0	0	3
Steen, p	0	0	0	0	0
*Leibold	1	0	1	0	0
Total	40	4	13	27	12

*Batted for Kahler in the eighth inning.

Errors—Kahler, Bush, Louden, Moriarty, Deal.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0—5
Cleveland	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1—4

Two-base hits—Olson, Graney, Stanage. Three-base hit—Deal. Sacrifice hit—Deal. Stolen bases—Chapman, Lajoie, Birmingham, Moriarty, Bush, High. Hits—Off Kahler, 11 in eight innings. First base on balls—Off Kahler, 5; off Steel, 1; off Dubuc, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Kahler, (Bush.) Struck out—By Kahler, 4; by Steen, 1; by Dubuc, 3. First base on errors—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Detroit, 11. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and Ferguson. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 3:30 P. M. GIANTS vs. BROOKLYN.—Adv.

DELEZENE WINS DOG RACE.

412 Miles, from Nome to Candle and Return, Run in 75 Hours.

NOME, Alaska, April 14.—The 412-mile all-Alaska sweepstakes dog race, over the snow from Nome to Candle and return, which ended yesterday in a victory for Fay Delezene, driving his own team, was one of the most exciting ever run in the north.

It began Thursday morning at 9 o'clock and ended when Delezene crossed the line at 12:18 yesterday afternoon, in the fast time of 75 hours 18 minutes. Delezene, who had trailed John Johnson, with his Siberian wolves, all the way until the last few hours, was wildly welcomed when he drove into Nome with all his racers on their feet. Two thousand persons, virtually the entire Winter population of Nome, had assembled on the snow to see the finish. All of Delezene's dogs were in excellent condition and showed little effect of the long drive over the snow. The last 140 miles of the course had been made without a stop for rest.

Johnson, unlike the victorious driver, was worn out when he crossed the line and claimed second money. His dogs were not in good condition, two of them being carried on the sled. Johnson also drove the last 140 miles without stopping. A. A. ("Scotty") Allan, who won last year's race in 87 hours and 32 minutes, and the 1911 race in 81 hours and 40 minutes, came in with his dogs in good shape. Allan was the favorite in the betting, but ran third most of the way.

Tommy Illayok, a native driver, who was the fourth contestant, did not finish, having fallen thirty miles behind yesterday.

The purse of $5,000 was divided 60 per cent. to the winner, 25 per cent. to second, and 15 per cent. to third.

The official time was: Delezene, 75 hours 18 minutes; Johnson, 77 hours 40 minutes; Allan, 78 hours 50 minutes.

TY COBB WEAKENS.

Awaits Invitation to Adjust Salary Matter with Detroit Club.

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 14.—Ty Cobb, "hold-out" of the Detroit American team, gave out a statement to-day regarding his position with the Detroit management in which he said:

"I will go to Detroit whenever I am asked, and am anxious to confer with officials of the club. I have advised them of my desire to amicably adjust matters. I suppose the punishment I will get for demanding more money will be banishment from baseball this year," he added.

Cobb said nothing about a reported proposal that he become Chicago agent for an automobile concern.

CHICAGO, April 14.—"Ty" Cobb, champion batsman of the American League, may become a resident of Chicago if he fails to come to terms with the management of the Detroit Club, according to a telegram sent by him from Augusta, Ga., to-day. Cobb, replying to an offer of $15,000 a year and an automobile to act as Chicago agent for an automobile supply company of Logansport, Ind., said that he was still negotiating with President Navin of Detroit, but would give a definite answer to the business proposition within ten days. The concern which seeks Cobb's services recently weaned Vincent Campbell, a Boston outfielder, from baseball and placed him in charge of its St. Louis branch.

Columbia Has Hard Schedule.

The Columbia baseball team will begin this week one of the hardest series of games which it will face during the season. The Blue and White plays Stevens Institute to-morrow as a preliminary, and on Friday its first real contest of the season, when it crosses bats with Harvard in the annual game on South Field. On Wednesday of next week the Columbians play Yale at New Haven, and then jump to Ithaca for a game with Cornell on the following Saturday. The next game, on Wednesday, April 30, will be with Princeton at Princeton, and then the Blue and White returns to South Field for a game with Lehigh. This is followed on Wednesday, May 7, by a game with Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and a return game with Cornell on South Field on Friday, May 9.

Player Porray Wins $160 Claim.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 14.—The National Baseball Commission to-day reversed a decision of the National Board in the case of E. J. Porray against the Albany Club of the South Atlantic League. The National Board had refused Porray's claim for $160 salary. The commission in its decision found that the player was not to blame for not being able to play after having contracted typhoid fever, and that the club had a right to release him, but that it must honor the player's claim, inasmuch as it is obligated to pay him to the end of his contract.

Evers Sued for Old Shoe Store Debt.

CHICAGO, April 14.—John J. Evers, manager of the Chicago National League team, was sued for $300 to-day by a manufacturer of store and office fixtures, who alleged that fixtures installed in a shoe store which Evers and Charles Williams, Secretary of the Chicago Nationals, tried unsuccessfully to run here, had never been paid for. Evers maintains in reply that he cannot be held responsible for the debts of the venture, as it was managed by a corporation.

Manager Johnny Kling, who is a follower of the Chicago Nationals, returned early from luncheon so that Evers could appear in court without being late at the West Side grounds. The case was continued until April 28, and the manager of the team hurried away in an automobile.

Rochester Players Suspended.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 14.—President Chapin of the Rochester Club of the International League announced to-day that the following players had been suspended: Akers, Barrows, Clarke, and Coleman. Grant, Henley, Jones, and Rapp were given unconditional releases.

Jersey City Gets Pitcher Brandom.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Milton (Chick) Brandom, a pitcher, released recently by the local baseball club, to-day signed a contract with the Jersey City International League team. He is to report at once. Brandom formerly was a member of the Pittsburgh Nationals.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 2; Louisville, 0.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 8; Minneapolis, 6.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Toledo, 3.

Results of Other Games.

At Providence—Providence, 1; Portland, 0.
At Greensboro, N. C.—North Carolina, 5; Virginia, 4.

Mt. St. Mary's Has Costello.

Special to The New York Times.

EMMITSBURG, Md., April 14.—Daniel J. Costello of Jessup, Penn., was to-day unanimously elected Captain of Mount St. Mary's basket ball team for next season. Costello has played forward on the team for three years, being considered one of the best forwards in this district. Costello is also manager of the football team for next year. He has been playing second base on the baseball team, and his work has attracted such attention that scouts from the New York Giants, St. Louis Browns, and the Washington Nationals were here last week looking him over. There is no doubt that Costello will eventually play professional ball, but it will not be until he gets his sheepskin next year.

Mayer to Play Hoppe at Billiards.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Joseph Mayer, the winner of the recent National amateur championship billiard tournament, will meet Willie Hoppe, the professional champion, in two exhibition games in this city on Thursday and Friday. Hoppe will play 18.1 and Mayer 18.2.

Franzen Wins at Balkline.

In the semi-final of the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Doyle's academy, last night, Henry Franzen, playing at 100, defeated N. Mayo, handicapped at 110, by a score of 100 to 85, after forty innings, in which the loser made the highest run of the match, 13. Franzen made an average of

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INCREDIBLE.

We find it impossible to believe that President WILSON favors the exemption of labor organizations from the provisions of the anti-trust law through the insertion in the Civil Sundry bill of a "rider" to that effect, and exceedingly difficult to believe that he would sign the bill if presented to him in that form.

Any one of the three vices which inhere in the proposal should be enough to call forth a repetition of the Executive veto with which President TAFT put a stop to this business during the regular session. In the first place, the exemption of labor from the equal operation of the laws is to be secured by a "rider" to an appropriation bill, the inclusion of matter in no sense germane to the purposes of the bill. President TAFT condemned "riders"; it is understood that President WILSON has spoken in strong condemnation of the practice. In the second place, this is an attempt to do in a subterranean and sneaking way a thing that Congress would not dare to do openly and squarely by amending the anti-trust law so that it should not apply to boycotts and the other instruments of labor union tyranny. But the greatest vice of all, a fatal vice, is the unequal application of the laws which the enactment of this "rider" would establish.

The amendment to the Civil Sundry bill, in making appropriation for the Department of Justice, contained the provision that no part of the sum appropriated "shall be spent in the "prosecution of any organization or "individual for entering into any "combination or agreement having "in view the increasing of wages, "shortening of hours, or bettering "the condition of labor, or for any "act done in furtherance thereof, not "in itself unlawful." There was a similar exemption of farmers' organizations in restraint of trade. Acts not in themselves unlawful when committed by capitalists, by the officers or agents of corporations, against which Federal suits have been brought, are made unlawful by the statute, and condemnations have been had and severe penalties inflicted therefor.

To exempt labor organizations from the operation of a law that has been sternly applied to employing organizations is to declare that men are not equal before the law; it is to issue an invitation and a license for oppressive and dangerous practices; it is a direct encouragement to labor unions to pursue their policy of ruining business concerns which decline or are unable to submit to their demands.

President TAFT denounced it as "class legislation of the most vicious sort," and "a crime against the State." The principle, the purpose, and the method are shocking to the minds of men bred in respect of the law, and President WILSON'S signature to such a measure would be a shock to his most earnest supporters and to the country. We do not believe he is capable of such an act.

THE DANGER TO OUR SCHOOLS.

We are in grave danger of having our school system badly demoralized by the most insidious and mischievous of all processes, the scattering of responsibility and the placing of control in hands unfitted to exercise it. And, curiously enough, this is in part the result of the Hanus investigation, which disclosed the actual existence of these weaknesses, the reform of which the Commission strenuously urged. From the finding of the Hanus Commission the impression was spread that our schools were generally in a bad way. The first measures looking to change came from within the Board of Education. They were ill considered and bound to be disastrous, but they were vigorously pushed. They were in agreement with the views of the majority in the Legislature, and though they have been exposed and opposed by the more intelligent part of the community, they are likely to be carried out.

All these measures aim at increasing the discretionary power of the Board of Education, or of its President, and of cutting down or nullifying the authority of the experts of the department. This, of course, is moving in exactly the wrong way. The Board of Education is at best a clumsy body. It is far too large. Its powers are necessarily exercised through numerous committees. For the work for which it was intended, that of general supervision and administration, it is extremely ill-adapted. There is no efficient co-ordination among its committees and no really effective responsibility. All this was clearly pointed out by the Hanus Commission, and definite plans were submitted for its reorganization. But if the board is not fitted for its original work, as very plainly it is not, still less is it fitted to take charge of the teaching side of the system. On this side it is lacking, not only in co-ordination and general efficiency, but in knowledge. Its members do not and can not know the needs of the schools or how to provide for them. With the best intentions in the world, they would be sure to blunder. And there is, unfortunately, no adequate security that their intentions would be good. A large appointive body, with extensive and ill-defined powers, is likely to be a hotbed of politics and intrigue.

The so-called McKee bills at Albany are only the beginning of what we may expect in the demoralization of the school system of New York. The ultimate aim of the forces behind these bills is patronage, and if the principle of patronage and favoritism be once admitted in our schools the evils sure to follow will be incalculable. The barrier against this is the existence of an expert body of independent Superintendents, whose action may be vetoed, but whose initiative is completely protected. If this barrier is removed or its resisting power be impaired, confusion, inefficiency, and ultimately corruption are bound to follow. We have had in the past bitter experience of those evils. The present division of functions was devised to guard against them and has done so. It should strictly be maintained and strengthened. Under no circumstances should its principle be violated.

MR. MARSHALL'S VIEWS.

Our Vice Presidents have usually been content to refrain from the public discussion of burning questions, and the people of the country have suffered under no sense of loss from this wise habit of reticence. Certainly, if our Vice Presidents are to talk at all, they ought not to talk foolishly, and Vice President MARSHALL did talk foolishly in the speech he made at the Jefferson dinner in this city on Saturday evening. It may seem to Mr. MARSHALL to be wise and salutary, necessary even, to warn the rich that they must stop making money, but he has overlooked the equally great necessity of pointing out the very serious consequences of removing the incentive to accumulation. No man ever made a great fortune in business without building up the fortunes or providing for the livelihood and something more than a livelihood of many other men. If men with the capacity to acquire wealth are to be forbidden to employ that capacity, then countless others will find themselves in enforced idleness.

The Vice President warned us that the right to dispose of property by will may be taken away by the repeal of statutes. Then what would happen? he inquires. He sounds the warning that if the provocation to the confiscation of wealth is not removed by a reform of the wealth-getting habit, the Socialists may step in and remake our Constitutions and our laws. Conversely, the American people, wearying of the bother of going to the polls three or four times a year, and as a means of putting a stop to the talking of nonsense by Vice Presidents, may decide to rid themselves of these and a host of other annoyances by setting up a man on horseback, who would personally attend to the making of laws regarding the acquisition and distribution of wealth. One hypothesis is as good as the other, for both are void of sense. That is to say, we may as well talk of the red Indians coming to their own again or of the bears and the wolves eating up the people of the country as to talk of such an overthrow of our social and political institutions as Mr. MARSHALL projects upon the country from the depths of his not too profound imagination. When you once begin to inquire what would happen if everything was destroyed, you may as well give your fancy free rein. It would be as well for Mr. MARSHALL to give his fancy a period of repose.

THE SAD ANNIVERSARY.

A year ago to-day the splendid ship Titanic sank in the Atlantic after collision with an iceberg, and the world was shocked by the news of the disaster as it had not been shocked before in memory of living men. There had been greater disasters caused by earthquakes, floods, and pestilence which had caused no such general consternation, horror, and pity. All the details remain vividly in the common mind, and the sense of loss is still felt. Among the 1,635 men, women and children who perished were some persons of great prominence in social life, in finance and trade and the professions.

The measure of bereavements, disruption of homes, pecuniary embarrassment, and financial complications caused by the disaster is almost beyond human realization. A new ship, the most costly passenger vessel ever launched, beyond comparison in the luxury of its appointments, and vainly believed to be perfect in its appliances for the safety as well as the comfort of its passengers, lay on the ocean's floor within a few hours of the collision. A comparatively small number of the passengers and crew, 705 in all, were able to get away in the boats and were saved by the Carpathia. Some small consolation for the suffering and loss was derived from contemplation of the heroic fortitude and self-sacrifice of so many of the victims.

Within the year so many measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of this disaster that we may be sure that it will not be repeated. No ship in the plight of the Titanic will be lost again under similar conditions. Hereafter the wireless telegraph will be continuously in operation on all ships equipped with it, and few if any liners will be without it. The "unsinkable ship" will doubtless remain an unrealized dream, but the "double-skinned" steamship, with transverse bulkheads extending to the upper deck, cannot be destroyed like the Titanic. An ice patrol has been established to warn vessels of the whereabouts of icebergs, and the route of transatlantic ships has been changed so as to avoid the possibility of meeting ice. A series of international conferences, which will probably result in the enactment of joint laws by Great Britain and the United States for the protection of travelers on the sea, are under way. The steamship companies have provided for all their vessels lifeboats enough to save all the passengers and crews in case of accident. The newest of the giant steamships, the Imperator, will carry a Commodore and three Captains, and one of these will be always on the bridge. Most of the other large liners carry two Captains. These are a few of the results of the Titanic disaster for which the world may be grateful. But gratitude is not the uppermost feeling on the anniversary of the disaster.

THE ANNALIST.

Those who follow financial affairs will follow them at a long distance if they neglect to inform themselves of the topics discussed in THE ANNALIST. The meaning of railway poverty to the community, and the manner in which the community hurts itself when it hurts the railways, are the uppermost topics at the moment, and the President of the Wabash Railway discusses it in a manner adapted to reach the intelligence of the customers of the railways, if not the stony hearts of the regulators of the railways. The cost of living is a good second to railway poverty in its claims on public attention, and in fact is part of it. Mrs. HEATH tells what the ladies are going to do about it.

The chart comparing business and banking conditions for the entire country deserves study. The business conditions are nearly normal, but the banking conditions are extended. The warning is to better our banking conditions and preserve the prosperity for a period whose end is sure but which may be delayed indefinitely. The German correspondence throws light upon Germany's new military tax, and reveals how Germany is financing herself during threat of war as we financed our actual war. In other words, she has put bullion in her treasure chest, and has issued paper for the people to use instead. We put the gold in the people's pockets now, but in the sixties we put the paper into circulation. It is a feat to make finance interesting, but there are several articles in this number which accomplish it.

NO GAMES AND NO STADIUM.

If Park Commissioner STOVER intends to permit 10,000 public school children to have athletic games in Central Park one day next June, and to provide seats for 40,000 persons to see the games, something must be done to change his mind. He must know that a large part of the Park would be hopelessly ruined. Lawns, shrubs, and trees would be destroyed. On the huge, unsightly space thus cleared Mr. STOVER might proceed to erect the Park Stadium, about which so much has been said.

We do not believe that Mr. STOVER will carry out either of these plans. Central Park is no place for such games, and the people, to whom it belongs, are watching it with jealous eyes. The present Park Commissioner has managed to effect some small and very dubious "improvements" in the parks under his control, without as much expression of public disapproval as ought to have been aroused. As long as he holds his office all who are interested in the preservation of the parks will watch his proceedings with apprehension. But if he signs a permit for 10,000 boys and girls to give an exhibition on the lawns, or any one of them, that might draw 100,000 spectators to the scene, the permit will surely be revoked by a higher authority.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Economy" Threatens the Woods.

In a recent letter answering an inquiry regarding New York's public land and the woods thereon, F. G. GAYLORD, the State Forester, expressed grave apprehension as to what the results would be if the appropriations for the work of his bureau were cut down in accordance with the recommendations of the Carlisle Commission.

All that was asked was $190,000, and the proposal is to give only $85,000—$75,000 for fire patrol, instead of the $100,000, which is the least, Mr. GAYLORD says, with which this most important task can be efficiently performed, and $10,000 with which to pay not only for reforesting, but the cost of surveying the forest reserve, traveling expenses, lecture work, publication, and the like. With so small a sum available, all these activities will practically cease, and much already accomplished will be lost.

The State nurseries, for instance, cannot be kept up, and that will mean the death of thousands and thousands of seedlings, as well as failure to extend the replanting of denuded lands in the reserve and inability to meet the large and constantly growing demand for young trees from private growers. It is highly essential, too, that the boundaries of the reserve should be definitely fixed, as they are now in great part uncertain, and the survey should also include a careful valuation of the several tracts and the timber on them. Such a valuation is one of the first things a private lumber company makes when or before it acquires land, but the State now has no knowledge as to the worth of its real estate.

Some day, moreover, the Constitutional requirement that the forest land shall remain "wild" is going to be repealed. That provision, though perhaps wise when passed, is an absurdity in these days when it is so widely known that to leave a public forest to "nature" is hardly less of an economic crime than is the barbaric lumberman's ruthless destruction. Trees, like any other crop, should be harvested when they are mature, but of course they should be replaced.

The old impression that "forestry" meant nothing except the banishment of the axeman from the woods at the demand of a few sentimentalists lingers in a few minds and should be removed. The scientific forester is a man much more "practical" than were or are the old-school lumbermen. He would cut as many trees as they, but, unlike them, he would see to it that the supply of trees never failed.

Amendments Needing Amendment.

Already the Seeley bill amending the Medical Practice act has passed one branch of the Legislature and is on its third reading in the other, but it is by no means as nearly perfect as its smooth and easy progress so far toward enactment into law seems to indicate. Its author is himself a physician, and several of the changes proposed by him are commendable, but others are opposed by many members of the profession, either as intrinsically wrong or as so badly worded that good intention would or might be frustrated by interpretation and application.

For instance, all reputable doctors consider it unethical to advertise, and refrain from the practice. But the Seeley bill not only forbids the physician, under any pretext or in any way, to advertise his ability or that of an employing company to cure chronic or incurable diseases; it also bans "announcing professional services without "compensation or the acceptance of fees "in consideration of the assurance that "an incurable disease may be permanently cured." Now, "announcing" is a very large word, and the first part of this clumsy sentence might render impossible the conduct of a free clinic or of a dispensary, for those in charge of either must announce the existence of these institutions in some way or other, or they will get no patients.

A section of the bill that hits hard at no small or unimportant fraction of the medical pofession—and the section is not the less admirable on that account—is one that extends the scope of "unprofessional conduct" to include "dividing, "or promising to divide, a fee with an "other physician, or accepting a divided "fee, without the knowledge of the patient or person paying such fee." A few doctors have had the audacity to make public defense of "fee splitting," but the weight of argument is all against it, and the practice is unquestionably scandalous, leading inevitably to grave and dangerous abuses.

The most serious fault of the Seeley bill is that it puts the power to take away a doctor's license in the hands of men chosen to perform other duties and with no special competence for exercising this enormously important function. And, strangely enough, if a doctor once loses his license, they would not be allowed to restore it because of a pardon from the Governor or President, even though the pardon were issued in recognition of innocence!

Fidelity to the Faithless.

Probably the siege of Naco will not occupy many pages, or even many lines, in any history, and yet in its small way it illustrated as well as the most famous investments of the most famous cities both the heroisms and the horrors of war.

For five days, Gen. OJEDA, who had only 300 men in the beginning, did much more than defend himself against a force never less than twice his own, and toward the end five or six times as large. In addition he made frequent sorties, and with such vigor that again and again he drove his enemies back. He could not drive them far, however, and at last the inevitable end came.

Naco had to be given up, but at the last Gen. OJEDA did not surrender to the commander of the besiegers. Instead he led the sorry remnant of his little army across the border, the retreat being made possible by the self-sacrificing devotion of fifteen men under Capt. FIGUEROA, every one of whom was killed in covering the departure.

And all this courage and devotion displayed in defense of a cause headed by a man like HUERTA! That is the pathetic side of the episode, for surely no General has less right to expect devotion from his subordinates than he who certainly betrayed, and is more than suspected of assassinating, the unfortunate MADERO.

A High Minimum Wage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read a great many articles lately in your valuable paper regarding the low wages which are paid to girls in department stores, factories, and other big business concerns. Many people claim that the minimum ought to be about $10 to $12 a week. Now, I am rather surprised that nobody has asked the question whether these girls are really entitled to such wages as $10 or $12 a week. When these young girls leave school at the age of 14 or 15 years they really know very little, most of them nothing, about business of any kind. Would it be fair to pay these girls $12 a week? Kindly consider how much money other young girls and young men have to spend to acquire enough business knowledge which entitles them to ask for salaries of $12 a week.

M. SCHMIDT.

New Dorp, S. I., April 12, 1913.

THE INCOME TAX

Meant to Create a Fund for Political Patronage?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article "How to Use the Income Tax" you remark: "Congress met in extraordinary session on April 7 and speedily got down to business with the introduction of a few public bills and a veritable flood of private measures granting special pensions," &c.

Considering the effrontery of the proceeding you might have written "Speedily got down to brass tax." For, of all obvious raids on the purses of the people for political expediency this projected income tax is the brassiest tax ever conceived. It should have been clearly evident from the start that the impelling motive of this measure was not to provide against deficiencies—they being entirely problematical—involved in tariff revision downward, but the creation of a huge and handy fund for political patronage; and just this time, too, was deemed to be the propitious moment for putting the strike through, chiming in as the thing does, nicely, with the politically fostered socialistic tendencies of the hour. Any student of the situation, as it relates solely to tariff reduction, can see with half an eye that the simplest, most economically applied, most evenly distributed, and, consequently, the most desirable impost as an insurance against that bugbear, "revenue deficiency," would be a stamp tax. But no!—the accretions of the "rich" must be raided in the interest of the "dear peepul" by their proxy holders in Congress. And it is a safe bet that the benefit the "dear peepul" will derive from this shifting of burdens, with increase in the total weight, will make a very small parcel for the individual's share.

Under the galling saddle and the goad of this relentless rider the willing horse, "Prosperity," will become fractious; he will throw his rider when and where he can—and hang the consequences!

With this restriction upon thrift the great supporting body of the American people—the business men of the Nation—heretofore liberal and open-handed, will be constituted a body of "tightwads," whose instinctive aim will be to seclude what they make and dodge the tax assessor. A bill will fall upon the spirit of charitableness, and under the penalty of being mulcted by Government in what will be regarded as unjustified circumstances, there will be translation from a native state of warm-heartedness to an artificial state of cold calculatedness.

It does not seem necessary to dwell, additionally, upon the possibilities of graft in the administration of an income tax.

E.

New York, April 14, 1913.

COMMUNAL KITCHENS

Will Not Do Away with the Need for Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Writing to THE TIMES has become almost as much of an American disease as an English one. But, although unwilling to succumb to this transplanted ailment, it is wellnigh impossible to resist answering Dr. Woods-Hutchinson's recent article in THE TIMES.

Of course we shall all do without servants and depend on communal kitchens when we all become exactly alike, have just the same incomes, are immune from all illness, and have equal education, intelligence, and identical ideas about living. This is just as probable as that all sects shall worship in the same way.

The serving of meals from communal kitchens would simply mean the transference of cooks from private to public kitchens, where their work would be systematized as in factory labor, each woman or man doing monotonous "piece work" instead of the varied and more interesting work of the cook in a private family.

One of the oversights of our democracy is that we did not establish years ago in this country governmental schools (in connection with the grammar schools) for the thorough and scientific teaching of domestic work, and make the course compulsory, with proper rewards and medals for the attainment of proficiency, carrying with them the right to charge certain fixed prices (graded according to ability) for pupils afterward seeking situations as servants.

This would have raised the work of a domestic servant to a position of real dignity, and would have armed her with the right to be paid according to her worth, while it would have protected the employer from paying for non-existent talent, as he so often does to-day.

V. H. B.

Princeton, N. J., April 14, 1913.

CARE OF DEFECTIVES.

Inquiry Committee's Report a Shock to Reformers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To every man who has the interests of the delinquent and the insane at heart the report of Gov. Sulzer's investigating committee comes as a severe mental shock. Just when we had good reason to believe that the establishment of a State colony for tramps, of a prison farm for women, that the Letchworth village project, and the erection of an institution for boys at Yorktown Heights would be effected, it is asked of the State Legislature that all this great and good work be deferred or abandoned.

Is New York State so poor, are its citizens so lukewarm and supine as to tolerate a great moral iniquity toward those who most require her help? Is all the good, unremitting work of a few devoted men who have striven so valiantly for right doing to go for naught? I shall not believe it unless, alas, it becomes an accomplished fact.

BEVERLEY ROBINSON, M. D.

New York, April 14, 1913.

A SELF-SUPPORTING ARMY.

Why Not Make Soldiers Earn Their Own Keep?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can we make the army of defense self-supporting? Can a nation have a large standing army of soldiers and reduce the present cost of its maintenance about 50 per cent.? I think that it can be done gradually.

My suggestion would be to divide into half whatever length of time soldiers must serve. The first half of the term could be spent in military training, and the second half at work on farms and factories owned and operated by the Government. Not for commercial purposes, but just to grow and prepare their own food, manufacture their own clothing, and work on the construction or their own buildings.

Millions of dollars could be saved, and every year thousands of young men would come out of the army as trained soldiers, and with the knowledge of some trade with which to start life.

LOUIS ELLENBOGEN.

New York, April 13, 1913.

The Roosevelt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently it has been published that Capt. Amundsen's ship the Fram will be accorded the honor of being the first ship to go through the Panama Canal. Surely there must be some mistake. While all who are interested in scientific work admire Capt. Amundsen and glory in his feat, we hesitate to allow him this signal honor while the American ship Roosevelt is still afloat.

The Roosevelt was built and paid for by American subscription for the sole purpose of discovering the north pole. Unfortunately Peary's great work was somewhat marred by his own selfishness and the "faking" of Dr. Cook, but nevertheless the goal was attained, thanks to the wonderful work of Capt. Bartlett; if the Fram must go through the canal, by all means send the Roosevelt through at the same time and put Bob Bartlett on the bridge.

POLARIS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 13, 1913.

TEA AND COFFEE HARMFUL?

So Declare Many Eminent Medical Authorities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent number of The New York Medical Times there appeared a medical symposium on the subject, "Are Tea and Coffee Harmful?"

This symposium included contributions from various eminent medical sources, and was more or less incited by the statement of Prof. Hollingsworth of Barnard College, Columbia University, wherein the professor, as a psychologist (not as a physician) averred that coffee in small quantities might be of value to the animal economy.

The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal of New York, which is we., known as the blue book of the trade, prints many of the damaging statements made against the use of the coffee drug caffein, and the results to the reader are very interesting.

Among the eminent authorities who insist by their medical knowledge (as against Dr. Hollingsworth's psychological knowledge) that coffee is intensely harmful there appear the names of Dr. H. W. Wiley, former chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. Otto Juettner, F. R. S. M., Secretary of the Cincinnati Polyclinic; Joseph M. Aikin, M. D., Secretary of the Nebraska State Medical Society; Dr. Solomon Solis Cohen, Professor of Clinical Medicine in Jefferson Medical College; G. Wilkes Robinson, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the University Medical College of Kansas City, and Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Superintendent of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. The latter says:

> Tea and coffee are poisonous drugs. The caffein they contain is of the same nature as uric acid. An ordinary cup of coffee contains nearly twice as much uric acid, or its equivalent, as the same amount of urine. Both tea and coffee impair digestion and produce various disorders of the nerves, and are the causes of or lead to arterio-sclerosis or hardening of the arteries, among the results of which are Bright's disease, heart failure, apoplexy, and premature old age. The mischief done by tea and coffee is exceeded only by the harm caused by alcohol and tobacco. Tea and coffee are baneful drugs, and their sale and use ought to be prohibited by law.

ANTI-COFFEE.

TEXAS CITY'S ARMY CAMP.

A Statement of Its Shortcomings, Their Reason and Speedy Remedy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your special dispatch from Galveston, dated March 8, regarding camp conditions in Texas City was an exaggeration of actual conditions. Your correspondent represented a situation in which no soldier could live, yet the men lived through it and are here today with a remarkably low sick rate and with only one death due to disease.

The facts are these: Only a few days' warning was given for the coming of the troops to Texas City, permitting only temporary preparations for camp, such as placing fresh water upon the grounds and providing for the unloading of animals. Then within a period of five days nearly 8,000 men and 3,500 animals came in, and were hastily assigned to camp grounds that had never been used for any but cattle-grazing purposes.

A heavy rain had fallen just before the arrival of the first detachment of troops, and within a week another rain lasting three days drenched the camp. There was mud a few inches deep in certain low places and some water stood in hollows, but that is a condition that would exist in any comparatively flat country. Two days afterward the camp was dry. No sickness other than colds resulted from this period of wet weather and hardly a drop of rain has fallen since. To-day if there is any complaint of physical conditions it is against dust.

After the second rain the army engineers went over the grounds thoroughly and located what they regarded as better camping space. After putting in a surface drainage system and grading streets and walks, two brigades of infantry and a regiment of cavalry were moved. The present camp meets every requirement, and a knowledge of conditions would silence all criticism not prompted by selfish motives. Pure artesian water, telephones, and electric lights have been provided, adding to the comfort of the men, and, far from being moved elsewhere, the troops are being continuously augmented by new arrivals.

E. B. GRAY,
President Board of Trade.

Texas City, Texas, April 8, 1913.

DUMBWAITER SHAFTS.

Tenement House Law Should Require Fireproof Construction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to draw the attention of your readers interested in tenement house problems. For several years I lived in a ten-family tenement in Manhattan, which had a dumbwaiter shaft with walls composed entirely of woodwork. About three years ago a fire, the cause of which was unknown, started in the dumbwaiter shaft and did a great deal of damage to the building and also to my furniture before the firemen arrived and extinguished the flames. As soon as the landlord received his money from the fire insurance company he began repairing the damaged parts of the building, and much to my astonishment finished the work by again lining the walls of the dumbwaiter shaft with thin boards of a soft wood material.

My wife inquired of the Tenement House Inspector superintending the repair work on the building why he did not insist on having the walls of the dumbwaiter shaft made fireproof or fire resisting, but he stated that the tenement house law did not require the walls of old dumbwaiter shafts to be fireproofed, and that he was merely concerned in seeing that the damaged parts of the building were restored to their former condition. The Tenement House Commission should endeavor to have the law suitably amended as soon as possible.

S. H.

New York, April 11, 1913.

BROADWAY LOCALS

Should Be Run Above 137th Street to Relieve Congestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to Leroy Bowers in reference to the congestion caused by the school children on the Broadway Subway, owing to their using the express trains, perhaps Mr. Bowers does not known that the children cannot use other than express trains north of 137th Street, as there are no locals. Why the much-needed local is run no further north than this station is one of the Subway mysteries. The expresses are overloaded before they reach 137th Street, so what chance have the passengers further south?

In the evening the north-bound trains, both express and local, are crowded to suffocation, and at 137th Street the locals, (with the exception of an occasional Dyckman Street,) discharge all passengers, who pile into the next express. In such close quarters as to make riding in the Subway a nightmare of horror. Thousands of people would be glad of the opportunity to ride in the locals, and why, especially at rush hours, (which is mostly all day,) all locals do not go to the end of the line, or at least to 181st Street, is something many of the Washington Heights residents would like to know.

Mrs. JOHN H. GRAY.

New York, April 13, 1913.

A Widow with Seven Children.

A frail widow, left suddenly with the undivided responsibility for the bringing up of seven children, was equal only to the care of the home, and the two boys, now 17 and 15, were the only wage-earners. They are bright lads for whom work with good prospects has been found. With the mother's capable handling their wages cover two-thirds of the family's expenses. Their aunt can do but little for them, but she helps regularly with the rent, and the church provides some of the needed food. There is still need of money to pay the balance of the rent and the bill for milk which the year-old baby should have. The Charity Organization Society asks for $216 to meet these expenses for twelve months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: E. A. R., $1; A Widow, $1; C. H. A., $10; A Sympathizer, 50 cents; Cash, $1; W. J. E., $1; Mrs. T. W. Cauldwell, $1; A. L. E., $1; Mrs. Ella T. Freeman, $5; Miss A. R. Pierce, $2; Mrs. T. A. Cocke, $1; Miss J. Embler, $1; M. A. H., $1; I. C., $2; C. T. G. $1; Anonymous, $1; L. E. K., $25; Alexander, $1; I. C., $1; Anonymous, $2; Mrs. M. A. Ohly, $3; M. B. B. $5; J. C., $1; Anonymous, $1; H. W. P., $1; Cash, $2; Orange, $1.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mrs. Brannan Gives an American Suffragist's Judgment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With respect to Mrs. Pankhurst's trial and sentence, it is a pleasure to find that I can agree with THE TIMES on a suffrage question, and I need only echo its own opinion that both trial and sentence were a complete farce. Everybody knows that it was impracticable for the English Government to carry out the sentence, in view of Mrs. Pankhurst's determination to hunger-strike, and the Government's unwillingness to let her die on their hands. She has been released. But I must differ with THE TIMES in assigning the reasons for this clemency. There has been everything to prove that the Government shows no partiality to the suffragettes because they are women—the history of the movement proves it. Men have been invited to ask questions at political meetings, the women thrown out when they dared to do the same. The Prime Minister has received cordially deputations of men with grievances and refused to receive the women. Men who had taken part in political disturbances involving large loss of life as well as property—witness the Jameson raid and Fenian outrages—have been treated with especial favors as political prisoners, and women asking for their constitutional liberty classed and treated as common criminals.

The truth is that the Government has always gone as far as it dared in its coercion of the suffragettes. It is widely believed that the Home Secretary does not dare to allow a suffragette to die in prison for fear of estranging the great associations of Liberal women and other political societies upon whose support the Liberal Party must depend for success in the next election. Public opinion is more friendly to the militants than is generally understood over here. The man in the street admires their dauntless pluck even when most exasperated by their latest outrage. After destroying the rare flowers at Kew they peddled flowers for the cause in the street. "Well, I like your cheek!" said a rough man to one of the flower sellers, but he bought the flowers and paid double for them all the same. The membership of their society is increasing enormously through this agitation, and money is pouring into their treasury. Notice the sum of £15,000 raised at their last Albert Hall meeting, larger by £6,000 than the largest sum they ever raised before.

The English press has consistently misrepresented public opinion on this question, and this misrepresentation they have carried out not merely by unfriendly comment which may be considered as legitimate opposition, but by the illegitimate methods of suppression of news, fabrication of news, distortion of news, supplemented at various times by incitement to brutality. "Such action," said a newspaper man once, in the course of conversation, "we have done deliberately. Were we to give the true facts women would have the vote in less than six months." Then as to the angry crowds which the papers represent to us as breaking up suffrage meetings at Hyde Park and elsewhere—an Englishman who has been an eye-witness of these gatherings says: "Those who throw clods of earth at suffrage speakers are not responsible citizens, justly indignant with women for committing serious breaches of the law; they are a low type of hooligan who see in the courageous woman on the platform some new type of sentient being whom they hope to be able to torment with impunity."

The suffragists in America are agreed in their belief that militant action is not called for here. Injustice to women is not so evident nor so general as in England, and the attitude of the majority of American men certainly fairer and more honestly chivalrous. But in spite of these amiable differences it is quite possible that if the Eastern States continue to deny enfranchisement to their women while the Western States continue to grant it, the women thus discriminated against would find the political anomaly of their position so impossible to bear that even militancy would seem to them justifiable.

May I in conclusion remind the critics of the militants that any violence shown by women when following the leadership of men is always condoned, and even applauded? Joan of Arc, the Maid of Saragossa, our own Moll Pitcher are not called wild and hysterical viragos, but heroines. They dared and suffered in causes led by men, and patriotic societies erect monuments to their honored memory.

EUNICE DANA BRANNAN.

New York, April 12, 1913.

The Lawless Sex.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper Kent Miller sarcastically says that the English suffragettes should get the ballot because they have shown

"That they are far better Anarchists, vandals,
Firebugs, and lawbreakers than is a mere man."

On the next page in the same issue of THE TIMES large headlines announced: "Threats Put an End to Italian Concert; Black-Hand Messages Strike Terror Into Germans Hired for Italians Dismissed." Then follows a lively account of numerous musicians terrorized out of taking part in a concert for fear of black-hand bombs.

Fifty bomb outrages in three months is New York City's record, and not one of these bombs is attributed to a woman. Neither has there been any effort here, as in England, to limit the damage to property only and to respect human life. If suffrage is to be awarded to the sex which furnishes the larger number of "vandals, firebugs, and lawbreakers" of every description the women can lay no claim to it. Look at the prison statistics of every State in the Union!

ETHEL C. AVERY.

Boston, Mass., April 14, 1913.

IT IS A YEAR.*

It is a year; the bones of those who died
Lie bleaching on the ocean's floor, where gleams
And grotesque shadows come, and fishes glide
Like silent spectres in a land of dreams.
And there the ship lies, like a mansion chill,
In whose long passages and dreary halls
The lonely waters come and go at will,
And venture through the unresisting walls.
The dance is done; the music of the dance
Is ended, and the transitory guest
Has gone. The gray wave moans, the tempest chants
A dirge; but man is moved with wild unrest:
The horror of the grave-field daunts him not,
New fleets sail out, old warnings are forgot.

N. M. CLARK.

*The Titanic sank on April 15, 1912.

CITY PLAN NEEDED FOR RECREATIONS

J. P. Mitchel Tells Alliance That Estimate Board Must Have Facts and Figures.

NOT HUMAN ENOUGH NOW

And Too Much Supervised—Leaders Resolve to Go to Work for Next Year's Budget.

All but eight out of some fifty men and women representing various civic organizations were forced to admit, at the meeting of the Recreation Alliance of New York City in the Metropolitan Tower yesterday afternoon, that they didn't even know the names of the Aldermen elected in the districts where they lived. They were put to the test by Alderman Henry H. Curran, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board. He had heard several speakers complain that it was impossible to obtain sufficient funds for recreation work from the city.

"After all," said Mr. Curran when he was called upon, "we are the ones who do the actual voting as long as we are Aldermen, although you elected us to office. You can't get the Aldermanic ostrich head out of the sand if you remain three miles away. You've got to yank it out. And you can't get these things you want without fighting for them with the Aldermen of your own district."

John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, said that nothing would be accomplished by long discussions which led to no definite conclusions, as the Board of Estimate must work on a basis of facts and figures, not on theory and good will. One great defect in the campaign for the extension of recreation work, he said, was the lack of a comprehensive programme and definite information.

"Even with a high-powered microscope no one could find in New York a real comprehensive recreation programme," he said. "Certainly there is none in the Board of Estimate. The members of the board are alive to the fact that it is important to provide recreation facilities, but the facts submitted are extremely meagre. I believe that the carrying out of a real programme would have an effect upon the budgets of other city departments, and might have much to do with the alleviation of social conditions which we hear so much about. But it is not the duty of the Board of Estimate to formulate such a programme, but of the officials who were named for that work and the various agencies. I talk to you as a layman seeking information. But I believe that the recreation supplied at present isn't human enough. It is not virile enough, and is a little bit too much supervised. The little things which interest the boys while playing among themselves have been washed out to a certain extent in the recreation centres as conducted by the city.

"I'm going to ask you some questions," he added, "although I know you cannot answer them. But they have got to be answered before the problem can be solved."

Here are some of Mr. Mitchel's questions:

Why the city must pay so much for public recreation, in view of what the people themselves pay for commercial recreation, so much of which is reported to be of low character?

Why the city must pay so much per capita for supervision?

Exactly how the work of the Police Department, the Department of Correction, the Charities Department, and the courts will be lessened or the present rate of increase cut down through the development of public recreation?

What changes must be made in the present recreational work in order to attract boys, girls, and adults from other pursuits?

Whether present methods of co-ordinating school work and playground work, worked out now with good results, as shown by the reports of the school inquiry, should be extended to the whole school system.

How much additional recreation can be furnished under the present budget appropriations, and how many additional centres can be opened with the proceeds of present appropriations?

How the use of present facilities can be extended without issuing additional city bonds?

How the issuance of bonds for new or improved facilities is in line with constructive policy of intensive development of present properties and equipment?

President John H. Finley of the City College, who is also President of the Alliance, opened the meeting with a brief address, and J. C. Boyers, the Executive Secretary, read his report. It called attention to the need of "getting into the game before the departmental budgets were made up and to use what influence we might have toward the securing for 1914 of a real recreation budget."

The alliance, said Mr. Boyers, had found that about $1,000,000 was being spent annually by the city for recreation work, and the fact that the sum was so small made it more important that it should be wisely expended.

"Two things the Recreation Alliance feels to be of first import

HARVARD BOYS IN SHOW AT ASTOR

Hasty Pudding Club Comes to New York to Produce New Musical Comedy.

BOYS APPEAR AS GIRLS

Muscles Showing Through Tulles and Laces—One Song Will Be Whistled on Broadway.

A large and fashionable audience greeted the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club at the Hotel Astor last evening in the first of a series of two performances of a musical comedy in two acts entitled "Panamania." This is the third time within a period of twenty years that the club has appeared in New York, and the assembly enjoyed the songs, dances, and musical comedy antics so hugely that the hope was generally expressed that the club would put New York on its Spring itinerary again next season. The second and last performance will be given to-night.

The first act was laid in a theatrical booking office, and the second outside the revolutionist headquarters, near the Panama Canal. Like all college shows, the chorus "girls" were boys of brawn and muscle, and last night the athletic muscles of bare backs and arms had a fashion of showing through filmy silks and laces. But this only added to the amusement of the occasion, and if the daintily gowned "leading lady" emitted love sighs with a baritone crescendo, the audience seemed to like "her" all the more.

True to the majority of musical comedies the plot was slight, but it was quite sufficient to carry the characters and chorus from New York to the Canal Zone. The music was lively and jingly, sometimes reminiscent, but one melody in particular, called "Listen to the Tinkle of the Old Cow Bell," had a popular swing to it which set the boys in the stalls and boxes to whistling between acts, which means, in the Broadway vernacular, that the song made a distinct hit.

The opening chorus showed eight blonde typewriter "girls" banging on their machines somewhat after the fashion of the anvil chorus, with Reginald L. Whitman as Johnny, the office boy, on hand to carry them through a song and dance. George S. Silsbee as Charles Blowman, a theatrical manager, and Shepley S. Nichols, who was Antonello Sanchez, the villain, sang a duet called "Promotion," after which Vinton V. Freedley swept in as Miss Elinor Wyman, a stagestruck society girl, gowned in vivid red, who sang and danced with ease and grace, although the audience took good-natured exception to "her" large hands and gymnasium developed biceps.

Henry C. Everett, a six-footer, made a good impression as Elinor's father in a song entitled "She's Got to be a Peach, That's All." Then came John K. Hodges as Barrett Booth Dustifoot, a tragedian, whose song, "Pounding the Pavement," was repeated many times. Frederick Van Wyck Fortesque, the boy hero, in love with Elinor, was Paul M. Hollister, and he had a song with Elinor called "Lonely." J. R. O. Perkins as Washington Bagley, a colored janitor, sang a clever ditty, with a pantomime poker game, which pleased, and the first act closed with Lewis H. Mills, as Zachariah Hay, a country boy, and Alvin F. Sortwell, as Minnie Hay, a country girl, in the tinkling number about the old cow bell.

It was when the theatrical troupe reached Panama that the villain got in his devilish work, for the bad Sanchez had lured them to the Canal Zone only to hold them captive, and the beautiful Elinor was held in a ten-million-dollar ransom by the Panamanian sheriff. Impersonated by Timothy M. Spelman, although revolutionistic plots were flying about, found time to sing and dance before the boy hero, in the effort to win him from Elinor, and made a hit with the assembly, although the boy hero turned her attentions. The goddess was used to signal aid from Elinor's father, and of course everything turned out beautifully at the finale, with the villain and his band of revolutionists put to rout.

William T. Gardiner was a handsome bandmaster, Herr Hohenzollern, and others in the cast included Frederick W. Hubbell, J. A. Cook, chorus "ladies," George C. Cutler, who took the part of Lieut. Gen. Castillo; Everett Bradley, who was Lieut. John Holland, U. S. N., and George L. Vega Veau, who appeared as Capt. Dago of the rebel ship.

The book and lyrics were by Paul M. Hollister and J. K. Hodges, and F. R. Hancock, T. M. Spelman, and Vinton Freedley were responsible for the music.

In the chorus of typewriter girls, fly-by-nights, Panama, and society girls were H. N. Baldwin, T. Buel, R. W. Bennett, J. A. Cook, F. W. Hubbell, G. Bettle, R. W. Estabrook, G. S. Silsbee, E. Bradley, J. A. Milbuilland, A. F. Sortwell, L. Whitman, G. P. De Veau, C. Weston, J. J. Minot, R. B. Romaine, R. C. Evarts, E. Streeter, J. C. Devereux, R. B. Russell, L. Saltonstall, F. H. Palmer, T. Buel, F. S. Moulton, T. Chadwick, R. T. Pratt, and J. A. Morris.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus Return.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

RYNDAM (Rotterdam)—Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Audrain, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Blauvelt, Miss Helen M. Capron, Miss M. Crusher, Mrs. H. Honan, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jonker, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, Miss M. E. Sloan, Mrs. J. S. Stanton, Miss A. M. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wheelock.

GROSSER KURFUERST (Bremen)—Frank Dodd, Miss Olga Farnum, E. L. Hall, Mrs. W. C. Partridge, Capt. J. Tyler Powell, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Miss Florence M. Taylor.

Some of those who arrived yesterday on the George Washington from Bremen were: Capt. J. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Ballard, Miss L. E. Biggs, Miss F. J. Billings, Capt. J. T. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. James Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Crozer, Mrs. A. T. French, Baron and Baroness Von Friesin, Budd D. Gray, Dr. Fairfax Irwin, Mrs. D. McClun, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Morse, Miss Emily Pollard, Eliot Smith, Mrs. Wayland Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Straus, Mrs. French Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. B. Young.

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25 Cents

SOCIAL NOTES.

John Dyneley Prince, Jr., and Miss Marian de Forest Cannon, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, who are to be married to-morrow in St. Thomas's Church, visited the City Hall yesterday and obtained their marriage license.

Col. and Mrs. Oliver Bridgman will give a small dinner dance on Friday evening, April 18, for their daughter, Miss Anna Kirk Bridgman, at their home, 507 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who arrived yesterday after spending the Winter in Europe and Egypt, will be at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days prior to her departure for Newport.

The children of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children are giving an operetta on Friday afternoon, April 18, at 3:30 o'clock at the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, 129 West 104th Street, for the benefit of the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb W. Hammill gave a dinner last night at the Plaza. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier. Mrs. John A. Black also entertained at dinner at the hotel last evening.

Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the Speaker and Mrs. Clark, is sailing from New York to-morrow with Mrs. George Harvey for an extended trip abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who are at the Vanderbilt, will open their villa at Tuxedo Park shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman of 48 West Forty-sixth Street have gone to the Virginia Hot Springs for a month's visit, and later will go to Bretton Woods, N. H.

Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins and Miss Katherine Elkins, arrived at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday from Washington, D. C., for a visit of several days.

The wedding of Miss Thyrza Benson of Brooklyn and Montague Flagg of this city and Hartford, Conn., will take place this afternoon in Grace Church, Brooklyn.

The last of the series of four dances will be given to-night at the St. Regis. Mrs. Henry C. Trevor, Mrs. Frederick Delafield, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, and Mrs. J. Rich Steers are the organizers.

Miss Grace Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas of Great Barrington, Mass., and J. Sheldon Potter of this city were married to-day at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Potter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa P. Potter, and is a distant relative of the late Bishop Potter.

The wedding of Miss Lilla B. Gilbert and Howard Price Renshaw will take place to-day at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, 40 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Johnson will give a small dance and a supper this evening at their residence to celebrate the tenth anniversary of their wedding.

FIRST MONDAY DANCE.

Over a Hundred and Fifty Attend Party at Delmonico's.

The first of two dances called the Monday Dances took place at Delmonico's last night, and the second will be held on April 28. The patronesses of these dances are Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, Mrs. G. Vail Converse, Mrs. Cornelius M. Garrison, Mrs. Albert Ludlow Kramer, Mrs. Edward A. Manice, Mrs. Henry Brinton Moore, and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin. The committee in charge of them is made up of the Misses Vera Van Buren, Grovene Vail Converse, Eulalia Garrison, Mildred Holmes, Katharine Moore, and also Donald Carr, James Vail Converse, Albert Hopkins, William Travers Jerome, Jr., and Edward Sage.

The dancing was in the large ballroom and a buffet supper was served at midnight. There were about 150 present. Among those invited besides those named above were: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Gillett, the Misses Mary H. Brooks, Eloise Talcott, Sybil Young, Ruth Moller, Susanne Warren, Dorothy Bernard, Augusta Wight, Marjorie Dodd, Eleanor Hartshorne, and the Misses Von Bergen; also Frederick MacDonell, Townsend Rennard, Charles Requa, Lindell Bates, Count Monteglas, Henry and Walter Richard, Daniel L. Lawton, Jr., Bentley Gardiner, Angier Duke, and James Hartshorne.

OLD PICTURES BRING $18,220

Fritz Thaulow's "Bridge" Sold at Highest Figure.

A lot of paintings, Barye bronzes, &c., belonging to different individuals and estates, was sold by the American Art Galleries at the Hotel Plaza last night, Thomas E. Kirby, auctioneer, for $18,220. A Fritz Thaulow "Bridge at Beaulieu" brought the highest price of the evening, going to John Levy for $2,075. W. W. Seaman, agent, paid the second highest price for a Barye bronze, "Panther Seizing a Stag," $1,500.

There were a number of portraits with autograph letters and memorials sold at the close of the sale. An etching by Corot, an autograph letter and a portrait of the artist, the three framed together, brought the highest of these prices, $160. A portrait of Queen Victoria as a young Queen in white satin and veil, with a lock of her hair under glass, brought only $35. Two portraits of the Empress Josephine with medallions of Napoleon brought $40.

Among the higher priced pictures were:

Summertime, William Hart, going to Bement, agent	$460
Rural Courtship, Daniel Ridgway; Knight; John Levy	570
Landscape, Henry W. Ranger; Seymour Rosendale	450
Romance, Jacquet; Edward Brandus	600
Sunset on the River, Thaulow; Holland Galleries	510
St. Cecilia, Spanish School; Knoedler & Co.	500
Cradle of the Hudson, Robert C. Miner; J. J. Sowney	625
Thunderstorm, Eduard Schleich; Henry Schultheis	850
Riding at Anchor in Gale, Harry Chase; Rudert, agent	425
The Falconers, Goubie; Holland Galleries	405
Lion Crushing a Serpent; Barye bronze; George B. Wheeler	760
Elephant Crushing a Tiger, Barye bronze; George Petits Gallerie	675

The pictures were sold for estates of the late Charles Clark, Sue McClure Clark, Hal Victor Newcomb, Peter Hasslinger, and heir of late Edwin Thorne, for Stanley P. Gifford, W. Beach Day, and Messrs. Cordoza & Nathan, attorneys. It will be concluded this evening at the Plaza.

Mme. Culp's Last Recital.

How favorably Mme. Julia Culp has impressed the New York public with her singing of songs was again shown last evening at her last song recital, given in Carnegie Hall. The audience was a large one, interested and enthusiastic. Mme. Culp gave an ingenuously varied programme that exhibited a wide variety of feeling and sentiment. The sheer beauty of her voice was not quite so much in evidence as it was in her first recitals, for which, no doubt, the arduous traveling and severe demands otherwise of an extended tour are more or less responsible. But the artistic qualities of Mme. Culp's singing, the aptness of her expression, and the deeply musical intelligence that directs it make it an unceasing delight. She is seconded with rare art by the accompaniments of Mr. Coenraad V. Bos.

"Damaged Goods" Again.

"Damaged Goods," by Eugene Brieux, which has been seen in special matinée performances, was presented last night at the Fulton Theatre for the first performance of a two weeks' run. Richard Bennett headed the cast, which remained substantially the same as in the first performances except that Charles A. Stevenson played the rôle of the doctor, formerly acted by Wilton Lackaye.

Brigadier General Snyder.

READING, Penn., April 14.—Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. A., retired, who served in the civil war, many Indian campaigns, and in Cuba and the Philippines, died at his home here last night from pneumonia. He was 75 years old, and began his career as a Lieutenant in 1861. He was retired while serving in the Philippines after forty years of service.

R. L. BACON WEDS VIRGINIA MURRAY

Son of ex-Ambassador Bacon Married in St. George's Chapel Yesterday Afternoon.

RECEPTION AT BRIDE'S HOME

Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Miss Murray's Sister, Also Opens Her House to Guests.

The wedding of Robert L. Bacon, a son of ex-Ambassador Robert Bacon and Mrs. Bacon of Boston and New York, and Miss Virginia Murray, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alexander Murray, took place at 3:30 yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the Rev. Endicott Peabody of the Groton School and the Rev. Hugh Birckhead of Baltimore, but formerly of St. George's, officiated. The chapel was decorated with palms and masses of white daisies.

The bride, who walked with her father, who gave her in marriage, wore a white taffeta and point lace gown with a silver-edged train falling from the shoulders. The robe was most distinctive in cut. The bodice was low and square at the front, of lace and chiffon, but rose high at the back, with a soft collar of the taffeta running straight across. This was edged with silver, and from under it the silver-edged train fell, like a narrow mantle, to the floor and swept out from the robe. The elbow-length sleeves of taffeta were edged with narrow lace frills and the soft taffeta of the gown was draped away from the corsage to the sides, coming down at the bottom in round tunic fashion over a deep flounce of point lace that finished the skirt.

She carried a cluster bouquet of white orchids, an ivory prayerbook that was also carried by her mother at her wedding, and a Valenciennes handkerchief.

Her long tulle veil was held about her soft, dark hair by a chaplet of silver leaves, and sprays of orange blossoms were caught in the tulle over the train.

Mrs. Franklin Lord, a cousin of the bride, was her matron of honor, and wore a robe and coatee of opalescent silk, with a high, rolling collar, cut low at the front, swathed in quantities of gauze. Her large brown tulle hat was trimmed with brown tulle.

The other attendants were Mrs. Ogden L. Mills and the Misses Edith Mortimer and Martha Bacon, the latter a sister of the bridegroom. Miss Josephine Osborn, who was to have been an attendant, was unable to be owing to mourning.

These attendants were gowned alike in gowns of mustard-yellow taffeta that changed hue as the light struck it. The gowns had hip-length coats of the silk, cut out at the front in deep Vs, but with high, rolling collars at the back. The elbow-length sleeves were finished with plaitings of the silk, and the Russian coats were held closely at the waist line with girdles of violet-colored satin shot with metallic strands and having clusters of outstanding loops at the back. The ankle-length skirts, disclosing gold silk stockings and gold slippers, were bunched up in pannier fashion, but with the panniers directly in the back, and this drapery was edged with metallic lace.

They wore very large picture hats of brown tulle, with huge brown tulle bows at the back, and carried old-time nosegays of Sunrise rosebuds and purple and white violets, set in paper lace frills tied with white ribbons.

Mr. Bacon's best man was his brother, Gasper G. Bacon, and the ushers were Henry A. Murray, Jr., and Cecil Murray, brothers of the bride; Elliot C. Cowdin, Jr., a cousin, and also Francis W. Sargent, Jr., Robert Winsor, Jr., and Alexander Grant Boston, and George Whitney, James Jackson Higginson, and James Watson Webb. Several of them were Mr. Bacon's classmates at Harvard.

The wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, 38 West Fifty-first Street. The house of Mrs. Murray's sister, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, 36 West Fifty-first Street, was also open, and as the two houses can be and were thrown into one, there was ample room for the guests, who entered through the Barker house and departed through the Murray hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon received congratulations in the Murray drawing room on the second floor, which was decorated in palms and banked with daisies. Pink and white azaleas were used to bank the halls.

Mrs. Murray, who was in the receiving party, wore a pannier gown of pale blue taffeta with a lavender sash and a black hat with a mustard-colored plume, and Mrs. Bacon was in cream colored satin, draped with gauzy black, topped by a small hat.

Those asked to the church included the relatives and intimate friends only, and a few additional guests were invited to the reception.

Among those asked to the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. Caspar G. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Elliot C. Cowdin, Elliot C. Cowdin, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rogers Winthrop, the Misses Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Babcock, the Messrs. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Miss Mary Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton, Miss Frances Breese, Miss Claire Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mrs. Gerald Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenough, and also Elihu Root, Francis W. Crowninshield, R. Thornton Wilson, Franklin L. Lord, William Hooper of Boston, Stanley Mortimer, and Ogden L. Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Bacon are booked to sail almost immediately for Europe to spend their honeymoon there.

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STEWART—THATCHER.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., April 14.—Miss Marguerite Stewart, daughter of Mrs. Julia H. Stewart of 119 North Sixteenth Street, this city, was married to-night at St. Barnabas's Church, Roseville, to George Frederic Thatcher. The rector of the church, the Rev. Stephen H. Granberry, performed the ceremony. The bride's cousin, Arthur Grey of Newark, gave her in marriage, and she was attended by Miss Fanny C. Condon of Brookline, Mass., as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Constance Barclay, Miss Helen Anthony, Miss Sadie Woolson, and Miss Viola Heislit of Newark, Miss Olive Hedenberg of Montclair, and Miss Ruth Pratt of East Orange.

Edwin S. O'Neill of Newark was best man, and the ushers were George Grey and Victor Lowerese of Newark, William Arras of New York, Robert Barnes, and Harlan Pratt of East Orange. A reception followed at the home of Mrs. Arthur Grey of Newark.

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SHAUGHNESSY—MINOT.

BOSTON, April 14.—Wayland M. Minot, Harvard football star, and his bride of three days, Miss Anna Shaughnessy, who were married at St. Leo's Church Saturday morning at 10 o'clock by Father Thomas I. Gasson, S. J., President of Boston College, left to-day for Duluth, where they are to pass their honeymoon.

Though the couple had been engaged six months, the bridegroom's associates in banking and college circles were in ignorance of the marriage until it was announced in the newspapers. Mr. Minot is a member of one of the oldest Boston families. His mother resides at 310 Commonwealth Avenue. Mrs. Minot is 23 and a native of Ireland, coming to this country when a young girl. Before she retired from the telephone service she was connected with the Back Bay office.

***

WILMERDING—SHOTWELL.

Miss Henrietta Bell Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. Thomas A. Wilmerding, and Edward O'Neal Shotwell were married yesterday at the Church of the Epiphany, the Rev. Dr. William T. Crocker officiating.

Owing to the bride's mother being an invalid, the wedding was a very quiet one, and only the immediate families and relatives were present. The bride was unattended. She wore a traveling costume of dark blue with a hat to match.

The bridegrom is a nephew of Gov. Emmet O'Neal of Alabama and a son of the late Col. R. H. Shotwell, a Confederate war veteran.

The couple left after the ceremony for a short wedding trip, after which they will return to this city to reside.

Miss Hellinger's Wedding Plans.

The wedding of Miss Ella Hellinger, daughter of Leopold Hellinger of 16 East Ninety-sixth Street, to Max B. Mack of this city will take place at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening at the home of the bride's father. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends will witness the ceremony. Miss Dorothy Hellinger will be her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. Mr. Mack will have as best man his brother, Jack Mack. Upon returning from their honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Mack will live at the Hotel Majestic. The engagement of the couple was announced in November.

Trebing-Burnard Engagement.

Mrs. August J. Trebing of 112 East Eighty-third Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie Sunshine Trebing, to Dr. Harold W. Burnard of New York and Elmhurst, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

Kitty Gorden, late star of "The Enchantress," heads the bill for the week at Keith's Colonial. She is heard in selections from her previous successes. Other acts on the bill are Isabelle D'Armand and Frank Carter, "The Trained Nurse," with Clark and Bergman, McConnell and Simpson in a comedy sketch, Marion and Jessie Standish in songs, Swor and Mack in blackface comedy, the Robert De Mont Trio in "At Hotel Turn-Over," the Edison talking motion pictures, and Will Bingham, wrestling and jiu-jitsu expert.

Nat. M. Wills, "the Happy Tramp," heads the programme at Keith's Alhambra. Other acts on the bill are Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell in songs and dances, Kay Elliott and Sam Williams in "The Hunter and the Hunter-ess," Dr. Carl Herman in electrical novelties, Walter Law and company in "The Seal of Silence," the Eight Madcaps, Mayo and Aldman in songs, Gautier's Animated Toy Shop, the De Voie Trio in acrobatics, Edison's talking motion pictures in new subjects, and the Lester Trio in a comedy sketch.

Bertha Kalich is the headliner at Keith's Bronx for the week. She appears in a dramatic playlet called "A Light from St. Agnes." Bessie Wynn is also featured. Other acts on the bill are Van Hoven in "Mad Magic," the Courtney Sisters in songs, Rawls and Von Kaufman in comedy, Wolinsky's Band in musical selections, the Mori Brothers in acrobatics, Edison's talking motion pictures with the "Votes for Women" pictures, and Thiessen's Dogs.

At the Palace, Sallie Fisher heads the bill in a dramatic sketch entitled "Mary Jane's Pa." Other numbers on the bill are Beatrice Orford and her four elephants, Marie McFarland and "Madame ——?" in operatic songs, George Felix and Mary Barry Sisters, Engel and his Lilliputians, Ed. Gallagher and Joe Fields in "The Battle of Bay Rum," Fields and Lewis in "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," and Martinetti and Sylvester.

Hammerstein's Victoria has as its leading feature a presentation of "The Vampire Dance," interpreted by Bert French and Alice Eis. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen are also featured in their new comedy, "The Path of the Primrose." Other acts on the bill are McWaters and Tyson in a new musical revue, James and Bonnie Thornton, Lambert in impersonations of famous musical composers, James F. Leonard in "When Reuben Comes to Town," May West in songs, Healy and Lee in Hebrew parodies, Mosher, Hayes and Mosher in cycling, McDeavitt, Kelly and Lucy in a new comedy skit, Kate Watson in songs, Radford and Winchester in eccentric juggling, the Jungman family of equilibrists, Walker and Rose, Denison and Frank, and Fillmore and Cross in a pictorial novelty.

Herzog's Eight Staillons have the first place on the bill of Keith's Union Square. Other acts are Willard Simms and company in "Flinder's Furnished Flat," James B. Donovan and Charles McDonald in "My Good Friend," Juliet in humorous character studies, Dan Collyer and Sam J. Ryan in "The Actor," John Terry and Mabel Lambert in character impersonations, Bert Fitzgibbon in songs, the Ofedos Manon Opera Company, El Cota, and Edison's talking motion pictures in new subjects.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue there are dual headliners in Billy B. Van and company in "Props" and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra of fifteen pieces. Others to be seen are Billy McDermott in a comedy monologue, Devlin and Billy Elwood in a dancing number, Charles and Ada Latham in "Cinder's Kid," Britt Wood, Walter Van Brunt in tenor songs, Madden and Fitzpatrick in "The Wanderers," the Three Emersons in acrobatics, and Edison's kinetophone.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street has the Eight Texas Tommy Dancers at the head of its bill. Other acts are Gus Chandler in comedy songs, the Five Boys in Blue in instrumental numbers, a dramatic sketch called "Daughter of Italy," Adolphe Adams in impersonations, Frank and True Rice, and Kinemacolor and black and white pictures.

Jesse Lasky's "The Earl and the Girl" is the leading feature of Proctor's 125th Street Theatre bill. Other acts are Gertha Mack, the Jermon Models in a posing number, Musical Craig, Rose and Stevens in "Artistic Nonsense," Dick Thompson and company in "Erin Go Bragh," Allan Wallace, and Kinemacolor and black and white pictures.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street has "At the Seashore" with Mermaida and her ten diving nymphs. Other acts are Lillian Doone and company in mind reading, Hanley and Jarvis in comedy, the Umholtz Brothers, Rose De Young, Benson and Bell, and Kinemacolor and black and white pictures.

William Morris's New York Theatre has on its bill Stepp, Mehlinger and King, May Ward, Palfrey, Bartan, Brown and company, Nina Payne, the McNally Brothers and Klein, Jack and Mae Trebour, the Sweet Sixteen Girls, Robin, Fennel and Tyson, Rhinelander's Pigs, and Mack, James and Duffy. Kinemacolor pictures and photo plays. There are new features in "Wonderland," above the theatre.

Following is the list of acts at the American Theatre: Jacob's Dogs, Katherine Clare, the Spirit Paintings, Watson and Flynn, Dorothy Rogers and company, Bandy and Fields, "High Life in Jail," Arthur Rigby, and Barton and La Vera.

Mollie Williams is seen with her company at the Columbia Theatre in "The Queen of Bohemia," a two-act travesty by Richard Goodall. It is a new offering. Prominent in the cast are Harry Sheppell, George F. Hayes, E. A. Turner, Cliff Worman, Mabel Worman, Madge Darrell, and Mae Meek. There is a large chorus.

The Murray Hill has "The Taxi Girls" as its attraction. "The Winning Widows" appear at Hurtig & Seamon's 125th Street. The "High Life Burlesque" company is seen at Miner's Eighth Avenue, and Miner's Bronx has the "Moulin Rouge" company. At the Olympic the offering is the Harry Hartings show in "The Girl of Many Husbands," and Gus Hill's People's has the "Colonial Belles" company.

William A. Brady's production of "Little Women" is the offering for the week at the Majestic, Brooklyn. The production is the same that was seen earlier in the season at The Playhouse in Manhattan.

"Little Boy Blue" is the attraction at the Montauk for the week. Among those in the cast are Otis Harlan, Kathleen Clifford, John Dunsmore, Franklyn Farnum, Maude Odell, and Kathryn Stevenson.

The Crescent Theatre stock company is seen this week in Edgar James's comedy, "The Master of the House." The favorites of the company are provided with interesting roles.

Owen McGiveney in "Bill Sykes" has the leading position on the bill at Keith's Orpheum in Brooklyn. Other acts are Master Gabriel in "Little Kick," Sam and Kitty Morton in "Back to Where They Started," James J. Morton, Mike Bernard and Willie Weston, John F. Conroy and his Diving Girls, Edison's Kinetophone showing "Votes for Women," Cartmell and Harris in a dancing number, Amy Butler and Her Boys in singing and dancing, and the Three Alex.

Keith's Bushwick has at the head of an anniversary bill Mr. and Mrs. Carter De Haven in their singing and dancing numbers. Other acts are Fred Fogarty as "The Quaint Minstrel," Bobbe and Dale, B. A. Rolfe's "Arcadia," Chick Sales in a comedy protean offering, Hal Davis and Inez Macauley in "The Girl from Childs," the Edison Kinetophone with the "Votes for Women" pictures, Ashley and Lee in "A Night in Chinatown," Minnie Allen, Adonis, Mlle. Martha and Sisters in "While the Boys are Away," and Nip and Tuck, comedy acrobats.

DE MILLE'S 'FOOD' IS CLEVER SATIRE

Deals Most Humorously with the High Cost of Living.

WELL ACTED AT PRINCESS

Rumored That It Will Be Acted in Washington to Hurry Action on Tariff Amendments.

"FOOD," a tragedy of the future, in one act, by William C. De Mille. Princess.

Basil, a New Yorker.....Mr. Ellis
Irene, his wife.....Miss Hartz
Harold, an officer of the Food Trust.....Mr. Stokes

There is probably no truth in the report whispered about the Princess Theatre last night that William C. De Mille's "Food, a Tragedy of the Future," will be played before a legislative committee in Washington with a view of hurrying action on the Underwood tariff revision. But it is easy to understand what suggested the notion. For Mr. De Mille, in this most amusing skit, paints in lurid colors the impending dangers to future generations of an ascending scale in the cost of living.

The time of the play is fifty years hence. Basil and Irene, his wife, live in luxurious surroundings, are evidently well off in the world's goods, and, as things go, they are happy enough. But, like everybody else, even the wealthiest, they must be careful of what they eat, for food has come to be the most expensive luxury of life.

When the play begins Irene, who is seemingly a careful housekeeper, surprises her husband with a luxury for supper. In addition to a cracker, carefully removed from the food safe, which is fitted with a burglar alarm, he shall have some milk. A vial containing the precious fluid is placed on the table, and while the husband rejoices the wife carefully measures out a portion with a dropper.

Irene has been suffering, apparently, from some illness. And the husband asks news of her visit to the doctor. Then, in fear and trembling, she says that the medical man has told her there is only one hope for her. She must eat an egg. The confession comes as a thunderbolt. Basil cries out in terror that the house was mortgaged years ago in order to satisfy Irene's insatiable craving for the hen fruit. She has eaten one egg during her married life; moreover, she married him without confessing this terrible obsession. The weeping woman pleads that it is not her fault, that once, when she was a child, her family, wealthy people, had given her an egg.

"How can you understand my feelings?" she exclaims, "you who have never tasted one."

But tears, threats, entreaties, are unavailing. Basil insists that such a demand is beyond his means. And he leaves the room.

Now comes a richly uniformed person, who, it appears, was Irene's adorer years before. He is an officer of the Food Trust. And he has come to deliver a slice of bread. At his side he carries a small knapsack. And Irene, with the cunning of desire, knows that it contains an egg to be delivered to some billionaire. To obtain it she is ready to make any sacrifice. She will give herself to Harold, will follow him to the end of the world. The man hesitates and weakens. He opens the knapsack, takes out the egg, and—the husband appears. He has overheard everything. And now he seizes the precious article and smashes it before their eyes.

Mr. De Mille's little play is an exceedingly happy thing. It is genuine satire in its criticism of a condition through terms of exaggeration. And it is played very well for the most part by three members of the Princess Stock Company, Mr. Ellis being especially happy in conveying a really tragical experience with the underlining of a comic sense to heighten the effect of satire, yet not intrude too much upon illusion. Mr. Stokes was less successful in this respect. But Miss Hartz with a very good suggestion of emotional stress.

"Food" adds another very enjoyable feature to the unconventional proceedings at this theatre of tabloid theatrics.

KLEIN TO LIVE IN LONDON.

Departing Playwright Says American Author Needs New Perspective and He Is Going Abroad to Get It.

Charles Klein, the playwright, who is sailing with his family on the Baltic on Thursday, goes abroad to take up a residence there. He has bought a house in London, and though he expects to return to America frequently, he will make England his home for some time to come. Discussing the reasons for his departure yesterday, he said:

"I believe that the trouble with the American playwright—thought I was born in England—and I think I may call myself that—is that he lives too close to the conditions under which he works. He becomes, so to speak, the mouthpiece of the manager and the theatrical speculator. For the most part they have little interest and sympathy with the author's efforts. All they want is success. And that is always measured by the monetary return. It is quite natural, of course. And in order to continue producing they must have proper financial returns.

"The playwright, however, hearing little else but discussions of what will make money in the theatre, ultimately writes through the producer rather than through a desire to realize his own ideal. He becomes a mere echo of the manager. But great plays are not and never have been written that way. I have had my share of successes, and such co-operation as I have had from producers has been valuable at times. But there may be too much of that sort of thing, and I believe that I can wield a freer pen if I get away from the reverberation of Broadway.

"I have been so close to it all for many years that I feel the need of a new perspective. And I think I see the way to get it."

"Countess Julia" to be Played.

Under the direction of Holbrook Blinn three matinée performances of August Strindberg's "Countess Julia" will be given at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on the afternoons of April 25, 28, and 29. Marcia Walther, a German actress, will make her first appearance on the American stage in the title rôle of the play. Frank Reicher has the leading male rôle, and others in the cast are Adelaide Wilson, daughter of Francis Wilson, and Inga Bontam, a Swedish dancer. Members of the Swedish Folk Dance Society will dance in the costumes of Sweden.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The benefit concert arranged for Mme. Neuendorff, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, will take place at the Casino Theatre on Sunday night. Many prominent actors and singers will appear, and Leo Shultz, Victor Herbert, and Nahan Franko's orchestra are also on the programme.

In the cast of "The Mikado," which will be the attraction at the Casino all next week, will be seen De Wolf Hopper, George MacFarlane, Arthur Aldridge, George Cunningham, John Hendricks, Gladys Caldwell, Anna Wheaton, Louise Barthel, and Kate Condon.

One hundred members of the Alpha Sigma Alumni Association of the New York Medical College and Flower Hospital attended last night's performance of "A Man's Friends" at the Astor.

Israel Zangwell's new play, "The Next Religion," will be presented for one performance on the afternoon of May 8 at the Hudson Theatre to protect the interest of Liebler & Co. in the production.

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MATCHLESS FLAVOR

Nunnally's Famous Candy

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Ask for it.

fresh daily, at all good druggists and grocers.

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BRADY SUES ERLANGER.

Asks for Accounting of Partnership in Auditorium, Chicago.

William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, brought suit yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, asking for an accounting from Abraham L. Erlanger of a partnership which, it is alleged, was formed for the purpose of leasing the Auditorium Theatre in Chicago. According to the complaint Brady and Erlanger united under an agreement to get possession of the theatre and each put up $10,000. The theatre was leased on Aug. 15, 1907, and was for a time operated as a vaudeville house.

Brady alleges that Erlanger took entire charge of the business, and on Jan. 1, 1910, he sold out the lease to the United Booking Offices of America for $115,000, disposing of the whole business for $250,000, without making any accounting to his partner. All that he received, Brady says, was $30,000. Through his counsel Erlanger makes a general denial and says that there was no written agreeemnt between him and Brady.

CARL HAGENBECK.

Famous Animal Dealer and Exhibitor Dies in Hamburg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMBURG, April 14.—Carl Hagenbeck, the animal collector and senior partner of the Handelsmenagerie and Tierpark at Stellingen, near Hamburg, died to-day.

Carl Hagenbeck was born in 1844 and was the son of a poor fishmonger in Hamburg. Soon after his birth his father received a polar bear in payment of a debt. Later he acquired two trained seals and a monkey, and these with the bear formed the nucleus of an animal collection which was destined to become world famous. The little menagerie was exhibited at country fairs, and soon the elder Hagenbeck was the proprietor of a traveling caravan.

In the meantime sailors were bringing to the Port of Hamburg all sorts of strange beasts as pets, and it soon became known to them that Hagenbe

BOOM IN BUSINESS; $250,000,000 GAIN

Tax Shows Corporation Earnings Increased That Much Last Year Over 1911.

EARNED $3,463,000,000

This Year's Tax Expected to Yield $31,000,000—New York Corporation Earnings Put at $687,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Returns made to Royal E. Cabell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the corporations of the country subject to the corporation excise tax, indicate that their net earnings during the calendar year of 1912 were about $3,463,000,000. This represents an increase of about $250,000,000 over the net earnings of the corporations subject to the tax in the calendar year 1911.

The net income of the corporations subject to the corporation tax during the calendar year of 1911 was $3,213,707,247.82. An increase of $250,000,000 in the net income of the corporations of the country is considered a remarkably fine showing, especially for a year in which much has been heard about business being none too good.

The amount of the corporation tax assessment made a year ago on business done in 1911 was about $28,000,000, in addition to an assessment of nearly $1,000,000 for back taxes. The assessment sheet of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the present time shows the prospect of tax collections of from $30,000,000 to $31,000,000, to be paid not later than June 30, 1913, on the business done by corporations in the calendar year 1912, besides an assessment of about $2,000,000 on back taxes based on the investigations made by special agents.

The total to be collected from the corporations for the current fiscal year ending June 30 next, will be from $32,000,000 to $33,000,000, compared with about $28,500,000 collected in the fiscal year 1912 on the business done in 1911.

The corporations of the country subject to the tax must make their returns to the Government not later than March 1 annually, showing in considerable detail their capital stock, bonded or other indebtedness and net income. They are exempt from taxation to the extent of $5,000 and corporations with a net income of less than $5,000 are not subject to the tax.

Immediately after March 1 the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, through his agents, makes his assessments, and the corporation taxpayers must be notified before June 1 of the amounts for which they are respectively assessed by the Government. They must pay their taxes on or before June 30 annually. The bulk of the tax is paid in June. Though the tax on business done by corporations in the calendar year 1912 is not due until June 30, the amount of the corporation tax already paid to the Government since the present fiscal year began is $4,351,536. To April 12, 1912, the amount of tax collected during a similar period on business done in 1911 was $3,296,541. So that the actual collections so far this year are in round numbers about $1,200,000 greater than the amount collected to this date last year.

Grouping of Corporations.

Corporations paying the tax are grouped into five classes according to the character of their business, but they all pay the same rate of tax. The way in which their net earnings of $3,463,000,000 for 1912 are distributed as between financial, public service, industrial, mercantile, and miscellaneous corporations has not been worked out in final shape by the Treasury Department, and will not be available until the end of the current fiscal year, but it is believed that the distribution of net income between these five classes of corporations will be rather similar in percentages to that of the last fiscal year.

The aggregate corporations paying the tax last year had their net income distributed, as between classes of corporations, as follows:

Financial and commercial corporations banking associations, trust companies, guaranty and surety companies, title insurance companies, building associations (if for profit,) and insurance companies not specifically exempt, $457,092,434.64.

Public service corporations, such as railroads, steamboat, ferryboat and stage coach lines, pipe line, gas and electric light companies, transportation and storage companies, telegraph and telephone companies, $806,324,209.38.

Industrial and manufacturing corporations, mining, lumber and coke companies, rolling mills, machine shops, saw mills, flour, woolen, cotton and other mills, manufacturers of cars, automobiles, elevators, agricultural implements, ice and refrigerating companies, slaughter house, tannery, packing, canning and other companies, $1,309,819,271.81.

Mercantile corporations, including all dealers subject to the tax, in coal, lumber, grain, produce, goods, wares, and merchandise, $368,306,165.32.

Miscellaneous corporations, such as architects, contractors, hotel, theatre, andother companies, or associations otherwise not classed, $277,163,076.67.

Aggregate net income of all corporations paying the tax, $3,213,707,247.82.

The total number of corporations from which returns were received on this net income on their business during the calendar year 1911, was 288,352. The aggregate amount of their capital stock was $60,967,138,925.42, and the amount of their bonded or other indebtedness was $32,163,537,961.40. The capital stock of the financial and commercial corporations was $2,885,662,855, of the public service corporations, $19,320,116,964, of the industrial and manufacturing corporations $27,288,587,697, of the mercantile corporations, $3,584,309,070 ,and of the miscellaneous corporations, $6,088,462,856.

The net income in 1911 of the corporations paying the tax last June from the state of New York alone was $841,824,350.98 out of a total net income of$3,213,707,247 for the corporations of the whole country paying the tax. The distribution of this net income as between classes of corporations in New York state paying the tax was:

Financial and commercial corporations $128,355,643; public service corporations, $136,810,630; industrial and manufacturing corporations, $261,148,375; mercantile corporations, $56,546,795; and miscellaneous corporations, $58,962,906.

Commissioner Cabell estimates that the aggregate net income of corporations paying the tax was about 7.7 per cent greater for the calendar year 1912 than for the calendar year 19100.

If this ratio also holds good for the corporations of New York, it will mean that on the basis of a net income of $841,824,350 in the calendar year 1911 the corporations of that State increased their earnings about $45,000,000 or $46,000,000 in the calendar year 1912, being approximately $687,000,000 for 1912.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pantagraphs Not Machine Tools—Matches in Booklets at Usual Rate.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals rejected a protest by Johnson & Co. against the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of pantagraphs for tracing designs on rollers for calico printing, assessed at 45 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 190 as manufactures of metal. They were asserted to be machine tools under Paragraph 197 at 30 per cent.

The United Cigar Stores Company was sustained on safety matches, colored, in small paper folders to be given away. Collector Loeb levied 35 per cent. ad valorem under the present law on fancy matches. The importers asked entry at ¾ of 1 cent per thousand matches under the provision for matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions. The court held that matches in booklets were not necessarily fancy.

CHICAGO HAS ARSON TRUST.

Half Its Fires Are Incendiary, a Special Grand Jury Reports.

In appreciation of the assistance, which Fire Commissioner Johnson's report on the arson trust here has been to Chicago in a similar crusade, Assistant State's Attorney Frank Johnston, Jr., of Cook County, Ill., has sent to him the report of the Chicago Special Grand Jury on the causes and extent of incendiarism. It shows that in sixty-one arson cases fifty-nine indictments have been returned since March 26.

The Chicago Grand Jury has further found that "arson is a criminal business, which has been organized into a perfect system within the last ten years." It has also asserted that the "business is carried on by many of the public insurance adjusters, who, after arranging for the making of fires, also represented the policy holders in the settlement or adjustment of claims against the insurance companies." Fully 50 per cent. of Chicago fires are declared to be incendiary.

Commissioner Johnson has forwarded a full copy of the Chicago report to each member of the New York Legislature, before which several bills to check organized arson are now pending.

Wool Auctions in London.

LONDON, April 14.—The listing of wool for the third series of auction sales closed with to-day's arrivals, as follows: New South Wales, 58,000 bales; Queensland, 11,000 bales; Victoria, 54,000 bales; South Australia, 6,000 bales; West Australia, 9,000 bales; Tasmania, 15,000 bales; New Zealand, 162,000, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 74,000 bales. Of this stock, 165,000 bales of Australasian and 62,000 bales of Cape of Good Hope and Natal were forwarded direct to spinners, making the total available for the sales (including 25,000 bales of old stock) 187,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The following companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day:

Hurley Real Estate Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. A. Lee Hurley, L. A. Harding, John T. Evans, 400 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

Federal Advertising Agency, Incorporated, of Manhattan, general advertising; $60,000. Robert Tinsman, Carl Kaufman, Joseph Kaufman, all of 231 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York.

Sandown Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $100,000. Clifford H. Owen, Isaac Lane, Eva A. Handfield, 64 Elm Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Story & Flickinger, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty; $50,000. Henry S. Story, William Story, J. Willis Flickinger, 615 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Clinton Hedden Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, construction of buildings; $25,000. Herbert R. King, William F. Randel, Maud Bradfield, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Brillo Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, oils, fats, scouring products; $25,000. Philip J. Brady, Theodore Ludwig, 165 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York.

Noden's Auto Trucking Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, general trucking; $10,000. Abraham Noden, Benjamin H. Noden, Louis F. Senkel, all of 176 York Street, Brooklyn.

Albert J. Behrens & Co., Incorporated, of Manhattan, knit goods; $10,000. Gilbert Bamberger, Walter I. Vreeland, Albert J. Behrens, 460 West 147th Street, New York.

Utica Home Sites, Incorporated, of Utica, realty; $15,000. Albert O. Hesse, Merwin K. Hart, Nellis M. Crouse, 24 Straw Street, Utica.

The Brown Walker Lumber and Construction Company, Incorporated, of Schenectady, standing timber lands, lumber, and its products; $10,000. William R. Brown, John N. Walker, Jennie L. Brown, all of Schenectady.

William H. Deisseroth, Incorporated, of Fishkill Landing, general plumbing and steamfitting; $10,000. John Deisseroth, Otto Deisseroth, Loretto Maguire, Dutchess Junction.

E. R. Lowe Company, Inc., of Brooklyn, general trucking; $10,000. Edmund R. Lowe, Mary Emma Lowe, Louis Medler, 506 Hart Street, Brooklyn.

Mitchell Varnish Works, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. Alfred Arthur, P. Beattie Mitchell, George L. Mitchell, 600 West 146th Street, New York.

Schermerhorn Garage Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $20,000. Jacob Ginsburgh, Leo Rosett, Peter A. Lee, 221 West 131st Street, New York.

National Spark Plug Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, automobiles; $10,000. Rudolph L. Cherburg, Charles B. Bennett, Agnes Boselman, all of 299 Broadway, New York.

Steenback Carter Estate, Incorporated, of Manhattan; realty, $57,500. Dr. Philip Carter Washburn, Russell Steenback Carter, Lee M. Bingham, 46 Norwood Avenue, Summit, N. J.

Welfare Hotel and Restaurant Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $10,000. Thomas Van Brunt, Louis Rineheimer, Arthur Livingston, Sea Gate Inn, Coney Island.

Jules Doux, Incorporated, of Utica, cleaning and repairing garments; $10,000. Jules Doux, Florence Allen, Mary F. Doux, 770 Ostrom Avenue, Syracuse.

These foreign corporations were authorized to do business in this State:

Wolfram Wire Company of Wilmington, Del., metallic tungsten and tungstic acid, &c.; $1,000,000. Otto P. Amend, 205 Third Avenue, Manhattan.

Patented Devices Company of Camden, N. J., mechanical engineers and dealers in and manufacturers of plants; $100,000. Henry E. Stevens, Jr., 25 Pine Street, New York.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer yesterday granted these discharges from bankruptcy:

CURTIS & ROMAINE, stockholders of 30 Broad Street, against whom a petition was filed on Nov. 21 last. Liabilities were $107,626 and assets $60,180.

GABRIEL C. LITOLF, silk salesman of 57 Greene street. Liabilities, $41,650.

BENJAMIN MILLS, manufacturer at Port Chester. Liabilities, $29,108.

CLARENCE F. FORD, surgical instruments, 138 West Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities, $18,564.

JOHN J. BARRATTO, salesman of 81 Witherbee Avenue. Liabilities, $8,649.

Dr. BENJAMIN BEIDER, 220 East Third Street. Liabilities, $536.

ROBERT K. M. EASTER, 170th Street and Port Washington Avenue, formerly silks. Liabilities, $6,188.

W. B. HALLENBECK, salesman, Yonkers. Liabilities, $3,617.

HENRY HANSEN, student of 27 East 111th Street. Liabilities, $1,007.

HERMAN KAHN, butter and eggs, 175 Chambers Street. Liabilities, $6,802.

DANIEL O. LANG, tailor, 3 West Forty-second Street. Liabilities, $2,884.

MARGULIES, SCHLOSSBERG & EPSTEIN, cloaks, 16 East Twelfth Street. Liabilities, $4,757.

LOUIS RUDOLPH, clothing, 104 Essex Street. Liabilities, $5,437.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, 117 West Fifteenth Street. Liabilities, $2,702.

THEODORE S. ROSENGARTEN of Sunny Dress &, 63 East Eighth Street. Liabilities, $10,248.

SCHWARZENBURG & SANDLER, milliners, 2,074 Seventh Avenue. Liabilities, $1,709.

ANTON STEINMETZ, 558 Seventh Avenue, formerly liquors. Liabilities, $5,867.

HENRY W. STEWART, 1,966 Valentine Avenue, formerly hotel keeper. Liabilities, $1,407.

WISHINSKY & MARCUS, as Newport Embroidery Works, 111 West Seventeenth Street. Liabilities, $5,389.

JACOB ZASLAU, 105 Stanton Street. Liabilities, $2,963.

DLUGATCH & KAROSTOFF, cloaks, 108 Greene Street. Liabilities, $6,389.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Local rains Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate, variable winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Cloudy Tuesday and probably Wednesday; light to moderate variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light south winds.

Alabama—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature; light west winds.

Mississippi and Louisiana—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light, variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; light south winds.

Western Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arkansas—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Arizona—Fair in south, probably local rains in north portion Tuesday and Wednesday.

Utah—Local rains Tuesday, cooler in north portion. Wednesday unsettled, probably showers.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, fair and warmer.

West Virginia—Cloudy Tuesday, probably rain in extreme east portion. Wednesday, fair.

Ohio—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature. Moderate north winds.

Indiana—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Illinois—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; rising temperature; light to moderate variable winds.

Lower Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature; light, variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday; warmer in northeast portion. Wednesday, fair.

Iowa—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Missouri—Fair and warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Colorado—Fair in east, unsettled in west portions, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair in east, showers in west portion; cooler.

Wyoming—Fair Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled and cooler; probably showers in northwest portion.

Montana—Cloudy and cooler Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair.

LUMBER TRUST CASE APPEAL

Association of Retailers Seeks a Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, a component of the so-called Lumber Trust, to-day appealed to the Supreme Court from the decision of the United States court in New York which held its members were violating the Sherman law. Lumber dealers throughout the New England and Middle Atlantic States as far south as Washington are involved in the suit, which was prosecuted for the Government by Clark McKercher, Assistant Attorney General.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JAMES PHYFE, coffee merchant, of 85 Front Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $70,788, and assets $13,061. He has only three creditors, Bank of British North America, $41,363; J. Henry Schroder & Co., $10,352, and William Brandt's Sons & Co. of London, $10,103.

WILMER WRIGHT.—A petition has been filed against Wilmer Wright, importer of laces at 588 Broadway, by these creditors: H. B. Claflin Company, $500; Edward Golden, $500, and Lord & Taylor, $100. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and made preferential payments of over $1,000 to borrowed money creditors. Judge Mayer appointed Ralph Wolf receiver with bond of $5,000.

FRANCES LEVY.—A petition has been filed against Frances Levy, doing business as Levy's Tool Store, dealer in hardware, at 2,535 Third Avenue, by these creditors: William A. Voight, $2,093; D. W. Gray Company, $35, and Travers Twine and Cordage Company, $36. Judge Mayer appointed Nathan A. Henkel receiver, bond $1,500. Liabilities are $4,000, and assets $2,500.

J. M. SEIDENBERG.—A petition has been filed against J. M. Seidenberg, jobber in plumbers' and tinsmiths' supplies, at 337 East Thirty-fourth Street, by Rosenberg & Levis, for these creditors: Eastern Metal Works, $300; R. J. Hahn, $100, and Henry W. Letcher, $500.

ISAAC HOCHLERNER, diamond setter of 27 Eldridge Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $9,597, and assets, $4,176. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on Nov. 6, 1911, which was dismissed on a settlement at 40 cents on the dollar.

MYER REINBERZ.—Schedules of Myer Reinberz, manufacturer of waists as the Progressive Waist Company, show liabilities of $27,250 and assets of $13,878. Among the creditors are the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $3,000; Max Reinhart, Boston, $3,000, and Isaac B. Reinherz, Boston, $2,500.

ADOLPH SILK.—Schedules of Adolph Silk, dealer in dry goods at 578 Second Avenue, show liabilities of $51,858 and assets $41,100.

HERMAN LIEBOVITZ.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Herman Liebovitz, manufacturer of silk petticoats under the style of the Grosse Silk Petticoat Company of 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, with factory at Plainfield, N. J., and salesroom in San Francisco, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 15 cents cash and 10 cents in two notes. Liabilities were $221,591.

DIAMAND & SINGER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Diamand & Singer, manufacturers of jewelry at 391 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 5 cents cash and the balance in four notes of 5 cents each in three, six, nine, and twelve months. Liabilities were $46,071.

JOSEPH FRIES.—Judge Mayer has appointed Casimir N. Herold receiver for Joseph Fries, grocer, at 237 West Fifteenth Street, with authority to continue business ten days.

ZELIG RABINOWICH.—Judge Mayer has appointed Max Sanders receiver for Zelig Rabinowich, trading as Rabinowich & Co., wholesale dealer in flowers and feathers at 27 Bond Street; bond, $750.

THE NOVELTY BRAID MILLS.—The Novelty Braid Mills of 35 East Twentieth Street, with factory at 440 to 448 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, has asked creditors for a friendly liquidation of the business by two of its trustees, Reuben W. Ross, a bank man, and C. B. Trube, Vice President of the corporation. Liabilities are reported to be $80,000. A year ago the company's statement showed assets of $179,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—Frederick B. Judkins, treasurer of the J. B. Judkins Company, automobiles, of 121 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, filed a petition in bankruptcy early this afternoon on behalf of the company. The liabilities aggregate $108,529 and the assets are scheduled at $105,357.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Axtel, Arthur L.—Chief Publishing Co., $167.
Brady, Paul T., and Willard V. King, receivers—F. Jeeney, $221.
Same—B. H. Abbey, $202.
Canfield, Alfred T.—J. W. Grady et al., $152.
Cohen, Benjamin—B. Rosenblum, $161.
Benze, Joseph R.—C. I. Benze, $950.
Christian, Kuni—H. H. Reiners, $382.
Same—H. & M. Reiners, $243.
Barams, Barnet—B. Lipiansky, $290.
Duncan, George J.—E. Fallon, $499.
Daly, Charles F.—M. Hirschleifer, $209.
Dugundgi, Basilel A., and Constantine Mellchros—R. Recht, $144.
Folz, William H.—V. Folz, $530.
Fischer, Otto—D. A. Jewell et al., $124.
Feinblum, Sam—Musical Mutual Protective Union, $206.
Fitzgibbins, Mary J., administratrix—Martin M. Schultz & Co., $10,821.
Gallo, Giuseppe, or Joseph Gallo, and Francesco Pitelli, or Frank Pitelli—F. Tassone, $440.
Geiger, George W.—Indian Refining Co., $710.
Goodwin, Edna G.—Gustave Beer, Ltd., $3,651.
Gerlach, Daniel and Dora—H. E. Notz, $139.
Hart, Benjamin—A. L. Mordecai & Son, $209.
Hines, Harold K.—European American Finance and Development Co., costs, $180.
Hillemayer, August—W. E. A. Jurgens, $149.
Hart, Patrick—O. M. Ediditz et al., costs, $108.
Horowitz, Benjamin—M. Garber, $563.
Kaplan, Max—Musical Mutual Protective Union, $140.
Kellock, Samuel K., and Charles H. Hyde—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, $307.
Larsen, Magnus—L. S. Austin, $2,579.
Lord, Walter F., and James L. Benedict—W. M. Crave, $215.
Looker, Pierre M.—H. N. Beggs, $409.
Lifschutz, Annie—T. Schutzberger, costs, $108.
Meyer, Edward J.—Universal Garage, $127.
McKenna, Thomas P.—Stoddard Motor Company, $854.
Moore, James F.—M. McNamara, $113.
Moore, Emma—M. McNamara, $113.
Moore, David—A. Fox, $155.
Newmark, Aaron—N. T. Phillips et al., $872.
Page, Richard G., Jr., Thomas T. Eckert, Jr., executors—J. C. Eckert, $2,188.
Same—J. M. Eckert, costs, $115.
Peristein, Joseph J.—A. D. Katcher, $317.
Peckham, Lillian S.—C. T. Paterno, $764.
Parks, Frederick J.—W. T. Posey, $334.
Pressfreund, Robert—Seger & Gross Co., $114.
Rreoulos, Mahael—P. Petropulos, $254.
Quinn, Thomas M.—L. S. Austin, $2,533.
Randolph, George B.—Northern Bank of New York, $1,063.
Rappetti, Luigi—A. Stefans, et al., $263.
Stankino, John—P. S. Rapp et al., costs, $142.
Stonebridge, George—E. L. Munson et al., $660.
Stearns, Walter H.—Coupler Gear Co. of N. Y., $480.
Shea, John F.—United Distillers Co., $113.
Sarnoff, Julian—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $101.
Thompson, Griswold A.—T. Young, et al., $156.
Tracy, William W.—A. Kirsch, $2,342.
Thaw, Evelyn N.—Louise & Co., $3,864.
Weeks, Henry T.—C. Donges, $1,965.
Usoskin, Edward—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $120.
Varesio, Giovanni, and Joseph Cademattori—People, &c., $1,000.
Weiner, Philip—B. E. Kopelman, $112.
Wohl, Harry—J. Rubin, $105.
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—A. B. Church, $1,250.
Dunn, Walter, Oyster Co.—J. W. Evans & Co., $356.
M. Firschbaum & Son—Citizens' National Bank of New York, $1,682.
Perfect Paper Box Co.—John F. Boyle Co., $253.
City of New York—M. Cohen, $642.
General Motors Truck Co.—R. E. Taylor, $378.
City of New York—P. Handweiler, $565.
Weller Manufacturing Co.—M. E. Goldberg, $249.
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Co., $463.
Same—Same, $1,870.
Same—Same, $1,555.
Crown Braid Works, Inc.—New England Butt Co., $174.
Edward Friedman Fashion Co.—J. Reichardt, $328.
A. J. Wickens Co.—American Hay Co., $1,944.
Park Co.—F. Potter et al., costs, $178.
National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of Texas Co.—J. McClave, $2,793.
Noble Realty Co., Frank Thorn, Anthony Schwoerer, Jr., A. Schwoerer & Sons, and Lathan Realty Corporation—Empire Gas Fixture Co., $164.
Kessler Furniture Co.—N. Grossman, $219.
Granite Spring Water Co.—Sheffield Glass Bottle Co., $2,445.
City of New York—Seely-Taylor Co., costs, $121.
Bossak Specialty Furs, or Bossack & Co., Inc.—A. B. Rubin, $531.
York, Harry—J. Rubin, $105.
Zielman, John—C. S. Catcallen, $2,064.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Gilliam, John—L. Hartung, Feb. 5, 1913, (vacated,) $2,028.
Kiernan, Hugh—A. Schonewald, April 13, $110.
Kiernan, Hugh—A. Achonewald, April 13, 1910, $2,604.
New York Brass Turning Co.—B. Sanberg, March 10, 1913, $1,329.
Kirk, Leonard G., and John Cooper—Pierce Butler and Pierce Mfg. Co., May 19, 1909, $1,000.
Schinzia, Charles F.—Charles Crittenden Co., Feb. 6, 1909, (canceled,) $185.

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

Umbrella Association Protests.

Insisting that foreign manufacturers have an undue advantage under the Unerwood tariff bill, Bedford Allison of Allison & Lamson has sent this letter to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington:

We, the American Association of Umbrella and Parasol Manufacturers, beg to call your attention to the proposed tariff on umbrellas and parasols. On umbrellas and parasols the proposed duty is 30 per cent, while the duty on the covering of umbrellas imported in the piece is 45 per cent., thus showing a difference in favor of the manufactured article.

We earnestly object to this discrimination in favor of the importation of manufactured umbrellas and parasols, and beg your honorable body to change same by advancing duty on umbrellas and parasols to offset this difference, which would enable the European manufacturers to compete unfairly with the manufacturers of this country.

Mr. Allison is Secretary of the association.

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Glove Importers Dissatisfied.

According to one of the principal local glove importers, the Payne-Aldrich tariff on gloves is all right, but the passing of the Underwood bill in its present form will cause considerable loss to the importers. The new schedule provides for cuts ranging from 15 to 50 per cent., according to the class of goods, and it is said by the importers that the value of their present stocks will depreciate proportionately if the bill is passed. It is said that the proposed rates will benefit none but the retailers and the foregin manufacturers, who are already beginning to advance prices on certain lines in proportion to the cut in duty. Further protest was voiced because the change was made all at once, instead of in 5 per cent. cuts annually as suggested at one time by the President.

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Think Schedule K Will Not Pass.

Most reorders of Fall men's wear fabrics received here have been for medium-priced goods, with orders for worsteds less conservative than initial specification. Merchants think that the proposed tariff rates, especially schedule K, will not go into effect without radical alterations. According to one prominent selling agent, a material increase in foreign business would not follow the putting into effect of the pending schedule. Staple woolens and worsteds will probably lead the Spring 1914 demand. Manufactures are endeavoring to produce lower-priced goods for medium-grade offerings, as the cutting-up trade is clamoring for low prices to offset the higher cost of labor.

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Foreign Stationery Prices Advance.

Revision of tariff on stationary will have little effect on prices here. One of the larger foreign houses has already notified importers of an advance of 50 cents a gross on pencils, and another informs them of a four-cent advance per gross on pens. The proposed cut in tariff on them is about 45 cents and four cents respectively. What smaller foreign exporters will do is a matter of conjecture. The cost of European production is about the same as here. American makers say, therefore, that they will not have to reduce prices.

The Next Parcel Post Need.

Local business men did not show much interest yesterday in the report from Washington that a bill had been introduced in the House to authorize the use of regular postage stamps on parcel post matter after July 1. While it was thought that the bill might help business interests by making it easier for them to handle their stamp accounts, it was generally conceded that the individual user of the service would reap the greatest benefit. "What we need," one merchant said, "is a collection service for this matter and an increase in the weight limit."

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Hides and Leather Quiet.

General quiet characterized the hide markets in the last week, and as a result prices softened slightly. None of the domestic hides was active, and the foreign stock, with the exception of Latin-American dry hides, shared this condition. The latter, however, were moderately active and advanced slightly. Calfskins were the strongest of the domestic grades. Shoe leathers were fairly active, with prices well sustained. Sole leather was most wanted, especially the cheaper grades. Belting leathers were brisker, under an improved call for belts from the Middle West. Upholstery grades showed litle change.

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Dull Day in Printcloths.

Yesterday in the local printcloth market established a record for dullness. Many of the prominent houses were closed for the Morgan funeral. Some 88½-inch, 62-52s, moved at 4½ cents, but aside from this there was little worth mentioning. Indications were said to point to a quiet week. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s....3c	38½-inch, 64-60s..5c
27-inch, 50-56s.3 3-16c	38½-inch, 64-64s..5½c
27-inch, 64-60s....3½c	39-inch, 68-72s....5½c
28-inch, 64-60s....3¾c	39-inch, 72-76s....6c
28-inch, 64-64s....4c	39-inch, 80-80s....7c

Brown sheetings, Southern standard, 8@8¼c; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5½c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¾c.

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An Open Letter from Travis.

Ex-State Senator E. M. Travis of E. M. Travis & Co. has addressed an open letter to the Senate relative to the Cole commission trade bill, which recently passed the Assembly. It says in part:

My knowledge of the farm produce business convinces me that the enactment of the Cole Commission Merchants' bill is wise legislation. I trust that you will vote for it.

As a jobber and one who buys from the farmer or his commission merchant, it has been a cause of regret that the relations between these two interests have become so unfriendly. Leading farmers and broad-minded commission merchants have for several years endeavored to pass some corrective law that would re-establish the former conditions and confidence. Much proposed legislation has been introduced which was fallacious and unjustifiable.

The Cole bill is the result of many conferences of men who grow and sell, men who honestly desire an end to any dishonesty, men who have no personal axe to grind—these men have prepared the Cole bill. It ought to pass.

Mr. Travis, who was the representative of the Fruit and Produce Association and the local branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, assisted in drafting the bill.

NEW YORK CREDITORS WIN.

Those In Other States Cannot Share Rosett Guarantee.

The New York creditors of the bankrupt firm of M. Rosett, bankers of 114 Liberty Street, are likely to receive a dividend of 50 cents on the dollar, while the creditors from other States are not likely to recover much more than 8 cents, as a result of a decision handed down yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

It upheld the decision of Judge Holt that the sum set apart under the New York State law to guarantee depositors could be applied to the relief only of creditors from this State, and could not be distributed among the depositors of the firm in Jersey City, Perth Amboy, Wilkesbarre, and Youngstown, Ohio, who were not protected by their own States. Archibald Palmer argued the matter on behalf of 600 New York creditors, whose claims exceed $100,000.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The Bank of the Philippines has proposed to finance small sugar growers in Negros by distributing among them $600,000 a year, and to effect this distribution the bank also proposes to act as the agent of the hacenderos and take the initiative in getting titles to their land through cadastral survey, after which it will loan money direct to them at 8 per cent.

The Intendencia General de Guerra, Argentina, has recently considerably increased the number of machines in its boot factory. There are 120 machines of North American manufacture installed, and this department can give work throughout the year to 100 workmen. In eight hours 600 pairs of boots and 3,000 slippers can be turned out.

Chicle imports for American chewing gum factories have grown steadily year by year from 3,800,000 pounds in 1902 to 9,667,000 pounds in 1912.

Post Office savings banks in India had $56,000,000 on deposits in the fiscal year 1911, of which all but $4,700,000 was to the credit of natives.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Capt. Francis W. Ralston, Coast Artillery, relieved from temporary duty in office of Chief of Staff, and will return to his proper station.

Capt. E. T. Donnell, Third Field Artillery, will take station at Fort Myer, Va.

Col. C. St. J. Chubb, Infantry, to Galveston, Texas, and assume command of same and part of embarkation, relieving Col. S. W. Miller, Infantry, who will return to Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, upon return of cable ship Burnside, to Seattle, Wash., in addition to other duties assumes duties of officer in charge, Washington-Alaska military cable and telegraph system.

First Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Ninth Infantry, detailed for general recruiting service at Charlotte, N. C., relieving Capt. S. A. Purviance. Second Cavalry, who will proceed to Walter Reed General Hospital, District of Columbia.

Leave of absence granted Col. H. O. Perley, Medical Corps, one month and twenty-seven days.

The Navy.

Capt. F. M. Bennett to Commandant, navy yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Reeves detached charge coal depot, Tiburon, Cal., May 1; to command the Jupiter.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Horne detached the New Hampshire, to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Commander G. P. Chase detached the Iowa, to branch Hydrographic Office, New York.

Lieut. J. Grady detached branch Hydrographic Office, New York, May 1, to the New Hampshire as navigator.

Lieut. I. C. Johnson, Jr., detached assistant to Supervisor Naval Auxiliaries, Norfolk, Va., to the New Hampshire.

Lieut. A. M. Cohen to duty on staff Commander in Chief, United States Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign R. F. Wood detached the North Dakota, May 1, to Asiatic Station.

Ensign W. V. Combs detached the Connecticut, to the Wisconsin.

Ensign C. M. Cook, Jr., detached the Connecticut, to the Maine.

Ensign L. P. Johnson detached the Maine, to the Connecticut.

Ensign B. K. Muir detached the Wisconsin, to the Connecticut.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. H. Allen detached United States Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Connecticut.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. V. Valz detached the Kansas, to the Minnesota.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Irvine detached the Connecticut, to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Assistant Surgeon E. W. Phillips detached the Minnesota, to the Kansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Henley, Sterett, and Warrington at Sandy Hook Bay; Jouett, Beale, Fanning, Jenkins, and C2 at Norfolk Yard; Petrel at Savannah; Glacier at Corinto; Orion at Guantanamo; Iroquois at San Diego; Newport at New York City; Nero at Pearl Harbor; Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, and Terry at New York Yard; Des Moines at Cristobal; Saturn at San Diego. Sailed—Mars, from Boston for Hampton Roads; Paul Jones, from San Diego for Guaymas; Rocket, from Norfolk for Indian Head; Beale, from Norfolk for Baltimore; Delphin and Mayflower, from Washington for Chesapeake Bay; Connecticut, from Southern drill grounds for Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The department stores in the flooded districts of the Middle West are apparently recovering from the effects of their inundation. Six women buyers for the Rike-Kumler Company, Dayton, are now in this market after merchandise. Several buyers from another store in that city are expected here shortly.

The Sterling Button Company has taken the first loft in the building at 122 West Twenty-sixth Street for several years. The company is now located at 29 West Twenty-first Street.

Imports of shellac gum at New York in the week ended April 5 were valued at $104,840. Cocoa butter was imported in the same period to the value of $55,382, and cocoanut oil to the value of $139,120.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Local importers of gloves are disturbed over the sharp cut in wool goods proposed in the Underwood tariff schedule. There is an unusually heavy stock of these gloves on hand this season as a result of the mild Winter, and the depreciation on them will be heavy.

Because of the strike of the silk workers and the non-delivery of their Spring merchandise, neckwear makers have been forced to draw on the jobbing houses for part of their supplies. The extent of this buying will, it is said, depend largely on the kind of prices that are quoted.

According to recent advices from London, amber is playing an important part in the handles of the higher-priced parasols there this season. Fancy handles in bird and animal effects are reported especially popular.

Bankruptcy Sales

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 17,532.—Notice of proposed sale.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given of a proposed sale at private sale of property of said bankrupt and that there will be a hearing thereon at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on the first day of May, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The property proposed to be sold is as follows: Diamonds and other precious stones, agate and onyx pieces, and jewelry; also the safe and other office fix

NEW YORK LIFE JOINS INCOME TAX FIGHT

It Asks Its Policy Holders to Oppose the Section Affecting Life Insurance Concerns.

IMPOSES HEAVY BURDENS

Policies Taxed Four Times, Says Equitable President — Mutual Company Also Protests.

An appeal has been sent to the 750,000 policy holders of the New York Life Insurance Company by its President, Darwin P. Kingsley, to write to their Congressmen and Senators at Washington and protest against the inclusion of the income tax section in the pending Tariff bill. The appeal is similar to that sent out last week by William A. Day, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, urging the policy holders to work against the income tax measure, on the ground that it would result in the payment by policy holders of four different taxes.

Mr. Kingsley points out that the State and Federal Governments already take from the New York Life Insurance Company over $1,000,000, which would otherwise revert to the policy holders either in cash or in the reduction of insurance cost, yet the Federal Government now proposes to increase its taxation by a sum impossible at present to estimate.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company, according to its Vice President, William H. Truesdale, is to send its policy holders a statement of what the effect of the income tax will be. Mr. Truesdale, however, said last night that he was informed that the policy holders would not be asked to work against the bill, but would be merely warned of its possible consequences.

This is Mr. Kingsley's circular:

New-York Life Insurance Company,
New York, N. Y.
Darwin P. Kingsley, President.
New York, April 14, 1913.

My Dear Sir: I appeal to you as a policy holder in this company (possibly in others) to write your Congressman and Senators in Washington immediately protesting against the economic folly and the wrong to you personally involved in the income tax section of the pending tariff bill, which taxes the net income of life insurance companies operating on the mutual plan.

Theoretically, if your net income is $4,000 or less you pay no income tax under this bill. But as the bill reads, you will be taxed, whatever your income may be, and in this way:

The bill proposes to tax all life insurance companies operating on the mutual plan 1 per cent. on their net income. You will therefore be taxed. If you had been improvident and neglectful of your family, and had refused to take sound life insurance, you would not be taxed; but because you have been provident and patriotic you are to be punished.

It is time you spoke out. You should have spoken out long ago.

The several States of the Union and the Federal Government together now take from you annually, in this company alone, over $1,000,000 which would otherwise, in due course, go back to you in cash or in the reduction of the cost of your insurance. The several States are constantly increasing these taxes. Now comes the Federal Government, and without giving us a franchise or any supervision, (as the States do,) proposes to increase its takings by a sum which it is impossible now to forecast.

There is another theory of exemption in the bill under which you should come, but under which, as it reads, you do not come. The bill declares in theory that people mutually protecting each other through life insurance, as you are doing, should not be taxed. It specifically exempts fraternal, beneficiary, and other associations operating for mutual protection and benefit and paying no part of their net income to any stockholder or individual. It exempts these associations because they are purely mutual and beneficial. So are we. It exempts them because they are not organized for profit. Neither are we. It exempts them because they have no capital stock. Neither have we. Every sound argument for their exemption is an argument for our exemption, and there is the added argument that, however fine the service they render, you do all that these associations do, and do it better. They and we are striving to accomplish the same end, only by different methods. The high purpose of both is to support, educate, and help bereaved dependents—a purpose our country should foster, not tax.

All life insurance conducted not for profit but for mutual protection should be exempt.

Write that to your Representative and Senators. You have a right to be heard, and you can be heard, although it appears that there are to be no hearings on the bill. If the Congress hears your protest and hears it distinctly there is every reason to hope that the bill will be amended so as to protect you from a tax you ought not to pay for reasons stated in the bill itself, viz.: your income is not $4,000—or if it is you are otherwise taxed; in your capacity as an insured you do not operate for profit. Yours truly,

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President.

According to the interpretation of ex-Judge Day, President of the Equitable Society, the income tax measure, whatever may have been the intent of its framers, requires policy holders to pay three taxes in addition to that levied on their premiums by the States. The first of these payments is made when the money applied to the payment of premiums is directly taxed as a part of the income of the insured, if a "taxable person." The second payment is exacted by the requirement of a tax on the "proceeds of life insurance policies paid on the death of a person insured," and the payment of a tax on "income derived from any source whatever," which may include the proceeds of endowment policies, cash surrender values, and annuities.

The third tax the bill requires of life insurance companies, according to Mr. Day, is the tax on the annual savings returned to policy holders as dividends, or refunds, whether these refunds have been accumulated in one year or over a long period. The bill also requires a tax on the sums set aside out of premiums for the "reserve," that is, the amount which is accumulated from year to year to pay the policy. This reserve has always been considered the equivalent of a savings bank deposit, and has been free from taxation in any form.

The States already tax policy holders all over the country through their companies on an average at about 2 per cent. of all premiums. This, when the taxes proposed by the Income Tax bill are considered, makes the fourth payment of a tax.

INCORPORATES FOUNDATION

Senate Passes Bill in Behalf of the Rockefeller Philanthropy.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The Senate to-night passed without opposition the Foley bill incorporating the Rockefeller foundation. The Trustees are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, S. J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickloff Rose and Charles O. Heydt.

The foundation is empowered to receive funds and to dispose of them, and "to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world." The corporation may take property by gift or purchase and use it for the public benefit in accordance with the judgment of the trustees.

TROLLEY MEN'S DEMANDS.

Those of Many Cities Will Ask for Time and One-Half Pay Sundays.

UTICA, April 14.—That all trolley companies should pay employes at the rate of time and one-half for Sunday work was the tenor of a resolution adopted by the joint conference board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, in session here to-day. This resolution affects Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Rensselaer, Syracuse, Glens Falls, Saratoga Springs, Newburg, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers.

The employes in these cities will at once draft agreements for this increase and present them to the companies.

The next meeting of the conference board will be in Rochester in July.

WILL UNITE JEWISH SCHOOLS

New Society Aims to Make Religious Education Uniform.

In order to bring about a uniformity of religious instruction, representatives of every reformed Jewish congregation in New York City have organized the Jewish Religious School Union of New York. The object of the organization, as set forth in its constitution, is "to unite religious schools representing progressive Judaism for their mutual benefit and such co-operative work as will tend to strengthen the cause of Jewish religious education."

The movement was brought to a focus at the last meeting of the Eastern Council of Reformed Rabbis, which met in this city a year ago. At that time it was pointed out that there was no uniformity of religious instruction among the Jews, each Superintendent using his own methods. The following officers were elected yesterday to carry on the work:

The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman of Temple Rodoph Sholom, President; the Rev. Dr. E. J. Myers of Temple Emanu-El, Vice President; J. Goodfriend of Temple Israel, Harlem, Treasurer; W. S. Heilborn of the Free Synagogue, Corresponding Secretary, and Aaron Marcus of Temple Israel, Brooklyn, Recording Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, the Rev. Dr. Clifton H. Levy of the Bronx Temple, S. Weingart of Temple Beth-el, M. Brenner of the Eighth Street Temple, Brooklyn; S. B. Solomon of the West End Synagogue, M. Schalleck of Temple Ahavath Chesed, Charles Jacoby of Temple Rodoph Sholom, Miss Belle Strauss of the Free Synagogue, Miss Florence Eger of the Council of Jewish Women, and Miss Solomon of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls.

Membership in the union will be confined to the religious schools of the congregations, to philanthropic or educational societies controlling religious schools, and to rabbis, members of school committees or members of the Board of Trustees, Superintendents, Principals,and teachers of religious schools.

"It will be the aim of the union to "teach the teachers' by means of lectures and in other ways," said the Rev. Dr. Grossman yesterday, "and establish a kind of normal school for their instruction through lectures and co-operation with existing schools in the city. The union will suggest also a uniformity of curriculum and try to increase the attendance. There are many Jewish children whose parents are with some congregation, but whose children do not have religious instruction. There are others who have no affiliation, and their children also lack instruction. We will endeavor to get hold of these children.

"This is the first effort ever made by the progressive Jews along this line, and every indication points to its ultimate success."

WILSON WINS BIRD LOVERS.

Audubon Society Praises President for Panama Protection.

Word that President Wilson had forbidden the killing of birds of plumage in the Panama Canal zone was received with great pleasure yesterday at the Headquarters of the National Audubon Society.

"This means another door closed upon the slaughter of our birds, another reservation, the farthest south of any that we have now and it means what is of the greatest importance to the Society, that President Wilson is with us in this work," said T. Gilbert Pearson, Secretary of the National Society. "We gained 40 sanctuaries or reservations for our birds when Roosevelt was President, the number was increased to 50 during the Presidency of Mr. Taft. Now that we have another we can ask for the prohibition of the importation of all birds of plumage, except for educational or scientific purposes. Before this it has been said that we should look out first for the preservation for our own birds.

"The egret whose plumes are taken so barbarously at the nesting season, the mother killed and the young left to die, is one of the birds of the Panama zone and the parrot and the pink curlew are there, too. In spite of all that has been written about the cruelty necessary in securing plumes or aigrettes, of the egret, they are as much in demand as ever and more expensive. They are the only feather that is worth more than its weight in gold. A single quill is sold at wholesale at 20 cents. One bird will have about fifty of these.

"We had a law passed prohibiting the selling of feathers of birds other than game and domestic fowls in New York State and the dealers moved into Philadelphia. There was some $15,000,000 invested and they did not intend to lose it. They took the social register of New York and sent word to those registered that they could supply them with aigrettes from their new quarters and carried on their business just the same. Last week we had the law passed in Pennsylvania and we now have the country well covered, the big cities New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the Pacific Coast."

Among the latest contributors to the work of the Audubon Society are Edwin Gould, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Mrs. Fiske, the actress, is an active worker sending out letters and literature herself.

WOMEN TO PLANT TREES.

Suffragists Plan Meeting and Parade—Recruiting Starts To-day.

A tree planting parade, led by Mrs. Emanuel Einstein and other members of the suffrage district, will march from the Plaza Hotel on Friday afternoon up Fifth Avenue to Seventy-second Street, where Commissioner Stover will meet the delegation. Then on the lawn of Central Park at that point, where the east side mothers and their babies congregate in pleasant weather, the suffragists will plant trees in honor of the victory at Albany this past Winter.

The tree planting will follow a meeting at the Plaza, under the auspices of the Seventeenth Senatorial District of the Woman's Political Union, where Miss Inez Milholland, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Miss Caroline Lexow, and Norman Hapgood will speak, with Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Chairman.

Recruiting stations for the suffrage parade on May 3 will be opened from 4 to 6 P. M. to-day at City Hall Park, Union Square, and Herald Square. At the two former places the voiceless speeches will be given. Tuesday evening the voiceless speech will be given in Yiddish in Seward Park on the lower east side.

MUSICA INVOLVES OTHERS.

Continues the Confession of His $600,000 Frauds.

Philip Musica, the President of the United States Hair Company, who was arrested for frauds aggregating $600,000, and who began confessing to his thefts last Friday, was taken before Assistant District Attorney Embree yesterday and gave some further details of his operations.

It is said that the prisoner has already involved seven men in the story of his operations. Musica has also mentioned the names of several others who he said took part in the transactions, but the exact part these men played has not yet been learned.

Musica's two brothers, George and Arthur, are still in the Tombs, being unable to give bail. His father, Antonio Musica, was released in $10,000 bail on Saturday.

ODD NAMES FOR INDIANS.

One Is Mary Full Stomach, Another John Brings Home the Baby.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—New and strange Indian names are continually being added to the Government pay rolls. The Treasury Department sent out warrants to-day drawn to the order of the following as allottees of lands in the West:

Mary Full Stomach, John Brings Home the Baby, George Circle Fool, Kettle Woman, Susan Howling Horse, She Paints Her Shoes, Helen Crows, Like Water, and Edward Useful Heart.

Indian nomenclature has full play on this pay roll, the most interesting in the files of the Government.

ADDITION TO W. A. A. FIELD REPORTED

Believed Here That Harmony with Three A's Will Follow —Uruguay Market.

Word comes from Los Angeles that Corona, Cal., with its new speedway, is the latest addition to the Western Automobile Association territory. Frank A. Garbutt, President of that body, which was formed in opposition to the American Automobile Association, has been asked for a sanction for the races with which it is proposed to open the new course on Sept. 9. The speedway has been built with care, and will be, it is said, one of the best in existence. Some $10,000 in prize money has been put up already for the opening races. The news from the Coast has it that efforts have been made to line up Corona with the A. A. A., but that they have been fruitless, and that loyalty to the new Western association will be the rule. Those who are familiar with the present situation as between these two bodies were inclined to discredit this part of the report yesterday, however.

It is said that the efforts of William Schimpf, Chairman of the Contest Board of the three A's, who is in California, have been productive of much good in harmonizing the interests of the two organizations. Concessions are reported on both sides, and the probability of any real or radical split is apparently dwindling fast. Basing their opinion on these circumstances, these same informed persons predicted, also, that the outlaw race, which was proposed for Brighton Beach this Spring as a sort of invasion of the A. A. A. hearthside by the W. A. A., would never eventuate.

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Few South American cities, in proportion to inhabitants, writes Consul Frederic W. Goding from Montevideo, show as many automobiles in use as the City of Uruguay. Yet he reports the numbers to be increasing very considerably.

"During December and January no less than 115 high-priced cars entered this port and were sold," he writes. "There are now more than 1,300 cars licensed in Montevideo, about 2,000 being the total for the whole republic. The main cause of this large number is the 100 miles of macadamized road which traverses a fine agricultural country. A motor car can travel in all parts of the republic when the streams are not at flood. Of the machines in use here, those of American manufacture are well represented, numbering about one-half of the total. They give every satisfaction, the only criticism being that delivery is not made rapidly enough. It is extremely doubtful if there is a better market for the sale of American automobiles anywhere at present than in Uruguay."

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In seeking a reopening in the Court of Appeals of the case of Edward T. Rosenheimer, an automobilist, who was acquitted of causing the death of Grace Haugh more than a year ago, Frederic R. Coudert, President of the National Highways Protective Society, filed a brief yesterday, in the course of which he defended the present or Callan motor vehicle law, and also attacked the law against self-incrimination in cases of automobile accidents.

MISS MILHOLLAND A LAWYER

One of 107 Sworn In Yesterday Before the Appellate Division.

One hundred and seven successful candidates for admission to the New York bar, including three women, were sworn in as attorneys yesterday afternoon before the Judges of the Appellate Division, First Department, Justice Ingraham presiding. The women lawyers are Miss Inez Milholland, one of the best-known suffragists in the country; Miss Rose Green, and Miss Grace Earlyville Smith. Many of Miss Milholland's friends were present, and they swarmed about her at the conclusion of the ceremonies, to congratulate her.

Justice Ingraham, in his address to the candidates after they had taken the oath, urged that, in view of the criticism of the courts, Justices, and the administration of justice, attorneys set about to support more actively the judiciary. Sitting with Justice Ingraham were Justices Laughlin, Dowling, Hotchkiss, and McLaughlin. Those sworn in as attorneys and counselors at law were as follows:

Abuza, M. C.
Allenberg, Abraham.
Bradley, J. Francis.
Butler, L. C.
Bowers, W. C., 2d.
Bodenheimer, B.
Bradley, J. S.
Cahn, M. J.
Castell, G. Oliver.
Crisp, J. Van D.
Criado, R. F.
Carroll, V. P.
Cardozo, S. B.
Carrington, G. D.
Coster, C. G.
Chopak, Julius.
Cohen, H. C.
Cavanaugh, W. P.
Davidson, Benjamin.
Damico, J. H.
Durkin, E. L.
Doherty, J. I.
Elsasser, F. R.
Ernst, M. L.
Ellis, H. W.
First, C. S. M.
Farrell, S. A.
Fogerman, J. N.
Frankel, W. W.
Foster, W. E.
Farr, H. B.
Ferris, G. B.
Fish, S. W.
Green, Rose.
Graves, J. A.
Gerson, Henry.
Gonzales, A. C., Jr.
Gadrich, M. R.
Griffin, M. C.
Horwitz, William.
Harrigan, William.
Hill, Lovering.
Hatch, L. F.
Hogan, J. T.
Helmsoth, J. W.
Jervey, H. W.
Jurin, Jacob.
Kersting, D. A.
Kane, M. J.
Kahl, W. J.
Lesser, Samuel.
Lemler, Samuel.
Lahr, F. W.
Lawton, D. L.
Moxley, F. W.
Mitchell, W. M. P.
Miller, Douglas.
Maclay, M. W., Jr.
Milholland, Inez.
Maier, A. A.
Martin, W. C.
Morgan, J. T.
McCormick, T. P.
Nathan, Manfred.
Norton, D. A.
Ohlmann, J. F.
Pottier, A. R.
Porter, G. H.
Robinson, L. H.
Rabinowitz, J. H.
Ryan, William.
Rugge, F. W.
Russell, W. E.
Smith, G. E.
Strauss, Joseph.
Smith, Dyer.
Seadron, Louis.
Stund, L. F.
Sperry, W. M., 2d.
Scofield, W. C., Jr.
Shiland, A. R.
Silberstein, Alfred J.
Townsend, J. C.
Tonnele, T. M.
Thomas, J. C., Jr.
Tager, M. I.
Turk, Elkan.
Thompson, G. J.
Taylor, Martin.
Van Arsdale, H., Jr.
Verdon, P. S.
Walter, H. O.
Whiteside, L. J.
Weintraub, Morris.
Ward, Wilbert, Jr.
White, R. V.
Whitcomb, P. J.
Webster, C. C.
Webber, P. L.
Williams, R. H.
Wolff, C. A.
Weckman, F. W.
Wigg, E. E.
Wolff, H. A.
Zipris, V. V.
Zalkin, Harry.
Zorn, Frederick.

FIRE GUNS IN FACTORY.

Three Men Try to Frighten Negro Strikebreakers.

More than 100 negro women were at work in the white goods factory of Mitchell Brothers on the ninth floor of 543 Broadway yesterday when three men entered, drew revolvers, and fired at the ceiling. They then began throwing boards, about which cloth is wrapped, at the heads of the workers. As they pocketed their pistols the women rushed at them, apparently unafraid, the men escaping by the stairway.

The police, summoned by the girl bookkeeper, were unable to obtain any detailed description of the men. The members of the firm said that the garment workers' union was responsible for the outrage. When their operators walked out in the recent strike they employed negro women as strikebreakers, and, when the strike ended, retained them.

Reynolds Tobacco Paying 12 Per Cent.

Stockholders of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company received official announcement yesterday that it was the company's intention to pay dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. quarterly on its common stock. Dividends heretofore have been at the rate of 10 per cent. a year. No rate of preferred stock has been authorized, but not made.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

Wheat prices were again affected by the excellent weather conditions, and closed at a net decline of ⅝ to ⅝c. Corn moved under the same influence closing at a net loss of ½ to ⅞c. Oats closed ⅛c net lower. Cotton closed steady, after an opening selling flurry, at a decline of 18 points on April, and of only 1 to 6 points on later positions.

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WHEAT.

A further recession in wheat prices yesterday was the outcome of splendid weather conditions over Sunday, and while the market rallied slightly in the last hour on the visible supply decrease of 1,314,000 bushels, it still closed from ⅜ to ⅝c under the final figures of Saturday. It was the general opinion among traders that crop conditions in the Southwest were exceptionally promising for this season of the year. In fact, there were not a few who anticipated that the coming Government report on abandoned acreage would show a much smaller amount than in previous years. About all the crop experts now covering the Winter wheat belt have expressed themselves as astonished at the small amount of Winter killing and the excellent condition of the plant. Not only were Southwestern markets weak and lower, but the volume of selling from that quarter was quite in keeping with the bearish character of crop news. Of almost equal importance was the Spring wheat situation, involving reports of splendid weather and marked activity with all farm work, especially in South Dakota, where it was said that about 50 per cent. of the seeding had already been accomplished. Owing to mild conditions it was reported that seeding would be commenced even in Canada by the end of the week. With the exception of Liverpool, which was only ¾d lower on account of the fact that most of the big world's shipments of 15,104,000 bushels went to the Continent, foreign markets were generally weaker and export trade was lighter than usual, involving only about seven loads. The quantity on passage aggregated 64,000,000 bushels, which was a record, the nearest approach to it having been 61,000,000 in March, 1908. There was a fair cash demand at both Minneapolis and Winnipeg, while cash wheat in the local market was nominal for No. 2 red at $1.12½, elevator, and $1.14, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.02¼, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	98½	98⅛	98⅛	98⅝
July	..	..	97	97⅝
September	..	..	95½	96¾
New York Bonded—				
May	..	..	$1.00¼	$1.00
July	..	..	1.00⅛	1.00
Chicago—				
May	90¾	90½	90⅝	91
July	89⅝	89⅛	89⅜	89⅝
September	89⅛	88⅝	88½	89⅛

CORN.

The weather also furnished an excuse for a bear attack on the corn market which forced prices off a cent a bushel, although a late rally left them finally but ½c to ⅞c under the close of Saturday. A good deal of stop loss selling appeared on the decline, although it was claimed by those interested that most of the big lines still remained intact. The decrease of 2,307,000 bushels in the visible supply first checked the downward movement and prevented further selling pressure from having as much effect as it did early in the day. Cash corn in all Western markets was weak and lower, but locally showed considerable steadiness, closing at 62c nominal for export corn, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	55½	54⅝	55⅛	55⅝
July	56¼	55⅜	55½	56⅛
September	57⅛	56⅜	56⅝	57⅛

OATS.

This market shared the general heaviness elsewhere and closed ⅛c net lower, reflecting very favorable crop prospects, as rapid work has been made with seeding on account of the splendid weather in all parts of the belt. The visible supply decreased 705,000 bushels. Cash oats in the local market were also easy, closing as follows: No. 2 white, 40½c, nominal; No. 3, 39@39½c; No. 4, 38@38½c; natural white, 38@40½c; white, clipped, 38@41c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	35	34⅝	34½	35
July	34½	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
September	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34⅝

PROVISIONS.

There was a fair trade in provisions with prices higher at first on commission house support and the firmness of hogs. The weakness of grain induced later selling, however, part of which was for packers, and the market worked off, closing at about the lowest point of the day. All Western arrivals amounted to 94,000, of which Chicago had 35,000 hogs; Kansas City 9,000, and Omaha 6,000.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.00	10.85	10.87	10.95
July	11.00	10.87	10.87	10.95
Ribs—				
May	11.35	11.22	11.22	11.30
July	11.17	11.02	11.02	11.15
Pork—				
May	20.02	19.72	19.75	19.97
July	20.20	19.90	19.92	20.12

COTTON.

There was quite a flurry of selling at the opening of the cotton market yesterday, but offerings were well taken and partial rallies occurred, with the close steady at a decline of 18 points on April and of only 1 to 6 points on later positions. Owing to the funeral of J. P. Morgan, the Exchange did not open until nearly midday, but while this prevented arbitrage business with Liverpool there was a good deal of foreign buying here which was believed to be based on the prevailing differences.

The opening was steady at a decline of 5 to 8 points, and the active months sold about 7 to 9 points net lower during the early trading. Lower cables than due, better weather in the South over Sunday, and reports that tariff uncertainties were slowing down trade in the goods market seemed to inspire rather general liquidation and somewhat aggressive Wall Street, Memphis, and New Orleans selling. Foreign houses, however, were good buyers; there was considerable support from trade sources, and also a great deal of covering by sellers of last week. The report of the Census Bureau on Supply and Distribution appeared to make no impression on sentiment, but a possibility that Western barometers would work eastward bringing showers or rains to the belt during the middle of the week may have accounted for some of the covering. After selling up to within a point or two of Saturday's closing figures, however, subsequent fluctuations were more or less irregular.

The report of the Census Bureau showed domestic mill consumption 485,182 bales for the month of March, making 3,353,338 for the first seven months of the season, which is at the rate of about 479,000 bales per month, or about 5,750,000 bales per year. Domestic mill stocks at the end of March were 1,931,517 bales, comparing with 1,957,540 at the end of February, thus indicating a loss of 26,031 bales for the month. Memphis reported that the water was still falling there, but the lower Mississippi Valley is still threatened by a possibility of overflows, and according to the Weather Bureau, the crest of the flood tide may not reach Vicksburg until the end of the month. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c lower.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower, at 12.40 for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 200 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	11.75@11.80	11.93
May	11.82	11.75	11.75@11.79	11.93
June	..	..	11.80@11.81	11.85
July	11.81	11.74	11.78@11.79	11.83
August	11.69	11.65	11.68@11.69	11.71
September	11.41	11.41	11.44@11.46	11.47
October	11.29	11.33	11.38@11.39	11.40
December	11.41	11.35	11.41@11.42	11.43
January	11.38	11.33	11.38@11.39	11.39

COTTONSEED OIL.

A continuation of support from commission houses and steadiness in lard and crude oil resulted in new high records yesterday and a very firm market most of the session. There was very little pressure on the market, except from scattered realizing, and the consuming demand was said to be quite satisfactory. Just before the close the market sustained the only setback of the day, but room traders said that it represented only a little profit taking and not any weakness in the position.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.85@6.98	6.85
April	..	..	6.89@6.90	6.83
May	6.91	6.88	6.89@6.90	6.87
June	6.93	6.93	6.92@6.93	6.89
July	6.99	6.96	6.96@6.97	6.93
August	7.02	7.02	7.00@7.01	6.98
September	7.01	7.01	7.01@7.02	6.99
October	6.82	6.81	6.81@6.82	6.81
November	..	..	6.61@6.65	6.60

COFFEE.

The coffee market advanced 4 to 9 points at the opening, but soon declined to 3 or 4 points below the Saturday close. Prices closed at about the opening level on sales of 114,250 bags. Havre closed unchanged to ⅛ franc lower, but Hamburg was firm at a net gain of ⅛ to 1 pfennig. Rio came 125 reis lower and Santos 25 reis lower. Cost and freight offers were unchanged.

Spot coffee unchanged, 11c for Rio 7.

Total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 74,871 bags, against 78,512 the previous week and 115,564 last year. Of the former amount New York had 50,804 bags.

Receipts at Rio and Santos last week aggregated 50,000 bags, against 68,000 the previous week, 110,000 last year, and 40,000 two years ago.

Contract prices follow.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	10.55@10.55	10.45
May	10.71	10.58	10.68@10.70	10.61
June	10.81	10.81	10.81@10.86	10.72
July	10.95	10.89	10.90@10.92	10.84
August	..	..	11.02@11.05	10.94
September	11.17	11.05	11.14@11.15	11.08
October	11.08	11.08	11.14@11.15	11.08
November	..	..	11.14@11.15	11.09
December	11.17	11.07	11.16@11.17	11.11
January	11.17	11.17	11.16@11.17	11.11
February	..	..	11.16@11.18	11.12
March	11.20	11.20	11.18@11.20	11.14

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 35½c; firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 33½@34c; thirds, 31@32½c; State, dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 31@33c; common to fair, 27@30c; process, extras, 29½@30½c; firsts, 28@29c; seconds, 25@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28@29c; factory, current make, firsts, 25½@26c; seconds, 24½@25c; thirds, 22@23c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 20@22c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17@17¼c; white, 16½@16¾c; colored, average, fancy, 16@16½c; white, 15½@16c; lower grades, 11@15c; fresh, colored, specials, 13@13½c; white, 13@13½c; colored, average, fancy, 12½@12¾c; white, 12½@12¾c; under grade, 11@12¾c; daisies, held, best, 16@17c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, held, 13½@15½c; State, skims, held, specials, 12@13c; fair to choice, 10½@11½c; fresh, specials, 9½@10c; skims, fresh, choice, 7½@8½c; skims, poor to fair, 5@7c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 21c; storage packed, firsts, 19½@20½c; regular packed, firsts, northerly sections, 18½@19½c; southerly sections, 18@18½c; seconds, 17½@18c; thirds, 17@17½c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2, 16@16½c; checks, prime, 16@16½c; under grade, checks, 14@15½c; duck eggs, Baltimore, fancy, 29@30c; Virginia, good to fine, 24@28c; Western and prime Southern, 24@27c; under grade Southern, 20@23c; goose eggs, 40@50c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 21½@22c; whites, defective in size or color, 20@21c; Western, gathered whites, 20@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 20½@21c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 19@20c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for Western beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 12½c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 14c; No. 3, 12½c; rounds, No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; No. 3, 11c; chuck, No. 1, 12½c; No. 2, 11½c; No. 3, 10½c.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar was inactive, with the consuming trade showing apathy about making new purchases in view of the pending action on tariff. Prices were steady and unchanged on a basis of $4.15 to $4.20 for fine granulated. The Federal was out of the market because of a strike at the refinery.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; cubes, Eagle, five-pound bags, powdered and Eagle confectioners' granulated, $4.60; XXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Crystal domino granulated, in cases of two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons, $4.65@$4.75, in 100-pound cases; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The London market for beet sugar was weak, with business reported at a decline of ⅛d from Saturday's quotations. April closed at 9s 8¼d. May at 9s 9d, and August at 9s 11¼d. A later cable showed April at 9s 7⅛d. May at 9s 8¼d, and August at 9s 11d. The local market for raw sugar was steadily held. Quotations were unchanged. Centrifugal at $3.32 to $3.36, muscovado at $2.81 to $2.86, and molasses sugar at $2.58 to $2.61.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—The molasses market was inactive, and prices were steady. Syrups were not pressed for sale and stood at old prices.

Quotations: New Orleans, centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 18@22c.

RICE.—The rice market was inactive, but prices were steady. There were continued light offerings from the South.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4½@4¾c; fair, 4¾@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head Japan, 4¾@5c; Patna, 5⅜@6c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was easier owing to the break in wheat, and business was restricted to the jobbing trade. Prices were unchanged.

Quotations: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.20; Spring clears, $4.10@$4.25; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.20; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.80@$3.90; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.25; fancy Spring patents, $5.30@$5.80.

RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.50@$3.80; choice to fancy, $3.85@$3.95. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $2.15. BUCKWHEAT—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $20.25; standard middling, $20.25; flour, $26.50; Red Dog, $28; bran, $20 bulk, $21 in sacks; middlings, $21.50@$28; Red Dog, $29; oilmeal, $27.50@$28.

OILS.—Refined petroleum was steady and unchanged. Linseed oil was quoted at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 48@49c; out-of-town, raw, 47@48c; Calcutta, raw, 66c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for turpentine was steady owing to light stocks arriving. The resin market was inactive, with prices largely nominal. Tar was steady and nominally unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 43c. Tar, $5.50. Resin, common to good strained, $5.35; B, $5.50; D, $5.50; E, $5.55; F, $5.65; G, $5.65; H, $5.75; I, $5.75; K, $6.75; M, $7.35; N, $7.76; WG, $7.90; WW, $8.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,755. WHARF CONSTRUCTION.—The American Consulate General at Ottawa, Canada, reports that the Department of Public Works has advertised for tenders, to be received until May 5, for the construction of a pile bent and timber decking wharf at Kaslo, district of Kootenay, British Columbia. Plans, specifications, and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the offices of the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada.

10,756. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND TUNNEL WORK.—An American minister in a foreign country reports that tenders have been invited for the construction of the roadbed of a contemplated railway, which will include a tunnel. A well-known local contractor, who has already done much work for the railway authorities, has requested to be placed in communication with any American concerns that might be interested in this matter. He would like to form connections with such firms with a view of obtaining the contract in question, and as the time is short he would like to confer on the spot with any competent Americans who would come there for that purpose. He needs no capital, and wants the American firm to merely furnish the engineers, machinery, and tools. He is of the opinion that American tunnel-boring machinery is better and cheaper than that made in Europe. The tunnel in question is only one of several which are contemplated in connection with railway extension in the country in question.

10,757. SALE OF TIMBER LICENSES.—The American Consulate General at Vancouver, B. C.,

Fact No. 24
(About Investments)

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading in Stocks Very Light—Money Easing Further Abroad.

All of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange could comfortably have been done in a single hour, instead of the three hours which were devoted to trading after the Exchange had remained closed until noon out of respect for Mr. Morgan, whose funeral took place yesterday. In the majority of stocks the price changes were in keeping with the restricted volume of transactions, but there were pronounced movements in a minority of the stocks dealt in, including the petroleum shares, which were weak. Of the stocks in which ordinary trading operations usually assume largest proportions, Reading was the one which showed the most pronounced change, with a net loss of over a point.

It had been thought that a decision might be rendered in the Minnesota rate case, but it was not handed down. The inactivity during the first half hour of trading, when the decision was being looked for as a possibility, was attributed to a desire on the part of traders to know the decision of the court in that important case before venturing upon fresh commitments. In the light of the continued inactivity after it had been announced from Washington that the decree in that case was not yet ready, the dullness, both before and after this announcement from Washington, may be looked upon as having had in reality little reference to the Minnesota rate case. In view of the importance which new financing played in the security market last week, it may well be that one of the things upon which the market may be said to have been really waiting was more definite information regarding the next stage of the market for investment securities as reflected in the demand for bonds. Much interest will attach to the response in the way of public subscriptions which will be made to the offering of St. Paul general mortgage 4½s which were purchased by bankers last week. The result of this offer will seem to indicate the degree of thoroughness with which the price changes of the past week have put the market for investment securities upon a solid footing. Just now more than usual interest attaches to every incident which throws light on the actual position of the market for new capital. There were two items in yesterday's cable advices from London which bore on this question. The $5,000,000 ten-year bonds of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, a 4 per cent. issue, were said to have been subscribed by the public only to the extent of 15 per cent. of the full amount. On the other hand, the $20,000,000 issue of the State of Sao Paulo bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest, was reported to have been largely oversubscribed. Other matters than the rates of interest may have entered into the varying results of the public subscriptions, but the higher rate offered by the State of Sao Paulo was doubtless the chief explanation of the much larger response which this issue met, compared with the lower-rate Canadian offering. But even the French market is offered a 4 per cent. railroad bond, guaranteed by the State, and it is not strange that other borrowers have to name a higher rate than that to receive much recognition.

Following our unexpectedly good bank statement of Saturday, the London market reported a lower discount rate yesterday, strengthening the hope of an early reduction in the official rate of the Bank of England. Prices on the Bourses abroad were firm, largely under the influence of the strengthening belief that there is good prospect of the early establishment of peace.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¾@3¼ per cent., with the last loan at 3 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3¼ per cent.

Time money rates were 4@4¼ per cent. for thirty days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for ninety days, and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 6 per cent. for the best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $227,976,842; balances, $13,387,400; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $541,806.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3 15-16 per cent. for short bills, 4⅛@4 3-16 for three months; Paris, 3¾ per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. Money was 3@3½ per cent. in London, and 3½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25f. 24¾c., and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

	Cable.	Sight.
London	$4.87	demand, $4.8655.
Paris	5.18⅛	less 1-32; check, 5.18¾.
Berlin	95⅛	check, 95 plus 1-32.
Switzerland	5.19⅜	less 1-16; check 5.20 less 1-16.
Holland	40.14	check, 40.10.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers'	sixty days, $4.83; ninety days, $4.8140.
London—Commercial	sixty days, $4.82⅜; ninety days, $4.81⅛.
Paris—Bankers'	sixty days, 5.21⅞ less 1-16; ninety days, 5.24⅜ plus 1-16.
Paris—Commercial	sixty days, 5.22½ less 1-32; ninety days, 5.24⅜.
Berlin—Bankers'	sixty days, 94 5-16 less 1-32; ninety days, 93⅞ plus 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial	sixty days, 94 3-16; ninety days, 93 13-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 40c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was ½d higher in London, at 27 9-16d, and ¼c lower in New York, at 59¾c per ounce.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for April 12 and for the elapsed period of the month and for the fiscal year as follows:

	April 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$717,035	$11,348,182	$261,693,212
Internal rev.	3,356,490	10,638,000	241,814,441
Corp'n tax	200,915	334,488	4,331,536
Miscella	136,372	2,078,203	43,210,989
Total rec'ts.	2,410,558	24,398,965	551,250,160
Expendit's	4,075,308	25,706,082	537,936,137
Surplus	*1,464,749	$693,882	13,314,022

*Deficit

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $78,442,393; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $42,754,342; total of general fund, $147,607,197.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Apr. 12, '13.	Decrease for Week.	Apr. 13, '12.
Loans	$223,150,000	$826,000	$233,761,000
Circulation	8,008,000	8,000	8,044,000
Deposits	185,018,000	1,721,000	180,875,000
Due banks	73,617,000	535,000	83,009,000
U. S. dep.	1,538,000	*17,000	2,375,000
Res. agents	36,995,000	*350,000	33,476,000
Exchanges	13,848,000	3,211,000	17,257,000
Due from banks	25,282,000	148,000	25,908,000
5% fund	405,500	.....	402,250
Leg.-tenders	3,221,000	*8,000	3,998,000
Specie	23,875,000	*1,007,428	2,505,000
N. Y. sur.	10,773,557	*242,428	6,956,000

*Increase.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Poor Time for Mergers.

These are dull days for the gentleman whose occupation is the making of one big company out of several small ones. A manufacturer, who has been taking options on plants throughout the country at the request of New York bankers, who planned a big combination of the leading concerns in that line, has notified the other mill men that negotiations will be dropped, for the time being, at least. The Seven Sisters legislation in New Jersey, Attorney General McReynolds's attitude on trusts, and a change in public sentiment toward investments of this class have discouraged the promoters.

***

St. Paul Bonds in Demand.

The early response to the offering of the new St. Paul 4½s seems to have justified the decision to bring out a large issue in spite of the depressed situation of the investment market. About half of the $30,000,000 has already been taken by investors, and as a result of large oversubscriptions by bond houses the allotments to syndicate subscribers will amount only to about 28 per cent. of the amounts asked for.

***

Quiet in Financial District.

The funeral services of Mr. Morgan caused a general slowing down of activity in the financial district yesterday, although the banks were open as usual. A minimum of business was done by commercial paper brokers, for most of the bankers who handle mercantile notes in quantity were at St. George's Church, and few of them came down town afterward. Those who did appear at their offices early or late in the afternoon found the over-Sunday accumulation of mail grown to larger proportions by additions of the morning. They were able to see few visitors, and were difficult to reach on the telephone. As a result, numerous dealers in commercial paper were compelled to postpone for a day sales which they were persuaded by the good bank statement of Saturday could be quickly consummated on the opening business day of the week.

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A Monotonous Session.

The attendance of brokers on the board room floor was naturally smaller yesterday than on a full day. The decision of the Governors to close the Exchange for two hours in the morning caused numerous members who had gone out of town over Sunday to stay away the entire day, and others who stayed in the city decided to skip a half session which would, undoubtedly, be kept dull through apprehension of the Minnesota rate decision appearing some time in the afternoon. There was, in consequence, little of interest in the market. The petroleum shares were weak from the beginning of business, and particular downward movements in other issues attracted attention for a while. The tendency of the whole list to sell off rather easily toward the close, however, tended to place stocks on a general dead level in the final summary.

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Cotton and Belgian Strike.

The heaviness of cotton quotations in yesterday's market was chiefly due to selling on expectation of a large crop, but the great strike in Belgium apparently had some influence on sentiment, if it was not actually made use of by the bears in depressing prices. In normal years the textile plants of Belgium use about 250,000 bales of cotton, a total not large in comparison with a yield in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 bales in this country. A shutdown of the Belgian mills for several months in a year of normal consumption abroad would not be in the least disturbing to the cotton market, in all probability. At the present time, however, cotton manufacturing in Europe has only begun its recovery from the adverse influence of the Balkan war, and a check upon operations of long or short duration is likely to be reflected in an expansion of stocks to be carried over into the new-crop season. The contraction of spinning operations in England and on the Continent in the past few months is shown in part by a decline in exports from the United States from 9,478,110 bales in 1912 to 7,331,966 bales in 1913 in the corresponding period.

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New Subway Bond Offering.

A public offering of Interborough Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent. bonds, issued under the $170,000,000 mortgage for the new subways, is expected to be made in a few days. It was reported in financial circles yesterday that the amount will be $21,500,000, which will be equal to the first payment of 12½ per cent. to be paid in by the underwriting syndicate on April 21. An official announcement is looked for in a day or two by the bankers in charge of the underwriting, and information is expected to accompany the offering as to the approximate dates when further portions of the great bond issue will be distributed to pay for construction work.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Evidence of liquidation in certain of the railroads and a few of the specialties had a bad effect upon the market as a whole on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with prices declining in the afternoon and ending at or near the lowest. For the short session of three hours the sales totaled 24,280 shares. When business began at noon prices reflected a slightly firmer tone than existed on the New York Stock Exchange.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,340	Amal. Copper	78	78½	77	77⅞
480	Am. Can	36½	36½	35¼	35¼
10	Am. Ice	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
150	Am. Beet Sug.	35½	35½	35½	35½
150	Am.Sm. & Ref.	71⅝	71⅝	71	71⅛
50	Anaconda	38⅜	38½	38⅜	38½
20	Balt. & Ohio	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
240	B'klyn R. T.	91⅛	91⅝	90⅞	90⅞
150	Cal. Petrol	42¾	42¾	42	42¼
190	Can. Pacific	241½	242¾	241½	242¼
20	Cent. Leather	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
830	Ches. & Ohio	68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	68½
30	Chi., M. & St.P.	110	110	109⅝	109⅝
10	Chino Copper	42	42	42	42
30	Col. Fuel	34	34	34	34
40	Corn Prod. Ref.	11	11	10⅞	10⅞
10	Distillers	16½	16½	16½	16½
540	Erie	30⅝	30½	29⅜	29⅜
40	Gt. North. pf.	128½	128½	128½	128½
40	Inter.-Met	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
150	Inter.-Met. pf.	58	58	58	58
280	Lehigh Val.	160½	160¾	159½	159½
920	Mex. Petrol	59⅞	60¼	58½	58½
90	Mo. Pacific	38⅝	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞
10	N.Y. Air Brake	71	71	71	71
210	N. Y. Central	103¼	103½	102⅞	102⅞
1,140	Penn. R. R.	115¼	115½	114¼	114⅝
20	Ray Consol	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜
9,800	Reading	166⅜	166¾	165	165⅛
10	Rumely Co	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
140	So. Pacific	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅜
1,890	Union Pacific	154	154⅝	153½	153½
50	U. S. Rubber	66	66¼	66	66¼
4,300	U. S. Steel	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62¼
10	Utah Copper	54	54	54	54

24,280

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.16½	.16¾	.16½	.16½
1,000	Dr. Jack Pot	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07½	.07½
800	Jim Butler	1.15	1.18	1.12½	1.12½
600	Jumbo Ext	.26	.26	.26	.26
1,200	McNamara	.23½	.24	.23½	.24
1,600	North Star	.40	.40	.38½	.38½
500	Rescue Eula	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
600	Tono. Mexs	1.12½	1.12½	1.10	1.10

7,300

Interurban Line Sold for $550,000.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 14.—George R. Sheldon of New York, former treasurer of the Republican National Committee, purchased the Toledo and Chicago Interurban Railway this afternoon on behalf of the bondholders at the upset price of $550,000 at a receiver's sale here. The property will now go into the hands of a reorganized company to be known as the Fort Wayne & Northwestern Traction Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Shows Increased Activity—Prices Lower at Close.

Transactions in unlisted securities yesterday showed activity at declining prices. United Cigar Stores was the feature, with total sales of 12,000 shares. The price broke to 91, with a rally at the close to 92, a loss of 3½ points. New York City 4½s 1962 closed at 97⅝, a decline of ¼.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Br.-Am. Tob.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
100	Brown Shoe	50	50	50	50
655	Int. Rub. t. c.	12⅝	†13⅛	†12½	12½
100	Man. Transit.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
2,000	*Mays Oil	21	22	21	22
400	Pueb. S. & R.	2 3-16	2¼	2 3-16	2 3-16
80	S. O. of N. J.	360	362	360	361
12,000	U.C.S.C. of A.	95	95	†91	92

MINING STOCKS.

100	Alaska Cop.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Alaska G. M.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
100	Bessie G. D.	15½	15½	15½	15½
2,000	*Big Four	85	85	85	85
300	Braden Cop.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Br. Col. Cop.	3	3	3	3
2,600	Can. G.-Sil.	19	20	19	20
1,000	*C.O.D. Con.	7	7	7	7
300	Con. Ariz. S.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	Giroux Min.	2 15-16	2 15-16	2⅞	2⅞
300	Gr.-Cananeа	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	7¾
1,000	*Greenwater	5	5	5	5
100	Halifax Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	Kerr Lake	3 5-16	3⅜	3 5-16	3⅜
2,500	La R. Con.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
900	McK.-Darr.	2	2	2	2
3,000	Pac. Smelters	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
1,000	Stewart	1⅛	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
1,200	*Big Four	85	85	85	85
2,500	La R. Con.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
900	McK.-Darr.	2	2	2	2
3,000	Pac. Smelters	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
1,000	Stewart	1⅛	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16
1,200	Kerr Lake	3 5-16	3⅜	3 5-16	3⅜
2,500	La R. Con.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
6,700	Tono. Merger	1⅛	1 5-32	1 3-32	1 3-32
3,500	Tri-Bullion	7-16	7-16	⅜	⅜
650	Tuolum. Cop.	2¾	2¾	2 11-16	2¾
100	United Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
550	W. End Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
2,000	*Wet. Sil. M.	18	18	18	18
450	Yukon G. M.	2⅜	2 11-16	2⅜	2 11-16

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING CO.

4,000	W. End Ext.	10	12	10	11

BONDS.

$12,000	B. R. T. 5 p. c. notes	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
26,000	N.Y.City 4½s, 1962	97⅝	97⅝	†97½	97⅝

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡There was dispute as to low sale in United Cigar Stores; some reported 91, others 91⅜ for full lots.

***

INDUSTRIALS.

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in were:

	April 14. Bid.	Asked.	April 12. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	1⅜	2¼	1⅜	2¼
Bay State Gas	⅛	3-16	⅛	3-16
Borden's Cond Milk	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾
Borden's Cond M. pf.	106	107	106	107
Brown Shoe pf.	94	98	94	98
Burns Brothers	42	45	42	45
Cluett-Peabody	57	61	57	61
Cluett-Peabody pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Con. Rubber Tire	10	23	19	23
Con. Rub. Tire pf.	60	75	60	75
Continental Can	51	54	51	54
Continental Can pf.	92	98	92	98
Em.-Brantingham	40	46	40	46
†E.-Brantingham pf.	90	96	90	96
Havana Tobacco	3½	4	3½	4
Havana Tob. pf.	7	10	7	10
Houston Oil	20½	21¼	20½	21¼
Houston Oil pf.	58	65	58	65
Kaufmann Dept. S.	46	..	46	..
Kaufmann Dp. S. pf.	96	..	96	..
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	215	230	220	230
Marconi of Am., new	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝
National Sugar	97½	98½	97½	98½
New York Trans.	4	5	4	5
Oil Fields of Mex.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Otis Elevator	81	85	81	85
Otis Elevator pf.	97	99	97	99
Penn. Textile	24	25	24	25
R. J. Reynolds	270	285	260	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. pf.	86½	87	86½	90
United Cigar Stores Co. of Am. pf.	111	114	112	116
U. S. L. & Heat	10	12	10	12
U. S. L. & Heat pf.	60	70	60	70
Willys Overland	65	66	63	69
Willys Overland pf.	92	98	92	98

***

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Con.	37	40	36	38
Bessie Gold Dev. pf.	12½	13½	12½	13½
Buffalo Mines	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Butte-New York	1	1¼	1	1¼
Davis-Daly Copper	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
*Dia. Black Butte	3	5	3	4
*Dia. Field Daisy	4	5	4	5
El Paso Con.	4½	5	4⅝	5
First National	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Florence	49	51	50	52
Mason Valley	6¾	7¼	7	7¼
Mines of America	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nevada Hills	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
Nipissing Mines Co.	9	9¼	9	9¼
*North. Butte Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Ohio Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
So. Utah M. & S.	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
United Copper pf.	3½	..	3½	..

LISTED PROSPECTS, MINING COMPANIES

L. C.-Gold Drainage	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
*N. J. Mines Co.	16	17	16	17

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	175	185	175	185
Chicago El. 5s	96⅝	97¼	96⅞	97¼
Hav. Tobacco 6s	61	63	61	63
Manhattan Valley 6s	..	100	..	100
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	97¼	98	97¼	98
Western Pacific 5s	83⅝	84⅝	84	85

*Sell cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18	19	18	18½
Atlantic Refining	610	620	610	615
Borne Scrymser	300	330	300	320
Buckeye Pipe Line	165	170	165	170
Chesebrough Mfg.	660	680	660	680
Colonial Oil	120	130	120	130
Continental Oil	1,950	2,025	1,950	2,000
Crescent Pipe Line	63	66	67	..
Cumberland P. Line	75	85	75	82
Eureka Pipe Line	365	380	370	380
Galena-Signal Oil	200	210	200	210
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Indiana Pipe Lines	137	145	140	145
National Transit	47	49	47	49
New York Transit	338	346	355	340
Northern Pipe Line	112	116	112	114
Ohio Oil	131	133	126	128
Prairie Oil & Gas	325	330	325	330
Solar Refining	640	680	625	650
Southern Pipe Line	258	265	260	265
South Penn. Oil	945	970	940	960
S. W. Penn. P. Lines	160	165	160	165
Standard Oil (Cal.)	185	188	185	188
Standard Oil (Ind.)	325	330	330	333
Standard Oil (Kan.)	560	565	565	575
Standard Oil (Ky.)	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil (Neb.)	310	330	310	330
Standard Oil (N. J.)	359	363	360	363
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	645	653	650	655
Standard Oil (Ohio)	270	280	270	280
Swan & Finch	195	210	195	205
Union Tank Line	66	68	66	67
Vacuum Oil	176	180	177	180
Washington Oil	31	36	31	34
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,550

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 14. Bid.	Asked.	April 12. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	23⅝	23⅞	23½	23⅝
Conley Tinfoil	285	295	283	295
Johnson Tinfoil & M.	175	185	175	185
J. S. Young	165	175	165	170
MacAndrews & F.	200	205	200	208
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	220	230	225	235
R. J. Reynolds	275	285	280	286
R. Reynolds pf.	110	120	115	120
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Co. pf.	86½	87	86½	88
United Cigar Stores	92	92¾	93	95½
Unijed Cigar St. pf.	112	116	112	116

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Copper 5	Mar. 15, '15	98¼	98⅝	5.85
Am. Locomo. 5	Oct., 1913	99½	100⅜	4.25
Am. Locomo. 5	Oct., 1914	99	100	5.00
Ann Arbor 5	May, 1913	98	99½	11.00
Austrian Gov. 4½	July, 1913	97¼	97⅜	5.00
Balt. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1913	99⅞	100⅜	4.00
Boston & Me. 5	Feb. 3, '14	99½	100	5.00
B. R. T. 5	July, 1918	95⅜	95⅝	5.90
Ches. & Ohio. 4½	June, 1914	98¼	98⅜	5.35
Chi. & W. I. 5	Sept., 1913	98¾	99¼	5.20
Chi. El. Rys. 5	July, 1914	96½	97	7.45
Chi., H. & D. 4	July, 1913	99¾	99⅞	4.50
Erie R. R. 6	Apr. 8, '14	100⅛	100⅜	5.62
Erie R. R. 5	Oct., 1914	99¼	99⅜	5.10
Erie R. R. 5	Apr., 1915	97½	98¼	5.95
Gen. Motor 6	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	6.25
Gen. Rubber 4½	July, 1915	96½	97	5.95
Hocking Val. 4½	Nov., 1913	99¾	99¾	4.75
Hudson Co. 6	Oct. 15 '13	96½	97⅜	5.00
Ill. Central 4½	July, 1914	99	99⅜	5.05
Int. & Gt. N. 5	Aug., 1914	97½	98	6.35
Inter. Harv. 5	Feb. 15, '15	99¾	100	5.00
K. C. R. & S. 5	May, 1913	87	90½	50.00
K. C. R. & L. 6	Sep., 1912	88	91½	..
Lack. Steel 5	Mar., 1915	95⅜	96¼	7.00
L. S. & M. S. 4½	Mar. 15, '14	99⅜	99⅝	4.90
Met. St. Ry. of Kan. City 5	May, 1913	93	96	31.00
Mex. M. C. 4½	Sep., 1913	97	98½	7.50
Mich. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	99¼	99½	5.05
M. & St. L. 4	May, 1913	97⅛	99¼	7.50
M. K. & T. 5	May, 1913	99⅞	100¼	4.75
Mo. Pac. 5	June, 1914	96	96⅜	7.85
Mon. T. & P. 6	Apr., 1915	99¼	99¾	6.95
Nat. Rys., M. 4½	June, 1913	98	99	9.50
N. Y. Cent. 4½	Mar., 1914	99¼	99½	5.10
N. Y. Cent. 4½	May, 1915	98½	98⅝	5.15
N. Y., N. H. & Hart 5	Dec., 1913	99⅞	100	4.85
St. L. & S. F. 5	May, 1913	99¼	99½	5.75
St. L. & S. F. 6	Sep., 1914	99	99⅜	5.37
Seab. A. L. 5	Mar., 1916	98	98½	5.35
Southern Ry. 5	Feb., 1916	98⅜	98½	5.40
Sulsb'ger & S. 6	June, 1916	98¼	99¼	6.20
U. S. R. M. 5	Aug., 1914	98¼	99¼	5.05
Union Typew. 5	Jan., 1916	96	97¼	6.05
Utah Co. 6	Apr., 1917	99½	100	6.00
W. Md. 4	July, 1913	99¾	100¼	4.00
W. & L. E. 4	Aug., 1913	100	100¼	4.00
W. Maryland 5	July, 1915	97	99¼	5.80

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Consol. Power pf.	115	115	115
1,050	H. Oil com. tr. ctfs.	21¼	21	21¼
5	H. Oil pf. tr. ctfs.	64	64	64
200	Mer.-Mech. Bank	34	33½	34
5	Maryland Casualty	102	102	102
10	Munsey Trust	105	105	105
1,425	United Railways	25¼	24¾	24¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	99½	99½	99½
3,000	Bal. City 4s, 1955	96	96	96
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	74	74	74
2,000	Charles. Con. El. 5s	96	96	96
1,000	Coal & Iron Rys. 5s	100½	100½

TOBEY & KIRK

Will Buy

Brooklyn Ferry 5% Ctfs.
Buffalo Gas 5s
Childs Restaurant Pfd.
Cramp Ship & Eng. Bldg. Co.
Havana Tobacco 5s
Indiana Lighting 4s
Long Island R. R. & Ferry 4½s

Will Sell

American Seeding Machine Com.
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Celluloid Co.
Holly Mfg. Co. 5s
U. S. Finishing Co. Common
U. S. Metals Products Preferred
Watervliet Hydraulic Co. 5s

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STANDARD OIL

BUY — SELL

10 Cumb. Pipe Line	10 Buckeye Pipe Line
5 Galena Sig. Pfd.	2 Continental Oil
15 Nor. Pipe Line	25 Crescent Pipe Line
5 South Penn. Oil	50 National Transit
25 S. O. of California	10 Prairie Oil & Gas
10 S. O. of Nebraska	5 S. O. of Kansas
10 Swan & Finch	40 Union Tank Line

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1913.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales April 14, 1913	174,604
Same day last year	908,124
Total year to date	26,941,329
Same period last year	41,386,049
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	73.35—.22
Same day last year	82.43+.77

	High.	Low.
Range year to date	79.10	70.99
Same period last year	83.36	75.24

	—Call Money.— High.	Low.	Ren'al.	—Sterling Exchange— High.	Low.	Close.
April 14, 1913	3½	2¾	3¼	4.8660	4.8640	4.8655
Same day last year	3½	3	3⅜	4.8715	4.8705	4.8715
Range year to date.	7	2	..	4.8790	4.8570	....
Same period last y'r	5	1¾	..	4.8760	4.8630	....

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
3	4½	200	A.-C. tr. rcts. 3d pd.	3½	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
77	77⅛	5,230	Amalgamated Cop.	78	78	77	77⅛	— ½
33	33½	250	Am. Beet Sugar	33½	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
35½	35⅝	2,100	Am. Can	36	36¼	35½	35½	— ⅜
96½	97	630	Am. Can pf	97	97	96¾	96¾	— ¾
38⅜	40⅜	400	Am. Cities	40½	41	40½	41	+3
70	71	200	Am. Cities pf	70½	70¼	70⅜	70⅛	...
47½	47¾	300	Am. Cotton Oil	47⅞	47½	47	47	...
163	171	25	Am. Express	168	168	168	168	...
25¼	26	100	Am. Hide & L. pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	26⅝	600	Am. Ice Securities	26	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
36	37	200	Am. Locomotive	37½	37¼	37	37	+1
103¼	104	100	Am. Loco. pf	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1
54½	55¼	20	Am. Malt. pf	55	55	55	55	...
71	71⅛	800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
104⅛	104⅜	250	Am. Smelt. & R.pf.	104½	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
84	86½	150	Am. Smelt. Sec.pf.B.	85½	85½	85¼	85½	+ ½
170	175	100	Am. Snuff	172	172	172	172	—6
131⅝	131½	35	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	131½	131½	131½	131½	...
235	239	400	Am. Tobacco	239½	239⅝	239	239	...
38½	38⅝	800	Anaconda Cop. Co.	39	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
102	102¼	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102½	102⅜	102¼	102¼	— ¼
46	46⅞	200	Baldwin Loco.	47	47	46¾	46¾	—1½
99⅛	99¼	300	Baltimore & Ohio	99½	99½	99½	99⅝	— ⅛
...	...	10	Bank of Commerce	191⅞	191⅞	191⅞	191⅞	...
70½	71⅜	100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	+ ⅛
90⅜	91	2,000	Brook. Rap. Tran.	91⅜	91⅜	91	91	— ⅜
41⅞	42⅛	5,950	Cal. Pet. v. tr. cfs.	44½	44⅜	42	42	—2¾
71	74	500	Cal. Pet. pf. v.tr.cfs.	73	73	71	71	—2
241⅜	241⅝	4,280	Canadian Pacific	242	242¾	241½	241⅞	+ ⅝
235¼	236⅜	200	C. P. sub. cfs. 2d pd.	236¼	236½	236½	236¼	+2½
25¼	25½	200	Central Leather Co.	25½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅜	+ ⅛
66½	66⅝	6,300	Chesapeake & Ohio.	68⅝	68¾	66½	66½	—2
109¾	110	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	110½	110½	109⅞	109⅞	— ⅜
136½	138	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	137½	137½	137½	137½	— ½
133	134	100	Chi. & Northwest n.	133	133	133	133	+ ½
41⅞	42	3,400	Chino Copper	42⅝	42⅝	42	42	— ⅛
103⅝	11¼	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	34	34	34	34	...
64	68	100	Consolidated Gas	132¾	132¾	132⅜	132⅜	+ ⅛
97½	98	200	Corn Products—Ref.	11⅛	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
190	161⅞	400	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ½
300	420	400	Deere & Co. pf.	98	98	97½	98	...
21	21⅜	100	Delaware & Hud.	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼	—1⅜
16	17	120	Del., Lack. & West.	410	410	410	410	—5
21	23⅛	100	Den. & Rio Grande	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
16	17	200	Distillers' Securities	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
29¾	29⅞	3,200	Erie	30⅜	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	— ⅝
46	47	200	Erie 1st pf.	47	47	46½	46½	— ¼
36½	37	100	Erie 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	—1
30½	33	100	General Motors	31¾	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+1¾
78⅛	79	300	Gen. Mot. pf. v.tr.cfs.	79	79	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅜	1,900	Goldfield Consol.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	...
34½	35	200	Goodrich, B. F.	35	35	35	35	— ½
95	96	300	Goodrich, B. F., pf.	96½	96¼	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
127½	128	700	Great Northern pf.	128	128¼	127⅝	127⅝	— ¼
33½	35½	700	G. N. certs. ore prop.	35¾	35⅝	35½	35½	+ ½
119⅜	120	14	Illinois Central	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
19⅛	19⅜	1,400	Inspiration Copper	19	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ¼
17	17¼	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr cfs.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
57¾	58¼	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	—1
...	12	100	Int. Agricultural	12	12	12	12	—10
103	106	200	Int. Harv. of N. J.	105	105	105	105	—1
40	42	200	Int. Paper pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	...
10	11¾	200	Int. Steam Pump.	11½	11¾	11½	11¾	+1⅝
37	...	30	Int. Steam Pump pf.	37	37	37	37	...
25¼	25½	100	Kansas City South.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
90½	90	100	Kresge (S. S.) pf.	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
150½	159⅜	2,500	Lehigh Valley	160¼	160¼	159½	159½	— ⅞
33¼	34½	700	Loose-W. Bis. tr. ctf.	33	33½	32½	33½	—1½
133	133⅜	500	Louis. & Nash.	133½	133½	133⅛	133⅛	— ⅛
58⅜	58½	15,600	Mexican Petroleum	61⅜	61⅝	58⅛	58⅝	—2⅝
25	25¼	600	Miami Copper	25¼	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
18	19	100	Minn. & St. L.	18½	18½	18½	...	—2
40	46	200	Minn. & St. L. pf.	40	40	40	...	— ⅛
26	26⅜	200	M., K. & T.	26⅜	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
37½	38	600	Missouri Pacific	38½	38½	38	38	+1
118½	120	200	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	...
13½	14½	25	Nat. En. & S. Co.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	...
49½	50	100	National Lead Co.	50	50	50	50	...
25¼	25¾	600	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	25¼	25½	25	25½	— ½
17¼	17¾	300	Nev. Consol. Copper	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
102⅝	103	2,800	N. Y. Central	103⅛	103⅛	102½	102½	— ½
57	58	30	N. Y., C. & St. L.	58	58	58	58	...
45⅛	45¾	100	Norfolk Southern	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45½	—1⅝
106½	107¼	300	Norfolk & Western	106½	106½	106½	106½	...
115¾	116	400	Northern Pacific	116¼	116¼	115⅞	115⅞	— ⅛
114¼	114½	15,600	Penn. Railroad	114⅞	115	114¼	114¼	— ⅛
175	180	200	P. Lorillard Co.	180	178½	178½	178½	—1½
96½	97½	100	P. C., C. & St. L.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
159	160	100	Pullman Company	159½	159¼	159⅛	159¼	— ⅛
33½	34¼	300	Ry. Steel Spring	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
96	98	100	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98	98	98	98	...
19¼	19⅝	1,400	Ray Consol. Copper	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅜
164⅞	165	37,600	Reading	166	166⅜	164⅞	165	—1⅝
90	92	100	Reading 1st pf.	92	92	92	92	...
25½	26¼	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
84½	85½	100	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	— ⅛
22½	22⅝	800	Rock Island Co.	22⅞	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	38	900	Rock Island Co. pf.	38½	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
31	31½	840	Rumely (M.) Co.	32½	32½	31	31	—1½
73	75	600	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	73	74	73	74	+1
25	25⅞	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	26	26	26	...
72	74⅜	200	St. L. Southw. pf.	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
101	101¼	200	Southern Pacific	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
26⅜	26⅝	200	So. Ry. extended	26¾	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
79	79⅜	215	So. Ry. ex. v. tr. cfs.	79½	79½	79¼	79¼	...
36	36½	150	Tennessee Copper	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
109	110	100	Texas Co	110	110	110	110	—2
36	37	700	Third Avenue	36	36½	35½	36½	— ⅝
105½	106	9	Third Ave. R. T.	106	106	106	106	...
90	91	400	Underwood Typew.	91½	91½	90	90	+1
30	34	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ¼
153½	153⅝	12,000	Union Pacific	153⅞	154⅝	153½	153½	— ⅝
84½	86½	100	Union Pacific pf.	85	85	85	85	...
66	66¼	550	U. S. Rubber	66¾	66¾	66¼	66¼	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅝	12,900	U. S. Steel	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
108¼	109	51	U. S. Steel pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	...
53⅝	54	1,500	Utah Copper	54	54¼	54	54	...
93	...	50	Va. Ry. & Power pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
41	41¾	200	Western Maryland	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	...
270	274	100	Westingh. Air Brake	272	272	272	272	—8
64	64¼	300	Westingh. E. & M.	64½	64½	64	64	— ½
94¼	94½	500	W'worth (F. W.) Co.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	— ½
53	54	100	Wisconsin Central	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100¼	100⅜
2s, c, 1930	100¼	...
3s, r, 1918	102⅛	103¼
3s, c, 1918	102¼	103¼
4s, r, 1925	113½	114
4s, c, 1925	113½	114¼
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100¼	101
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100¼	101
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	103
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102¾	103

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	140	148
Allis-Chal. pf.	4	¼
Am Ag C. paid	7	9
Am Ag C. pf.	53	55
Am Beet Sug. pf.	94½	95¾
A B S pf.	..	84
A B & F	92	95½
A C & F. pf.	52	52
Am Coal.	70	100
A C O pf.	96	100
Am C Pr. pf.	..	92
A H & L. pf.	109	109
Am Linen pf.	10⅞	10½
Am Malt. pf.	26	29½
Am Malt. pf.	9½	10
Am Sn pf.	104	105
Am St F. pf.	35½	37½
Am S Ref.	113½	114½
Am S Ref. pf.	115¼	116¼
A T & C. pf.	60½	70
A Tob pf. new	102	103
Am Wool. pf.	18¼	25
Am Sm pf.	104	105
A W W pf.	95½	99
A W P pf.	29	30
Ann Arbor	15	20
Ann Arbor pf.	50	80
Assets R.	106	109
A T & S F. pf.	100½	103½
Atl A C. pf.	123	124
Bald L pf.	104¾	104⅞
B & O pf.	75	80½
Batop Min	1⅜	1½
Beth Stl.	34½	36
B Un Gas.	129	133
Bruns T.	8	8⅞
B, R & P.	108½	113½
Bush Co. pf.	27½	28¾
Can Co.	59	64
Case (J I) pf.	99¼	105
C C & C.	..	91
Cent Leather	94⅛	94⅝
C R R of N J.	320	350
C & S A Tel.	110	112
Chi & Alt.	10	15
Chi & Alt. pf.	25½	40
Chi Gt W.	15	16
Chi Gt W. pf.	29	32
C, I & L pf.	30	80
C & N W	..	..
C & O conv	89¼	..
Chi & Alton	58	..
C, B & Q	98	..
Chi, Mil & St P	91½	..
Chi, Mil & St P pf.	99⅜	..
Chi, R I & P.	102	..
Chi, R I & P pf.	84¾	..
Chi. Rock Isl & P	94	..
Chi. Rock Isl & P pf.	93⅞	..
C, H I & P R R	7	8
C, H I & P R R pf.	25	35
Col & So.	31	32½
Do 1st pf.	68	72
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Crex Carp.	75	85
Cuba R R pf.	94	..
Cub-Am S.	20	40
Do pf.	..	92
D & R G pf.	36½	37½
D M & Ft D.	2½	5
Det Edison	118	119½
Det & M.	105	..
Det Un R.	72	78
D, S S & A.	6	7
Do pf.	12	15½
Du P de N Powder	..	95
F M & S.	12	18
Do pf.	34	44
Gen Ch.	178	185
Do pf.	104	107½
Gen Elec.	140½	141½
G & S Tel.	115	..
Gugg Exp.	46½	47¼
H. (G W.)	169	180
North Am.	78	117
Hav Elec.	85⅜	86¼
Do pf.	96	100
Hock Val.	..	150
Homest'ke.	101	110
Inger-R.	105	..
Do pf.	92	..
Int Agri pf.	..	55
Int Harv.	104¼	107
Do pf.	110	..
Int. H. n. pf.	110	114½
Int H Cor.	103	106
Do pf.	110	114½
Int. Paper.	9¾	9¾
Iowa Cent.	8	10
Do pf.	18	22
Kayser (J)	87	91
Do 1st pf.	104½	109
K C, Ft S & M pf.	71	73
K C So pf.	60	61
K & D M.	6½	..
Do pf.	45	..
Kresge S S.	62	74
Lack Steel.	40	42½
Lacl Gas.	100	101
L E & W.	8	9¼
Do pf.	22	30
Lake Sh.	455	525
L-W B 1st pf.	100⅜	102¼
Do 2d pf.	92	94½
Lig & M.	224	228
Do pf.	118½	120
Long Isl.	39	42
Mack Cos.	82½	85
Do pf.	66	68½
Man Beach	4	6
Man Elev.	128	130
M Dep Sts.	70	75
Do pf.	100	105
Mer Mar.	..	4½
Do pf.	18¾	18⅝
Mex Pet pf	93	100
Mich Cent.	..	190
M. St P & S S M.	134	135
Do pf.	143	150
Do 1 l.	79¼	83
Mo, K & T pf.	63	64¾
N, C & St L.	135	141
Nat Bis.	118	121
Nat En pf.	82	92
Nat L pf.	105½	107½
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	59	63
N Cent C.	40	60
N Y A B.	70	74
N O M & C pf.	..	25
N Y, C & St L.	57	58
Do 1st pf	97	102
Do 2d pf	80¼	90
N Y Dock. pf.	19	30
Do pf.	30	42
N Y, N H & H.	115	116
N Y M C.	31¼	31⅞
N Y R R.	..	90½
N O T & L.	70	..
N & W pf	82	86
North Am.	78	79
Ont Min.	2	2½
Pabst B pf.	106	110
Pac Coast.	80	95
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf	80	100
Pac Mail.	26	27½
P T & T.	35	37
Do pf.	96	101
Peo G. C.	113	115
Peo G. E.	11	15
P Lor pf.	112	114
Pett Mull.	20	29
Do 1st pf	90	93
Phelps-D.	200	..
Phila Co.	86	96
P, C, C & St L pf.	100	120
Pitts Coal.	20½	21
Do pf.	82½	85
Pitts St pf	94	100
Pr St Car.	27	28
Do pf.	98	100
Pub S C.	115	..
Quicksilver	3½	4½
Do pf.	4	6
R R Sec I 1st pf.	185	187
Ry Steel Spring pf.	104	107
Reading 1st pf.	110	114½
Rep. I. & S. pf.	103	104
Rock Island Co. pf.	37	38
Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	73	74
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	26	28
St. L. Southw. pf.	73	75
So. Pac.	101	101
So. Ry. pf.	26¾	27
Tenn Copper	36	38
Texas Pac.	18	20
T P L T.	95	100
T, P & W	15½	..
T R & L. pf.	2½	..
T, St L & W. pf.	10	12½
Do pf.	23¾	25¼
T C R T pf.	136½	145
Und Tpt.	..	111½
U B & P. pf.	5¼	5½
Un Cig M. pf.	46	48
Do pf.	101½	103
Un Dry G. pf.	95	100
Do pf.	102	104
U Rys In.	27½	28
Do pf.	49	50½
U S C I P.	14	15
Do pf.	31	33
U S Ind A.	28	55
Do pf.	88	100
U S R & I.	68	71
Do pf.	3	6
U S Rubber 1st pf.	108¾	108¾
Do 2d pf	71	92½
Vand R R	..	83½
Va-Car C Co.	35½	36
Do pf.	107½	110
Va L & C Coke pf.	49	53
Va R & P	52	57
Vulcan Det	16⅝	21
Do pf.	..	87
Wabash	3½	3¾
Do pf.	11	12
W F Exp.	120	125
Wemy-B.	265	300
Do pf.	112	123
W Md pf.	57	60
W Un Tel.	68	69½
Westingh'se 1st pf.	115	119
W & L E.	6	7½
Do 1st pf	19	22
Do 2d pf.	9	12
W'w'th pf.	112	113

Omits Its Extra Dividend.

Directors of the United Cigar Stores Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. yesterday, and omitted the usual extra payment of one-half of 1 per cent. The stock was thereby placed on an annual dividend basis of 5 per cent. instead of 7 per cent. This action was practically foretold by a statement from President George J. Whelan a few weeks ago, to the effect that the company intended to turn a large proportion of earnings back into the business.

Changes in the Public Bank.

To several recent changes in the Public Bank in Delancey Street was added yesterday the resignation of George Rubenstein, Vice President. Joseph S. Marcus, who founded the bank in 1907, resigned the Presidency last week because of ill-health. W. F. H. Koelsch, who left the Guaranty Trust Company in February to be cashier of the Public Bank, and C. L. Marcus, son of the President, and himself a Vice President, are the others who have left the bank.

NEW ENGLAND PESSIMISM.

Boston Bank Circular Expresses Fear of Tariff Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 14.—The First National Bank in its April circular, issued tonight, adopts a tone quite different from its optimistic utterance of a month ago.

"New England," it says, "in the last thirty days has experienced a slowing down in business activity. During January, February, and the first week of March, the volume of business, spurred by 1912 momentum, compared well with the corresponding peroid of a year ago. Since Easter week, however, the trend has beeen noticeably downward. The long anticipated slowing down—heretofore chiefly mental—has now assumed concrete form. Business which for months has been on a hand-to-mouth, spot basis, because of shortages of supplies and high prices, is now to an extraordinary extent on a small transaction and quick delivery basis.

"Collections are slow and in more unsatisfactory shape. Banks have been and are closely scrutinizing credits. In most lines of activity, and especially those likely to be directly affected by the tariff, business men generally are restricting their commitments.

"There is genuine alarm throughout New England over the provisions of the tariff bill now before Congress. While it is true that there has been great liquidation in stocks of merchandise in anticipation of the passage of a tariff bill, New England was not and could not be prepared for so drastic a bill as that now under consideration. To a large number of New England industries the new tariff bill, if passed in its present shape, will mean a shock and period of adjustment to new conditions, and a final serious loss."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales April 14, 1913	$1,310,500
Same day last year	2,356,000
Total year to date	171,325,500
Same period last year	266,653,000
Average closing price, 40 bonds, with day's net change	89.77—.12
Same day last year	93.34—.02

Rep of Cuba 5s 5,000 100
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 1,000 100½
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs 1,000 51
N Y City 4s, 1957 5,000 94
2,000 93¾
4s, 1958 5,000 93¼
6,000 93¾
4s, 1959 1,000 93⅞
4½s, 1957 5,000 102⅝
13,000 102½
new 10,000 c 103¼
4½s, 1917 1,000 101
new 10,000 101¼
Alb & Susq 3½s 2,000 86
Allis-Chal 5s, Tr Co ctfs of dep, stamped 2,000 54
Am Cot Oil 4½s 1,000 96¼
Am Doc & I 5s 7,000 105
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 88⅛
12,000 88
cv 4½s, rcts, full paid 5,000 103⅜
1,000 104
Am Tobacco 6s 10,000 120
A, T & S F gen 4s 15,000 94
16,000 93⅞
registered 2,000 94
conv 4s, 1960 10,000 100⅞
2,000 101
conv 5s, reg 10,000 101⅜
10,000 101⅛
6,000 101½
Atl Coast Line 4s 5,000 91½
6,000 91¼
Lo & N col 4s 3,000 89½
B & O pr lien 3½s 5,000 90½
5,000 s 90½
gold 4s 4,000 94⅜
1,000 94½
3,000 94⅝
cv 4½s, sub rcts, full pd 72,000 92⅜
4,000 92¼
104,000 c 92⅜
Beth Steel 5s 4,000 96½
1st & ref mtg 5s 17,000 83½
B R T conv 4s 10,000 90⅜
7,000 90¼
Canada South con 5s, Ser A 6,000 106½
Cent Leather 5s 5,000 95½
Cent of N J gen 5s 4,000 115
C & O conv 4½s 4,000 89¼
8,000 89¼
4,000 gen 4½s 3,000 97½
R & A Div 1st con 4s 1,000 90
Chi & Alton 3½s 1,000 58
C, B & Q gen 4s 3,000 93½
joint 4s 2,000 94⅝
3,000 94¼
3,000 94⅜
2,000 94½
Chi Gt Westn 4s 6,000 76
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s, w i 7,000 99⅜
7,000 99⅝
20,000 99½
6,000 99⅝
conv 4½s 2,000 102½
11,000 102¼
5,000 102⅝
sub r, full pd 55,000 102¼
C, M & P Sd 4s 12,000 87½
C & N W con 7s 1,000 104
gen 4s 10,000 93
10,000 92⅞
44,000 93
deb 5s, 1921 1,000 102
C, R I & Pac 6s 5,000 106
gen 4s 1,000 91½
Ch

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:24|Sun sets..6:38|Moon sets..2:38

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:20	3:07	8:49	9:10
Governors Island	2:32	3:20	9:22	9:47
Hell Gate	4:22	5:10	11:02	11:27

Arrived—Monday, April 14.

SS Minneapolis, London, April 5.
SS Valesia, Hamburg, April 1.
SS Dominic, Barbados, April 6.
SS Prins Willem III., Trinidad, March 21.
SS Seguranca, Havana, April 8.
SS Czar, Libau, April 1.
SS Falk, Manzanillo, March 29.
SS Katherine Cuneo, Port Antonio, April 9.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 12.
SS Francisco, Boston, April 13.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, April 13.
SS Pastores, Kingston, April 10.
SS Napoli, Napies, April 10.
SS Cinnamare, Messina, March 21.
SS Moltke, Kingston, April 10.
SS Hormia, Santiago, April 3.
SS Peruvian, Fowey, March 28.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp, April 5.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pannonia	Gibraltar	April 2
Karema	St. Michaels	April 1
Peruviana	Fowey	Mar. 28
Polamhall	Huelva	Mar. 31
Monsenisio	Lisbon	April 4
Altai	Inagua	April 10
Advance	Colon	April 7
Algonquin	Turks Island	April 9
Yaguez	San Juan	April 9
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Cherbourg	April 9
America	Naples	April 3
Heilig Olav	Christiansand	April 5
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	April 2
Louisiane	Bordeaux	Mar. 30
Saratoga	Havana	April 12
Masapequa	Porto Rico	April 9
Dora Baltea	Palermo	Mar. 22
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 12
Concho	Galveston	April 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	April 5
Koenig Albert	Palermo	April 5
Cincinnati	Genoa	April 5
Wells City	Dublin	Mar. 29
Jelling	Santiago	April 8
Camaguey	Tampico	April 8
Carl Schurz	Colon	April 9
Clan MacIver	Oran	Mar. 31
El Cid	Galveston	April 10
Comal	Key West	April 12
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 13
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Arcadian	Bermuda	April 14
Progreso	Trinidad	April 7
Majestic	Southampton	April 9
Uranium	Rotterdam	April 5
Indiana	Naples	April 5
Caracas	Curacao	April 5
Javary	Para	April 5
Tafna	Huelva	Mar. 31
River Delaware	Oran	Mar. 31
River Clyde	Santos	Mar. 24
Metapan	Kingston	April 12
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 13
Southport	Liverpool	April 1
Comus	New Orleans	April 12

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Gr. Kurfuerst, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ventura de Larrinaga, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Oriana, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Grenada, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Madonna, Naples	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Moldegaard, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Norden, Guantanamo	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Campania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Taormina, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Lampassas, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Campania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
P. E. Friedrich, Jamaica	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing at double postage rates.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 14.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen to New York, was 608 miles E. at 9:50 A. M.; due 15th, 5 P. M. North German Lloyd.
SS Heilig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 260 miles E. at noon; due 15th, 8 A. M. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Pannonia, Trieste to New York, was 180 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 16th, 9 A. M. Cunard Line.
SS Louisiane, Havre to New York, was 720 miles E. at noon; due 17th, 8 A. M. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Metapan, Kingston to New York, was 930 miles S. at noon.
SS Carl Schurz, Santiago to New York, was 160 miles S. E. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Zeeland, Antwerp to New York, was 142 miles E. of Ambrose at noon.
SS City Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 108 miles S. at 4 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 285 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 210 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Winifred, Port Arthur to New York, was 77 miles S. of Overfalls Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS Eocene, Port Arthur to New York, was 652 miles S. at 7 A. M.
SS Larimer, Fort Arthur to New York, was 195 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was off Jupiter at 5:40 P. M.
SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 235 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles W. of Sand Key at 6 P. M.
SS Minnesotan, Porto Mexico to New York, was 38 miles W. of Sand Key at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Antwerp, April 14.
SS River Orontes, at Smyrna, April 7.
SS Stolzenfels, at Malta, April 13.
SS York Castle, at Algoa Bay, April 13.
SS Pagenturm, at Madras, April 14.
SS Calabria, at Naples, April 13.
SS Miguel de Larrinagua, at La Plata, April 11.
SS City of Baroda, at Shanghai, April 12.
SS Borderu, at Tien-tsin, April 12.
SS Kaltenturm, at Suez, April 13.
SS Cevic, at Liverpool, April 14.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, April 13.
SS Ivernia, at Madeira, April 13.
SS C. F. Tietgen, at Christiansand, April 14.
SS Boldewerk, at La Plata, April 14.
SS Chinu, at Punta Arenas, April 14.
SS Kasenga, at Kobe, April 13.
SS Hyados, at Montevideo, April 12.

Sailed.

SS Clement, from Para, April 12.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, April 12.
SS Miramachi, from St. Vincent, C. V., April 12.
SS Siamese Prince, from Shields, April 12
SS Dergama, from Sierra Leone, April 14.
SS Karonga, from Colombo, April 14.

Passed.

SS Kirkfield, New York for Shanghai, passed Sagres.
SS Madonna, Marseilles to New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Roma, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Patricia, New York for Hamburg, passed Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 17
Hawaii, (via San Francisco,) Sierra..April 17
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) Nile .....April 20
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru .....April 24
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline .....April 24
Tahiti, Cook Islands, and New Zealand (via San Francisco) Aoranga..April 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco) United States Transport.April 30
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura..May 1
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.....May 2
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....May 9

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, March 25, and Yokohama, March 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tamba Maru, were dispatched east at 7 P. M. April 10. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 15.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Southern storm, after having moved northward to Virginia, has remained central over that State during the last twenty-four hours. It has caused light rains in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valleys, and north portions of the East Gulf States. Another disturbance west of the Rocky Mountains is causing rain in California and rain and snow in Nevada.

High temperatures continue over the plains States and the Rocky Mountain region, and the weather has become warmer in the Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. Considerably colder weather has overspread the Pacific States.

Indications are that the weather will be unsettled, with light rains Tuesday, and probably fair Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England. Rains are also probable over the west plateau and the Pacific States. In other parts of the country the weather will be fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

No decided temperature change is indicated for any part of the country during the next thirty-six hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate northeast and east, except brisk on south coast. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, mostly northeast; South Atlantic Coast, light west.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk east winds and overcast, rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in north, cloudy in south portion, Tuesday and probably Wednesday; moderate to brisk northeast winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate to brisk northeast winds.

New Jersey—Unsettled, probably light rain, Tuesday. Wednesday, probably fair; moderate northeast winds.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature; moderate north winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled Tuesday; probably local rains in extreme south portion. Wednesday, fair; moderate northeast winds.

Northern New England—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; moderate, variable winds, mostly northeast.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	40	33	4 P. M.	48	57
6 A. M.	41	51	6 P. M.	47	56
9 A. M.	42	53	9 P. M.	43	53
12 M.	46	56	11 P. M.	42	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 44; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 55; maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 81 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.77 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.84 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
2:50—436 W. 18th St.; Wm. Kelly	Trifling
4:15—202-204 W. 116th St.; St. Thomas's Church and others	$25,000
10:00—183 E. 2d St.; Morris Rosen	$100
P. M.	
1:05—280 Broadway; the Stewart estate	Trifling
1:35—500 E. 11th St.; Max Lipman	Trifling
1:35—175 Monroe St.; H. Davidson	Trifling
2:22—201 Bush St.; Winterpower Est.	$200
2:55—871 Home St.; Abr. Wezcion	Trifling
4:40—49th St. and 12th Av.; not given	Trifling
5:05—110 W. 144th St.; B. Houghtaling	Trifling
5:50—89 Willett St.; not given	$50
6:30—200 W. 145th St.; Geo. Bloomfield	Trifling
6:30—230 W. Broadway; Jacob Cohen	$1,000
6:35—78 Cannon St.; J. Ottenberger	$50
7:10—322 E. 100th St.; B. S. Hachtman	Trifling
7:25—370 E. 4th St.; Nathan Berkowitz	$20
7:45—2,116 2d Av.; Joseph Weiss	Trifling
9:30—1,031 6th Av.; John F. Reiss	$25
9:50—230 E. 151st St.; Fernando Monteleona	$25
11:00—248 West 27th St.; Columbia Theatrical Transfer Co.	Trifling
11:25—238 East 56th St.; not given	Trifling

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Appointments. (to take effect April 14.)—Probationary patrolmen—Thomas H. Beresford and Francis J. Dougherty.

Transfers, (to take effect 4 P. M., April 12.)—Patrolmen—W. R. Rose, 36th Precinct, to C. O. Squad; T. McGlone, C. O. Squad, to 74th. Detective Division, (to take effect 8 A. M., April 12.)—Acting Detective Sergeants, first grade—E. Daly, 149th, to 144th; J. Reynolds, 165th, to 152d. Acting Detective Sergeants, second grade—J. Conners, 152d, to 165th; W. B. Robertson, 144th, to 149th.

Assignments.—Patrolman T. McGlone, 74th, mounted, from 4 P. M., April 12; Probationary Patrolmen T. H. Beresford and F. J. Dougherty to School for Recruits, from April 14. (Temporary) Sergt. L. Rose, 6th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 9 A. M., April 13. Patrolmen—To Bureau of Repairs and Supplies from precincts indicated, 10 days, from 8 A. M., April 14: M. J. Cox, 14; R. G. Dunham, 35; J. McAuley, 150; G. Skivens, 163; W. T. Manley, 171; W. A. Paulding, 21; P. Langan, 146; J. J. Keating, 150; G. E. Stringham, 167; W. P. Holland, 171. To C. O. Squad from precincts indicated, 10 days, from 9 A. M., April 13: J. J. Mara, 35; M. McConnell, 65; W. J. Powers, 146; F. J. Bourque, 154; J. J. O'Sullivan, 165; J. Casey, 42; J. J. Donnelly, 145; H. Morton, 152; W. Kotteman, 165; G. C. Bancker, 274.

Application for Full Pay Approved.—Patrolman H. P. Oswald, 6th, from 6 P. M., March 13, to 6:08 P. M., March 28, while under suspension.

Advancements to Grade—Patrolmen. To $1,400 grade, April 2: P. Herlihy, 14th; H. Schwartz, 17th; W. J. Clancy, 18th; H. A. Katz, 29th; T. F. Grady, 31st; J. M. Craig, 35th; E. J. Sullivan, 42d; J. C. Mannix, 63d; W. Graebe, 80th; C. H. Durr, 155th; J. O'Brien, 163d; J. H. Mohoney, 274th; P. J. Neenan, Traffic C; M. A. Shea, 17th; J. J. Connolly, 18th; C. J. Luzinski, 28th; F. Schipp, 31st; H. A. McNulty, 35th; C. J. Singer, 36th; T. M. Reidy, 63d; H. Borst, 66th; D. J. Sullivan, 147th; C. W. Blush, 156th; W. H. Early, 172d; J. A. Hurton, 276th; P. A. Duffy, Harbor.

Fines—Patrolmen Daniel R. Collins, 21st, Feb. 20, under influence of some intoxicating agent and unfit for duty, 30 days. Simeon L. J. Tierney, 23d, (2 charges,) March 2, absent from roll call, reported sick, 3 days. March 8, loitering and in conversation, 2 days. Harry A. Ruby, 29th, March 15, absent from outgoing roll call, 3 days. William J. Coyle, 36th, March 24, (1) absent from post; (2) left post without permission; (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 15 days. Henry Gerken, 37th, March 24, (1) absent from post; (2) left post without permission; (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 10 days. Edward E. Sweeney, 37th, March 25, absent from post, coming from liquor saloon, 15 days. Hans Amundsen, 42d, March 24, (1) absent from post; (2) left post without permission; (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 15 days. Harry J. Welsh, 143d, Feb. 28, absent from post, sitting in police booth, 5 days. Edward T. Rowley, 149th, Feb. 27, (1) absent from post; (2) entered liquor saloon; (3) left post without permission; (4) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 15 days. James Tormey, 162d, March 8, (1) absent from post, in a pool parlor, (2) left post without permission; (3) failed to make entry in memorandum book, 3 days. Bernard T. Garity, 164th, Feb. 17, did not properly patrol, 5 days. John J. McGovern, 172d, March 14, absent from post, 8 days.

Herbert C. Slott, 172d, March 5, (1) absent from post, seated in confectionery store; (2) left police dog unattended, 5 days.

Charles A. Campbell, 275th, March 11, absent from reserve duty, 3 days.

Frank E. Galloway, 282d, (2 charges.) March 6, absent from post, 3 days; March 18, absent from post, 2 days.

Henry G. Slingle, 282d, March 18, absent from post, 2 days.

Probationary Patrolman H. P. H. Dobbins, 42d, March 24, absent from outgoing roll call, 15 days.

Reprimanded—Patrolman Frank C. Bohnson, 146th, Feb. 24, absent from school crossing.

Charges Dismissed—Patrolmen William Clancy, 144th, March 17, and John C. Kearney, 144th, March 17, failed to take proper police action; Patrick Doherty, 290th, Feb. 4, failed to take proper police action relative to violation of liquor tax law.

Fire Department.

Special Orders 72.

Probationary firemen to report to the School of Instruction, April 15, for 30 days' test—9 A. M., W. T. Sands, Engine 12; J. Kaufman, H. and L. 108; F. P. M., J. M. Finn, Engine 205; R. B. Gann, H. and L. 101.

Compensation fixed: Batteryman C. F. Byrd, Telegraph Bureau, Brooklyn and Queens, $1,000 per annum, with transfer to payroll The Bronx, and detail to Boroughs first mentioned, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 14.

Reinstatement: Leo Davis, as first grade fireman, to take effect at 8 A. M. April 15, assigned to H. and L. 4.

Notice.—The class in attendance at the Fire College (both sections) will report at 10 A. M. April 16.

Dismissed: Fireman (first grade) James Reilly, No. 2, Engine 241, Brooklyn, charges violation of Sections 107 and 118, Rules and Regulations, 1912, and Fireman (first grade) John J. Sullivan, Engine 257, Brooklyn, violation of Section 108, Rules and Regulations, 1912, (two charges;) violation of Section 104, Rules and Regulations, 1912, (four charges, eight specifications,) to take effect at 8 A. M. April 15.

Fines and penalties: Lieut. Michael Heffernan, Engine 241, violation of Section 104, 2 days' pay; Fireman (first grade) John Rethenser, Engine 241, violation of Section 117, 1 day; Fireman (first grade) Joseph Campbell, Engine 241, violation of Section 118, 2 days.

Detail, to take effect at 9 A. M. April 15: Fireman (first grade) Andrew F. Ruddy, Engine 208, to the Division of Places of Public Assembly, Brooklyn and Queens.

Special leaves of absence, without pay: Firemen (first grade) T. A. Kelley, Engine 57, 24 hours, from 8 P. M. April 14, and W. J. Lecher, Engine 30, 12 hours, from 8 P. M. April 10.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The meeting of the Committee on High and Training Schools and the Board of Superintendents, which was to have been held yesterday afternoon, to consider the appointment of the Principal of Curtis High School, New Brighton, S. I., to succeed the late Harry F. Fowle was adjourned to Thursday afternoon.

The Board of Education will hold its next meeting on April 23. The temporary pay of John E. Babcock, janitor of Public School 61, Manhattan, has been fixed at $100 a month.

The salary of William E. Mitchell, janitor of Public School 40, Queens, has been increased from $150 a month to $3,432 a year for the reason that the building is almost entirely occupied.

The Board of Education has discontinued the compensation of $50 a month of the janitor of Public Schol 15, Queens, for the care of the leased annex to the school conducted in the Grinnell Mansion, the annex having been turned over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Edward J. O'Neill has been appointed as janitor with knowledge of steam heating in Public Schol 1, Brooklyn, at $1,548 a year.

The Board of Education has granted permission as follows:

To the Evening Recreation Centre in Public School 168, Brooklyn, to occupy the auditorium on the evening of April 24 for the presentation of an operetta, an admission fee to be charged and the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the centre.

To the Evening Recreation Centre in Public School 191, Manhattan, to occupy the auditorium on some evening between April 24 and May 10 for an entertainment, an admission fee to be charged and the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the centre.

To the Evening Recreation Centre in Public School 21, Manhattan, to hold an entertainment and dance in the school building on the evening of April 19, an admission fee to be charged and the proceeds to be used for the purchase of pictures for the game room and the study room.

To the Evening Recreation Centre in Public School 89, Manhattan, to occupy the auditorium in Public School 100, Manhattan, on some evening in the latter part of this month for a concert, an admission fee to be charged and the proceeds to be devoted to the purchase of music and books.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to the Board of Education from the eligible list of structural steel draughtsmen, Grades C and D, to fill vacancies at $1,831:

Herbert J. Ord, 90.10; Moses Berman, 82.90, and John Woods, 82.90.

The National Assembly of Civil Service Commissioners will meet in this city on June 12, 13, and 14. President Gallagher of the Municipal Civil Service Commission has rented Carnegie Hall for the first public meeting on the evening of June 12. The National Assembly is composed of city, State, and Federal commissions. Its objects are to strengthen and extend the merit system by an interchange of ideas and methods in operation.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has certified the following-named persons for promotion in the Department of Education:

Bureau of Supplies: Morris Goldstein, from first grade clerk, salary $340 a year, to second grade clerk, salary $750 a year.

City Superintendent's Office: Frank V. Daly, from third grade clerk at $1,650 a year, to fourth grade clerk, salary $2,250 a year.

School Buildings Bureau: Harry S. Grinlesee, from third grade clerk, salary $1,650 a year, to fourth grade clery, salary $2,400 a year, and John J. Stonedinger to clerk, second grade, at $800 a year. Stonedinger's name was the only one on the promotion list of clerk, second grade, in the School Buildings Bureau.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination at the New York Custom House for electro-metallurgist, for men only, on May 7, to fill a vacancy in this position in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,500 to $1,800 a year, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications as they may occur. The duties of this position will be to conduct investigations and inquiries into metal and metallurgical problems, the investigation of ores with reference to their constitution and treatment, both mechanical and chemical, including smelter operations, and especially the investigation of ores with reference to the feasibility of their treatment by electro-metallurgical processes.

Competitors will be examined upon the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Practical questions in electro-metallurgy, 40; General education and scientific training, 30; Professional experience and fitness, 30.

An educational training equivalent from a college or university of recognized standing, such training to include courses in geology, chemistry, physics, and metallurgy, and actual experience in electric furnace work, are prerequisites for consideration for this position.

Applicants possessing a thorough knowledge of metal mining and metallurgical work, including smelting operations, will receive credit.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Statements as to education, training, experience, and fitness are accepted subject to verification.

For the specific vacancy mentioned above applicants will be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence; but under an act of Congress only those who are examined in the State in which they reside, and who have been actually domiciled in such State for at least one year previous to the examination, will be eligible for appointment to vacancies which may occur in the apportioned service at Washington, D. C.

Recently the commission has obtained an appropriation whereby it is now able to have as examiners on various scientific, technical, and professional subjects men who are not otherwise connected with the Government service and who are recognized authorities in such subjects. In passing upon the qualifications of candidates in this examination the commission will have the assistance of such an expert examiner.

This examination is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United State and who meet the requirements.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BINSSEN, MARY D., (died Aug. 31, 1910;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $4,420.38.

CUMMINGS, RICHARD, (died March 13, 1911;) net estate, $61,500.38; personalty, $4,848.98; personal effects, $2,070; one-half interest in R. Cummings & Son, plumbing business at 385 Hudson Street, $2,652.08; one-year leasehold on building 385 Hudson Street, $100; realty, $59,198.81; 340 West Eighty-seventh Street, $30,000, less mortgage of $17,000; 2,225 Eighth Avenue, $55,000, less mortgage of $25,000; 404 East 123d Street, $8,000, less mortgage of $5,000; 402 East 123d Street, $8,000; 406 East 123d Street, $8,000.

WEINMAN, MOSES, (died April 11, 1912;) net estate, $778,864.20; personalty, $715,803.89; bank deposits, $31,763.72; bonds of New York City, $20,455.84; Union Pacific, $40,344.44; Southern Pacific $38,536.11; Braden Copper Mines, $24,235.24; American Smelters Securities, $26,497.17; Bingham and Garfield Railroad, $63,966.66; Worthington Pump Company, $4,370.73; Freundschaft Society, $1,502.22; Criterion Club, $500.55; Central Fuel Oil, $5,677.41; 905 15-17 shares Miami Copper, $23,553.94; 300 shares American Smelters Securities, $26,100; 500 shares Guggenheim Exploration, $13,000; 2,014 shares Utah Copper, $127,880; 240 shares Braden Copper Mines, $13,200; 2,000 shares Wettlaufer-Lorraine Silver Mines, $1,240; 400 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $25,000; 300 shares Reading Railroad, $25,050; 100 shares Delaware & Hudson Railroad, $17,125; 100 shares Underwood Typewriter Company preferred, $11,125; 100 shares General Electric, $17,000; 100 shares Chicago & Northwest, $14,462.50; 35 shares Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company preferred, $4,200; 60 shares of same, common, $7,500; 90 shares Worthington Pump, $4,365; 75 shares Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, $4,074; 13 shares New York Fire Insurance Company, $1,950; 15 shares American Lithographic Company preferred, $1,365; 1 share New York Law Institute, $150; 64 shares New Dominion Copper, $320; 100 shares Simms Magnetic Company, $1,354.50; 18 shares Bankers' Trust Company, $9,990; 17,600 shares Societe Mines, $3,780; interest in Mining Claims 1,071P, 1,072P, 1,286P, Shaw Township, Porcupine, Ontario, $937.50; realty $111,909.45; 121 and 123 West Forty-fifth Street, $85,000, less mortgages of $35,000; 121 to 127 West Forty-sixth Street, $150,000, less mortgages of $87,000.

WEISZLER, John, (died Jan. 4, 1911;) supplemental report; net New York estate amended to $11,460.47.

STEAMSHIPS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
SAILS SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 10 A.M.
KAISER WILHELM DER GROSSE
SAILS TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 10 A.M.
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Express Sailings. Twin-Screw Sailings.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....April 29 | Grosser Kurfuerst.....April 15
Kronprinz Wilhelm.....May 6 | Barbarossa (Bremen Dir).....May 1
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....May 13 | Breslau.....May 8
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
*Madeira, Gibraltar *Algiers, Naples, Genoa MEDITERRANEAN Koenig Albert....Apr. 29 Berlin.....May 10
*As indicated on sailing list.
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Mauretania Lusitania
QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, LIVERPOOL
CAMPANIA.....APRIL 16, 1 A.M.
*MAURETANIA . APRIL 23, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA.....MAY 3, 10 A.M.
CARONIA.....MAY 10, 10 A.M.
CAMPANIA.....MAY 14, 1 A.M.
*MAURETANIA . MAY 21, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA.....MAY 31, 10 A.M.
CARONIA.....JUNE 7, 10 A.M.
*MAURETANIA . . JUNE 11, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA.....JUNE 18, 1 A.M.
CARMANIA.....JUNE 28, 10 A.M.
*MAURETANIA . . JULY 2, 1 A.M.
*Does not call at Queenstown, Eastbound.
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME
Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.
SAXONIA.....APR. 26 | IVERNIA.....MAY 24 | PANNONIA.....JUNE 24
CARPATHIA.....MAY 10 | SAXONIA.....JUNE 12 | CARPATHIA.....JULY 2
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†Napoli..Apr. 22, 11 AM | †Ancona..May 7, 11 AM
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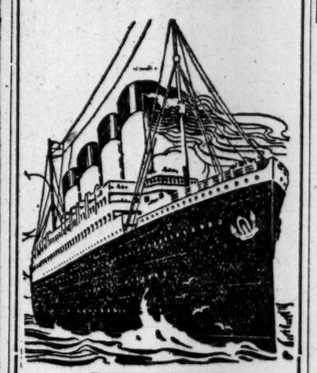
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Will Sail from New York
May 3, 9 A.M., May 24
and Regularly Thereafter
American Pier 62, N. R.
N.Y.-Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York—London Direct. Pier 59, N. R.
Minneapolis..Apr. 19, 9 AM; May 17, June 14
Minnetonka..Apr. 26, 10:30 AM; June 7, July 5
Minnewaska..May 3, 8:30 AM; May 31, June 28
Minnehaha..May 24, 10:30 AM; June 21, July 19
Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N.Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Zeeland.....April 19, May 17, June 14
Vaderland, 2d & 3d class only..Apr. 22, 4 PM
Finland.....April 26, May 24, June 21
Lapland.....May 3, May 31, June 28
Kroonland.....May 10, June 7, July 5
White Star Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Majestic.....Apr. 19, noon; May 10, May 31
Oceanic.....Apr. 26, noon; May 17, June 7
Olympic.....May 3, 9 AM; May 24, June 14
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic.....Apr. 17, noon; May 15, June 12
Adriatic.....Apr. 24, noon; May 22, June 19
Celtic.....May 1, noon; May 29, June 26
Cedric.....May 8, noon, June 5, July 3
Cruises, Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Canopic...Apr. 26, 3 PM; June 12, July 19
Cretic.....May 17, 8 AM; June 28, Sept. 6
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
One Class Cabin (II.) Steamers.
CYMRIC....Apr. 22, noon; May 20, June 17
ARABIC.....May 7, 11AM; June 3, July 1
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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Chester N. Farr of Philadelphia was admitted to practice.

171—Sy Joc Lieng et al., appellants and plaintiffs in error, vs. Gregorio Sy Quia et al.—Writ of error dismissed. Decree affirmed.

188—C. H. Reedford, petitioner, vs. the Brunswick Balke Collender Company.—Decree reversed with costs, and cause remanded.

182—Consolidated Turnpike Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Norfolk & Ocean View Railway Company.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

204—The Texas & Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Mrs. Amanda Harvey.—Judgement affirmed and cause remanded.

Josephine P. McGowan, executrix of Jonas H. McGowan, deceased, and Elijah B. Brookshire, vs. Emely E. Parish, executrix of Joseph W. Parish, deceased.—Application for allowance of appeal granted.

Original—Ex parte in matter of J. H. Spencer, petitioner;

Original—Ex parte in matter of Albert L. Scholl, petitioner; and

Original—Ex parte in matter of Frank L. Moyer, petitioner.—Motions for leave to file petition for writs of habeas corpus granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable on 28th instant.

Original—State of Wisconsin, complainant, vs. Secretary of the Interior.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted, and process ordered to issue returnable on first day of next term, Oct. 13.

649—The United States, petitioner, vs. Twenty-five packages of Panama hats, &c.; 677—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.

974—The National City Bank of New York, appellant, vs. Henry D. Hotchkiss, trustee, &c.; and

975—Henry D. Hotchkiss, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the National City Bank of New York.—Motions to advance granted, and cases assigned for argument on Tuesday, Oct. 14 next, after the cases heretofore assigned for that day.

1004—Warner U. Grider et al, petitioners, vs. Minnie C. Groff et al. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1005—The Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company, petitioner, vs. Thomas Williams. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1023—William B. Strang, petitioner, vs. J. A. Edson. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1027—Jacob Salsburg, petitioner, vs. George A. Blackford, trustee, &c. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1044—Emma J. Kirkpatrick, petitioner, vs. Harriet E. McBride. Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

857—St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Maude Seale et al. Ordered placed on summary docket.

971—Stratton's Independence, Limited, vs. J. W. Howbert, Collector, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for Collector.

983—The United States, petitioner, vs. F. W. Whitridge, receiver, &c., and 984—United States, petitioner, vs. Wm. Saline et al, &c.—Motion to advance submitted for United States.

1063—The United States et al., appellants, vs. the Prairie Oil and Gas Company; 1054—The United States et al., appellants, vs. the Uncle Sam Oil Company, and 1035—United States et al., appellants, vs. Robert D. Benson et al.—Motion to advance submitted for United States.

1046—United States, petitioner, vs. James Regan.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

942—Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Green.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

1022—John B. Gleason, petitioner, vs. Harry K. Thaw.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1032—William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, petitioner, vs. International Curtis Marine Turbine Company et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioner and by respondents.

597—John Fletcher, appellant, vs. E. T. Elliott, as United States Marshal, &c.—Dismissed and cause remanded.

1039—A. M. Winter, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1011—William P. Kettenbach et al, petitioners, vs. the United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

1020—Gay-Ola Company, petitioner, vs. Coca Cola Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

298—Austro-American Steamship Company, Limited, petitioner, vs. Peter Ramjak.—Petition for writ of certiorari dismissed on motion of petitioner.

935—Bauer & Cie, et al. vs. James O'Donnell.—Motion for leave to file brief for Ingersoll Watch Company denied.

208—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. M. Dowell.—Submitted.

886—J. B. Studley, trustee, &c., appellant, vs. the Boylston National Bank of Boston.—Argued.

13, Original—Ex parte in matter of W. J. Dante, collector of the estate of Stilson Hutchins, petitioner.—Argued.

79—National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company of the District of Columbia, plaintiff in error, vs. William B. Hibbs.—Argument commenced.

The day call for Tuesday will be Nos. 79, 202, (and 203,) 207, 211, 212, (and 213,) 218, 221, 222, 223, and 226.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ.

203—Lehigh Valley Coal Co v. Shandalia. 207—Matter of Livingston. 212—Barrett v. Tuxe v. Lawrence. 213—Dampskibsselskabet Ella v. Inter-American S S Co. 224—Rund Mfg Co v. Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. 225—Same v. same. 226—Duplan Silk Co v. Am & Foreign Ins Co. 227—Brown v. Matter. 228—Cincinnati, Hamilton & Ry Co v. Sheriff of N Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Mack, J. Jury calendar: 237—Amst Bldg Co & Delaware & Hudson Co. 187—Bonfiglio v. Ulestres. 266—Pavone v. Penn R R. 148—Van Cleave v. Demorest. 188—Newlands v. Butler. 200—D'Aula v. Internat Merc Mar Co. 46—Bartlett v. Larkin. 245—Smoke v. Penn R R. 97—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 98—Weintraub v. Penn R R. 218—Weeden v. N Y C & H R R R. 224—Chas H Welling Co v. Sohmer. 228—Clancy v. United Admin Co. 229—Pacific Tea Co v. Prisulx v. M Groh's Sons. 213—Inowye v. James T Haverty's Stables. 169—Michan v. Silverstein. 11—Harned v. Internat Magazine. 128—Cassel v. Lustig. 182—Lehman v. Morse. 221—United States v. Economu. 179—Nicoll v. Pullman Co. 32—Hurd v. D, L & W R R. 207—Canter v. City of N Y. 208—Lynch v. Wright Co. 77—Bowers v. Wright. 223—Sherwood v. Russell. 227—Poveda v. Penn R R. 146—A H Andrews Co v. Phoenix Am Co. 161—Ellison v. Colonial Bank. 151—Stotesbury v. Internat Mercantile. 201—Marshall v. Penn R R. 193—J B Sparrow Theatrical Amst Co v. Campbell. 18—Sickies v. Hudson Nav Co. 45—Republic Creosoting Co v. McDonald Const Co. 184—Third Nat Bank of Jersey City et al v. Penn N Y. 208—Barnes v. Firemen's Funds Ins Co. 130—United States v 13 Crates Eggs. 210—Sorenson v. Freeley. 211—Darnell v. L I R R. 214—Darnell v. L I R R. 219—Brennan v. Lehigh Valley R R. 220—Veale v. Boston & Maine R R. 226—Borgfeld Stripping Mach Co v. Universal Tob Mach Co. 207—In re Cantrell Clothing Co. 35—Schottman Sh Machine Co v. Pond. 185—Waldin v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 204—Megrue v. Pacific Mail S S Co. 204—Megrue v. Madden. 205—Megrue v. Madden. 206—Flint Rubber Co v. Automobile Tire Co. 212—U S Lithograph Co v. Weber. 231—Title Guaranty & Trust Co v. Campagnie Generale T Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, Equity calendar. 67—Smith Metal Window H Co v. Yates. 78—Ballard v. Ballard. 43—Perfection Cooler Co v. Rose Mfg Co. 81—Burkan v. Van Tuyl. 89—Kuchler v. Greene. 95—Barton v. Smith & Co. 59—Nat Elec Signal Co v. Telefunken Wire Tele Co. 125—Gen Elec Co v. Am Brass & Copper Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 634—Colwell Lead Company vs. Home Title Insurance Company. 635—Matter of the Mayor —Spuyten Duyvil Road. 636—Jaffe v. Weld. 637—People ex rel. McVey vs. O'Loughlin. 638—Matter of Van Wyck vs. City of New York. 640—Matter of Farley—Bales. 641—Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Oneonta, Cooperstown & R. S. Railway Company. 642—D'Altomonte vs. New York Herald Company. 648—Cramp vs. Dady. 645—Hayes vs. Hayes.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. Enumerated motions. 503—Harris v. Werthman. 623—Sheppard v. City of N Y. 645—Glaenzer v. Woolfe. 646—Hudson & Man R R v. Humboldt Exploration Co. 647—Weinstein v. City of N Y. 648—Meeks v. Drummond.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Hyde v. Whitney. 2—Matter of Bozeman. 3—McBride v. Illinois Nat Bank. 4—Kenney v. Kenney. 5—Palacio v. Fox. 6—Matter of Hospital Estates. 7—Pick v. Wyeth Chem Co. 8—Childs Co v. McNulty. 9—Bowen v. Hall. 10—Meyer v. Schulman. 11—McCabe v. Miller. 12—Barkley v. Foye. 13—Heyn v. N Y Times Co. 14—Sage v. Flynn. 15—Brenner v. Long Dorothe Tone Anshe Pinek. 16—Romanow v. Romanow. 17—Lamborn v. Louisiana Sugar Co. 18—Nelson v. Olmsted. 19—Bostwick v. Burke & Sons Co. 20—Nat Commercial Bank v. Del & Hudson Co. 21—Lauder v. Childs Co. 22—Buermeister v. Evers-Rehm Co. 23—Wood v. Kelly. 24—Matter of Freeman. 25—Cooper Co v. Naumberg. 26—Lichtenstein v. Lorge. 27—Cooper Co v. Naumberg. 28—Matter of Manhattan Bridge Service Co. 29—Brandy v. Kamsler. 30—Fox v. Cunningham Co. 31—Same v. same. 32—Farley v. Schaar. 33—Goldschmidt v. Bowles. 34—Michaels v. Bellamy. 35—Matter of Farmers Ex & T Co. 36—Pacey v. Pacey. 37—Matter of Grutz. 38—Slavitz v. Wahling & Sonsin Co. 39—Pearlman v. Freedgood. 40—City of N Y v. Cowperthwait. 41—Same v. same. 42—Dupre-Bennett Co v. Cox. 43—Schneider v. Bogus. 44—Stallo v. Jones. 45—Davidson v. Davidson. 46—Botvinick v. Sternfield. 47—Same v. same. 48—Hatch v. Hatch. 49—Culhane v. Schweitzer. 50—Neustaedter v. Kaplan. 51—Meyer v. Mehrbuch. 52—Spiegel v. Miller. 53—McDonald v. McDonald. 54—Matter of Sheafer, (West 235th St.) 55—Haine v. Plymouth. 56—Crick v. McLaughlin. 57—Reddy v. Silverman. 58—Matter of Bradley, (Bronx Boulevard.) 59—Matter of City of N Y, (Britton St.) 60—Schlesinger v. Schwartz. 61—Breeskin v. Paramount Press. 62—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 63—Ventimiglia v. Elchner. 64—U S Trust Co v. Kirschenbluth. 65—Nesbitt v. Jeffery Co. 66—Crann v. Schattman. 67—Morris v. Brigante. 68—McCaddin, Jr, Fund v. Hoffman. 69—Lockwood v. Mascia Co. 70—Beakes Dairy Co v. Hotel Avon Co. 71—Kemmerer v. American Paper Co. 72—Heyman & Schmidt v. Kline. 73—Fuller v. Loew's Cons Enterprises. 74—Matter of Eureka Glass Works. 75—Ward v. Mason. 76—Fitzpatrick v. Sims. 77—Keiser v. Keiser Co. 78—City of N Y v. Acon Realty Co. 79—Haven & N Y, N H & H R R Co. 80—Zagat v. Jedel. 81—Same v. same. 82—Fischer v. Moore. 83—Wiesbader v. N Y & Penn Smokeless Coal Co. 84—Lo Pinto v. Met Life Ins Co. 85—Lotos Adv Co v. Magistral Chem Co. 86—Silliman v. Swan. 87—Weiss v. Flaherty. 88—Jehle v. Farley. 89—McCadden v. Mexican Nat Packing Co. 90—Coogan v. Kurtz. 91—Nemtzoff v. Vagnier. 92—Kaltenbach v. Waldo. 93—Rich v. Cassidy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Platzek, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J. Motions. Demurrer. 142—Gentlmer v. Genthner. Preferred causes. 714—Carson v. Rothenberg. 2314—Smith v. Klein. 2518—Weinbaum v. Weinbaum. 2118—Hammit v. Gaynor. General calendar. 151—Brady v. Erlanger. 8—Lawrence v. Flint. 1091—Union Trac. &c. v. Laurora. 1918—McKinley Realty & Const Co v. Beers. 1391—Gormley v. Bachman. 1484—Schiff v. Schiff. 1139—Hart v. E & W Const Co. 401—Ethella Realty Co v. Braveman. 1084—Nilsen v. Sulzberger. 237—Lowinson v. Longfellow Realty Corpn. 1011—Grant & Co v. Casev & O'Brien Co. 1191—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. Tuttle. 981—Schnabel v. Interborough R T Co. 1674—Graham v. Walker. 657—Merritt v. Clarke. 1—Bergen Beach Improvement Co. 948—Jas McCreery Realty Co v. Edwards. 1833—Marshall v. Marshall. 1182—Stein v. Stein. 1013—Mc-Faddin v. N Y Edison Co. 1944—Hadley v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 209—Harmon v. Prentice. 2700—Tully v. Commercial Adv Assn. 5154—Cassel v. City of N Y. 2874—Goodwin v. Joline. 3066—Levy v. Joline. 1573—Goldberger v. Long Island Railroad. 1377—Weinberg v. same. 102—Simon v. same. 3021—Lewis v. N Y Rys. 3034—Cooley v. Joline. 2974—Deignan v. N Y Rys. 2942—Klup v. 1st Postal Card Novelty Co. 2786—Weinstein v. Graf. 2083—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam G Co. 5401—Healy v. Richmond Light & R R Co. 2138—Mass v. Levy. 1670—Eagan v. Fletcher. 1770—Mayer v. Connecticut Cab Co. 1900—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. Hendrick, J. 3014—Rehm v. Fine. 2807—Kirshner v. Mosenthal. 2867—Lombardo v. Strauss. 5403—Pace v. D'Angelo. 414½—Bjork v. Post & McCord. 441—N Y County Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 1234—Day v. Natelbemeyer. 1745—Komroy v. Adler. 1745—Practio v. Smith Hoisting Co. 2605—Crace v. Dexter. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Devendorf, J. 2746—Dugan v. M Reid & Co. 2969—Altman v. Henry Rauch Co. 2910—M Nagl v. Weil. 2911—F Nagl v. Weil. 2913—Murphy v. Trustees of Columbia College. 2918—Hackney v. O'Brien. 5698—Perlman v. I. Biyn & Sons. 5418—Kelly v. Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal R R Co. 3032—English v. Thos Mulligan. 2963—Switkes v. Theo Sauer Co. 2603—Glucker v. Tuchfeld. 2951—Spahl, Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2959—Spahl Bros v. Bush Terminal Co. 2970—Levy. 9882—Larkin v. Reid Ice Cream Co. 10038—Shedinger v. Ashe et al. 6873—Joki v. City of N Y. 7035—Rossiter v. Cooper Glue Factory. 7078—Jones v. Brandeis et al. 7526—Pawlowitzky v. Zaller Printing Co. 7308—Terney v. Craig. 10314—Kimmerle v. Carey Printing Co. 10315—Lent v. Tilyou. 1194—Olsen v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1386—Waldman v. B R T Co. 3808—Goel v. Namm & Son. 4025—Miller v. Arfmann. 6706—David v. Geekie. 6799—Farewell v. Magher. 2002—De Bard v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 2184—Speerin v. Robins Co. 2212—Doran v. Haven & N Co. 4102—Langill v. same. 4337—Ashley v. Erie R R. 4495—Murphy v. Preston et al. 4602—Kristiansen v. Mulcahy & Gibson. 5226—Nally v. Gants et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 6713—Lynch v. Krajewski-Parant Co. 6901, 6902—Lehman v. Interborough R T Co. 7125—Bruce v. Green & Spitz Express Co. 7442—Lavin v. Bklyn Union Gas Co et al. 6303—Von Bacho v. Metropolitan Life Ins Co. 6289, 6290, 6292, 6293—Comiskey and others v. Bowen et al. 7256—Fuller v. Knox. 7260—Conger v. Smith et al. 10316—Corso v. Nassau R R. 2074—Kaskowitch v. Friedman. 2455—Knauss v. Weber Constn Co. 7214, 7618—Bond v. Nassau R R. 7276, 7278—Gauntner v. Hynes. 10085—Tietelbaum v. Lithauer Mfg Co. 650—Freedman v. Lawyers Title I & T Co. 660—Horowitz v. Krummenacker. 3240—Cohen v. Lakow. 3274—Mattos v. Feigenhauer et al. 4265—Iverson v. Haustahn Co v. Whitney Steen Co. 5045—Ready v. Diamond Co. 5527—Cohen v. Abraham et al. 5961—Walkinshaw v. City of New York. 6082—Bengard v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 6304—Alexe v. Alexe. 7031—Biederman v. Brody and another. 7177—Hobby v. Patane. 7295—Dluzevski v. Pirki Iron Works. 7336—Watson & Sons v. Essez Foundry. 7387—Waters v. Matthews et al. 7535—Interborough v. N Y Railways Co. 7539—Leas v. McLoughlin et al. 7540—Clarke v. Nelson et al. 7543—Klein v. Coney I & B R R. 7544—Hilton v. Schoenblum. 7545—Sherwood v. Stoddard. 7551—Travers v. Coney I & B R R. 7552—Kempf v. Interborough R T. 7553—Tiedeman v. Burns Bros et al. 7556—Bradshaw v. Nassau R R. 7558, 7559—Conety v. Trautevein. 7560—O'Connor v. Interborough R T. 7563—Hellawell v. Albany Athletic Shop. 7564—Ficks v. City of New York. 7565—Jacobson v. Borough Development Co. 7566—Gurian v. McNamara. 7567—Rosenblum v. Hartan. 7568—Thode v. Persan. 5639—Connelly v. Cranford Co & City of N Y. 6580—Hart v. Solleder. 6907—Automatic Sprinkler Co v. Employers L A Co. 6909—Uvalde Asphalt Paving Co v. City of New York. 6715—Danzilo v. Gallo. 6841—Henry v. Schumann, &c. Highest number reach on regular call, 7568.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Litigated motions. 1—Goldberg v. Public Constr Co and another. 2—Blangarda v. Steinway & Sons. 368—Same v. same. 981—Berg v. Scott. 1093—Foss v. N Y C & H R R R. 154—Tooker v. Reynolds. 3214—Rosenthal v. Am Bonding Co of Baltimore. 2437—Gordon v. Schubert. 2444—Longman v. Randolph. 2447—Runge v. Jamison. 2491—Oppenheimer v. Lilienthal Bros, Inc. 2493—Mason v. Englesberg. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII. Brady, J. Case on. Title Guar & Trust Co v. Keasbey & Matteson Co. Same v. Asbestos Shingle Slate.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar. Benjamin M. Schwartz, Margaret Cottrell, Rosalie Hoenig, Dorothea E. McVickar, Michael A. Lessler, Henrietta Davis, Arcangelo Izzo, Maggie Ogden, John L. Morton, Ann R. Maher, Annie E. Walker, Abraham Schlesinger, Otto L. Lind, Rose Fitzpatrick, Lillie Petrie, Solomon Berman, Clinton E. Wilkins, Constant Mayer, Mary M. Carroll, Frederick Buse, Simon Weinstein, Frederick W. Mertens, Laine, infants; James J. Phelan, Jennie Stock, Ell Sobel, Mary Farrell, Mary T. Dunn, Henry F. Koester, Anna H. Smith, Ann McCloskey, &c., Moses Selig, Paulina Brandner, Frida Blum, Lyell Carr, Maria Kass, Sigmund D. Rosenbaum, Matilda D. Brown, Samuel Sachs, Herman B. Lanfer, Sarah Fishler, &c., Rosalie A. B. Ward, Benjamin L. Glaessel, Pedro Calderin, Edgar Ferris, Frank S. Oney, Frank Defina, Julius V. Bunzl, Joseph W. Harper, George H. Morgan, William H. Rudgin, Ellen Manning, Isaac P. Martin, Michael Larkin, Alfred L. Seligman, Joseph Ward, Hattie Schiff, Thomas B. Deely. Wills for probate: Harry H. Rogers, Theresa Wolff, Robert Fisher, Abrahalm Manheims, Louis Stoehr, Julia R. Cohick, Theodore S. Rummey, Jr., George Meisler, Edward Beacom, James Kelly, Ann McGarty, Legina Cahn, Max Mandelbaum.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: 3011—John C. Martin, (Will 1.) 3012—John C. Martin, (Will 2.) 3020—Mary A. Sinnott. 3022—Ellen Driscoll. 2982—Fanny Reese. Estates: Adam Schulthels, Frank McGowan, Vincent Beaussal, Salvatore Launo.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Finelite, J. 371—Hartog Candy Co v. Eckert. 2554—De Lucio v. Joline. 2541—McMaster v. Florence Park Realty Co. 7704½—Bernstein v. Am Credit and Ind Co. 7353¾—Kitelson v. Steel and Masonry C. Co. 7787½—Gibbs v. Waring. 2584—Murphy v. Joline. 2586—Hahn v. Johnson. 2585—Karp v. Joline. 2589—Kochler v. Quebec S S Co. 2410—Morel v. Reischman. 643—Meyer v. Sweet. 1995—Stern v. Schmohl. 2409—Hirschfield v. Columbia Amuse Co. 2416—Ventineglia v. Guerino. 2607, 2506—Zimmer v. Greenberg. 2371—Rafter v. Joline. 2594—Allan v. Joline. 2595—Cohen v. Joline. 2596—Weinstein v Rector. 2597—Bokola v. Joline. 2598—Gilbert v. Demerest. 2599—Wiesner v. Locust. 2600—Hall v. Eisenberg. 2601—Joline. 2601—Lyon v. Grand Union Mining Co. 2602—Kenyon v. Joline. 2604—Herter v. same. 2605—Connelly v. Yockell. 2606—Chaifetz v. Joline. 2607—Tully v. Yockell. 2608—Stadtmuller v. Judson & Man R R. 2609—Weissbaum v. Joline. 2610—Knauth v. Lincoln. 2611—Bernstein v. Ward. 2616—Buonomo v. Linch. 2617, 2618—O'Connor v. Whitridge. 2621—Hartman v. N Y Rys. 2622—Sherman v. Kriefischer. 2623—Adler v. Gluck. 2624½—Stern v. Reich. 2625½—Barney v. Pigueson. 2625—Kromsky v. Rotterdam Holding Co. 2626—Heiter v. Joline. 2627—Randall v. N Y Rys. 2628—Harris v. Quackenbush. 2629, 2630—Donovan v. Meier. 2631, 2632—Butler v. U S Motor Cab Co. 2633—Schuberger v. Rosenthal. 2634—Geller v. Perl. 2635—Muskowitz v. N Y Rys. 2637—Ulitz v. Bank for Savings. 2639—Kamobrocki v. Chrome Steel Works. Clear. CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III., Green, J., case on; Part IV., Lyncli, J., case on; Part V., Luce, J., case on; Part VI., Delehanty, J., case on; Part VII., La Fetra, J., clear; Part VIII., O'Dwyer, C. J., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. 5551—Lucas Mach Co v. Sherwin & Berman, Inc. 5621—Dicker v. Schwartz. 5614—Wachstein v. Horwitz. 5616—Leslie v. Friedlich. 5622—Roth v. J. Streiffer Co. 5654—Fairlamo v. Edwards. 5660—Mayer v. Temple Co. 5603—Flanagan v. Harris. 5667—Wachsman v. Reibstein. 5595—Bardach v. Dickler. 5613—Bromberg v. Schreiber. 5615—Linke v. Industrial. 2625—Fitwell Knitting Co v. Simon. 5640—Heimmerdinger v. Allen. 5642—Marcus v. Seidenberg. 5665—Loblein v. Loblein. 4570—White Co v. White Motor Co. 5427—Hanigan v. Enterprise of N Y. Rabbinical Court—Farrand v. Wittner. 5250—Reid v. Bogue. 5630—Kehoe v. Crockett. 5213—Llebman v. Solomon. 5431—Apsley Rubber Co v. Rosenthal. 5662—Curtis-Blaisdell Co v. Leaver. 5072—Fleber—Co. House Silk Mills. 5672—Shontal v. Doelger. 5674—Van Prang v. Heldman. 5598—Simke v. Van Houten & Ten Broeck Co. 5618—Reissman v. Schwartzburg. 5620—Kantrowitz v. Rosenberg. 5636—Dickson v. O'Neill. 5637—Dickson v. O'Neill. 5638—Gatell v. Velez. 5643—Schwartz v. Frank. 5647—Cohn v. Adler. 5648—Stender v. Pawel. 5650—Burnett v. Von der Smith. 5653—Moran v. North Beach Imp Co. 3062—Faber v. City of N Y. 3095—Field v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 3097—Kearney v. City of N Y. 3099—Larkin v. Burbacher. 5103—Hasard v. Lehane. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Erlanger, J. 2480—Simek v. Isle. 2827—Musinger v. N Y Telegraph Bros. 7125—Arelin v. N Y Cab Co. 2836—Goldstein v. City of N Y. 2520½—Behr v. Interborough R T Co. 2767—M Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2812—C Harris v. Interborough R T Co. 2722—Rosenberg v. Doppelt's Co-op Co. 2521—Sanderse v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 2842—Flaum v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 3069—Avidis v. N Y Rys. 3072—Laeritz v. Anchor Laundry Co. 3100—Hoffman v. N Y Rys. 2364—Nelson v. E E Smith Cont Co. 2580—Cella v. Tilson. 2582—Cella v. Tilson. 2721—Oliva v. Franke. 2709—Brown v. Samuels. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Croton Falls Const Co v. City of N Y. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Davis, J. Inquest. 2347—Lewis Historical Pub Co v. Fuller. 2357—Sherman Hotel Co. v. Am Fidel Co. 4411—Brown v. Sutherland. 1967—Schimmacher v. Persall. 2506—Lingeman v. City of N Y. 2325—Curtis-Blaisdell Co v. McDermott. 2326—Larkin Co v. Terminal Warehouse Co. 2327—Havery v. Wagstaff. 2329—Baum v. Vandeveer Crossings, Inc. 2331—Furfani v. Williams. 2350—Richards v. Cox. 2354—Naum-Wellkson Co v. Adelson. 2360—Kerr v. Smith. 2363—Vall v. Wallick. 1401—City of N Y v. Pace & Cripps Co. 3405—Same v. Cantes. 3409—Same v. Somerville. 3412—Same v. Pracht. 3413—Same v. Suskind. 3414—Same v. Mutual Sprg Fdg Co. 3415—Same v. Pace & Cripps Co. 3429—Same v. Hammond. 3426—Same v. Woodhaven Leather Co. 3431—Same v. Morris Simons Co. 3447—Same v. Boudoir. 3472—Same v. Meyer Cont Co. 3591, 3592—Same v. Beers. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI. —Pendleton, J. Case on—586—Bunting Bail Co v. City of Mt Vernon. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII. —Whitaker, J. 367—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 3—Matter of Lafayette Trust Co (Ven Tuyl.) 4—Thompson v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 8—Matter of 17th Av (Gedicks.) 9—Matter of Tarabella. 7—Vecchio v. Emery and another. 8—Arbano v. Auditore Co. 9—Messimer v. Johnson. 10—People v. Cincotta. 11—Dempsey v. Ott o N Y (Est 95th St.) 12—Matter of Avenue Z (Hedges.) 13—Gordon v. Otar. 14—Purdy v. Title G & T Co et al. 15—Becker, Henry, v. Noble. 16—Becker, Harry, v. Noble. 17—Burkhardt v. Burkhardt. 18—Matter of Terrace Place. 19—Sehnle v. Gruber et al. 20—Maybury v. Meyer. 21—Kurnick v. Sherusky and another. 22—Belden v. Coleman. 23—Nerl v. Weingarten. 24—People v. Elliott. 25—Dornhoeffer v. Farley. 26—Weisman v. Loeb and another. 27—Orloff v. Silvers. 28—Schneider v. Levingston et al. 29—Seely v. Seely. 30—Valentici Casket Co v. Stack. 31—Reber v. Reber. 32—Matter of Nordon Constr Co. 33—First Nat Bank of Bklyn v. Lafayette Trust Co and another. 34—Noonan v. Wallace et al. 35—Noonan et al v. Vanier. 36—Kayaian v. Orgill. 37—Lefkowitz v. Kemlein and another. 38—McLaughlin v. Mendelson et al 39—Preiser v. Bashist Bros and another. 40—Brein-Schwartz Co v. Bashist Bros and another. 41—Parker and another v. Parket et al. 42—Powers v. Delpotterie et al.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Joseph F. Freeman, Emilie Ecke, Elizabeth Hill, Tim Coughlin, Robert O'Neill. Margaret Arnold, Rose Half, and Margaret Hardell. The administration of Marie Seehuber. The accountings in the estates of George Yons, L. W. Yons, J. M. Smith, P. Rothacker, Margaretha Schamaloz, S. M. Norris, Mary Williamson, Margaret Curley, William Woroner, John Cartledge, (two proceedings.) Estates of Adele Hellman, John Van Graaf, Octavi Friedlich, William Kerrigan, Ed G. Bronerd, (two proceedings.) Contested calendar. Wills of Patrick English, Lena Crochern, and Catharine Curley.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Calendar—Part IV. Ferris, J. 2094—Levin v. Luse. 2075—Pacino v. Davis. 1536—Doherty v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 1448—Sussman v. same. 2070—Crulas v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 1916—Alkens v. Keller. 2041—Rosofsky v. Steeplechase Co. 1345—Latner v. Weber. 2007—Weaver v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 2008—Rosenman v. same.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 2004—Card v. Enterprise Shoe Mfg Co. 1106—Scully v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 2819—Horskowitz v. Holschlag. 2853—Borkman v. Greater N Y Dev Co. 2066—Ginter v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 2100—Rothstein v. Scrota Bros. 2103—Marquand v. Bklyn, Queens Co & Sub R R Co. 2104—Dwyer v. same. 2105—Stackhouse v. Bklyn Hgts R R Co. 3060—Hitchner v. Weigand.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Ernesto Penuzzi, Joseph Leon, James Maroney, Theodore Engelhardt, Richard C. Outerbridge.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—Fawcett, J. Yetta Green, Esther Rogel, Tony Delmorte, Charles S. Martin, Philip Kleinberg, William Abler, Theodore Klinge.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Nye, J. Max Maudel, August Platt, Dominick Diestia, Max A. Fisher, Charles Borgen, William Calnan.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Morschauser, J.: Part II., Keogh, J. 1624—Gottlieb v. Entenman. Inc 208—Rosenstein v. McCutcheon. 1124—Farley v. Village of Mount Kisco. 315—Johnson v. Westchester St Ry Co. 592—Letner v. Sikerzycki. 1064—Harr v. Bull. 1135—Swift v. Cab and Taxi Co. 1141—Romain v. Kanotex Refining Co. 1151—Jackson v. Am Bridge Co. 1152—Lorio v. Viviano. 1155—Nickerson v. Packer. 1154—Grant v. Grant. 1157—Smith v. Receiver Un Ry Co. 1158—Stanley v. Manhattan Nav Co. 1160—McVicar v. Hartweli.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 626—Stoeker v. Abbattemarco. 693—Lockert v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 822—Henderson v. White. 930—Butterick v. Receiver Westchester R R Co. —Westy-Grogar v. Maxwell-Briscoe Co. 1161—Ossining Nat Bank v. Schoolhouse. 1162—Culhaue v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 1163—Same v. same. 1164—Same v. same. 1165—Wincl v. Lynch. 1166—Davis v. Stokes. 1167—Holden v. Scott. 1168—Miller v. City of Mount Vernon. 1169—Seaman v. Springsteel. 1170—Reynolds-Metz Co v. May. 1171—Offinger v. Rogers. 1172—Kidd v. Receiver Union Ry Co. 1173—Dresonka v. Mofa. 1174—Spaulding v. Parsons. 1175—Caulfield v. Harold. 1176—Prasnjak v. Rinehart & Dennis Co. 1177—Drew-Wellinger Co v. Village of Hastings. 1178—Lewis v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 1179—Newman v. N Y N H & H R R Co. 1180—Quinlan v. N Y & Stamford Ry. 1181—Sparrow v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 1182—Wilson v. same. 1183—Angelo v. Francolini. 1184—Yonkers Nat Bank v. Shaw. 1185—Berry v. Klein. 1186—Rosentaur v. N Y Rys Co. 1187—Seito v. N Y & Stamford Ry Co. 1188—Bubbard v. Worth. 1189—Hetzel v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 1190—Cole v. Harris. Highest number reached, 1196.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. Chester Coombs. Same v. Joseph Cicro. Same v. George Craft. Same v. William Jennings.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Van Siclen, J. 479—Kink, as executor, vs. Weiz & Zerwick. 223—Guecca v. Pederson. 1734—Staunton v. C I & B R R. 1788—Schaad v. Williams and ano. 1296—Vaughn v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1115—Eckenroth v. N Y & L I Trac Co. 1108—Murphy v. same. 913—Miller v. Bklyn Union Elev R R. 1334—Willett, as admx, v. Packard Motor Car Co et al. 1386—Steuart v. B R R.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 1393—Salg v. B H R R. 1410—Franklin, an infant, v. Phillips. 1152—Lyons v. Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. 1190—Sloan v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 888—Jochheim v. N Y & Q Co Ry. 1400—Busseman v. McGovern and ano. 652—Barry, an infant, v. Thompson et al. 1739—Lynch v. Long Island Railroad. 1729—Lewis, as admx, v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1225—Brown v. L I R R. 973—Colmer and ano v. Ostrowski. 1421—Schutter v. Renault et al. 1131—Bonkowski, an infant, v. Metal Stamping Co. 1100—Pike, as admr, v. L I R R. 1328—McIntyre v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Co. 1159—Knittel v. Joline et al. 1354—D'Avango v. Long. 1079—Pagan v. Lounsbury. 1236—McM

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, MARCH 29, 1913.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE assessment rolls of real estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1913 have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all taxes on said assessment rolls are due and payable as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1913,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER, 1913. All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable, as hereinbefore provided, and shall remain such liens until paid.

The second half of the tax on real estate which is due, as hereinbefore provided, on the first day of November following the payment of the first half, may be paid on the first day of May, or at any time thereafter, providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November 1st, a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November 1st at the rate of four per centum per annum.

NO DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED ON PERSONAL TAX BILLS.

Penalty on unpaid taxes on real estate begins June 1 and December 1; on unpaid personal taxes June 1.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, 57 Chambers St.
Borough of The Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Av.
Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building.
Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.
Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

FRED H. E. EBSTEIN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY. —BERNARD H. FOSS, Plaintiff, against CLARA GOLDSTEIN, Defendant.—Summons.

To the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, February 19th, 1913.

JOHN J. PHEELAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above named defendant, Clara Goldstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable [illegible], one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of April, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York.

Dated, New York, April 15, 1913.

JOHN J. PHEELAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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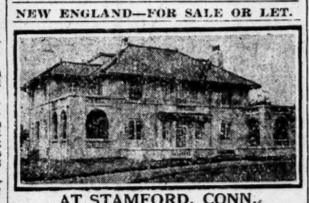

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New, artistic residence, on a prominent corner of Shippan Ave., near Shore; plot 1½ acres; lawns, shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. 15 rooms, 3 baths, pantry, store room, laundry, all handsomely decorated; two porches, open fireplaces, hot-water heating and supply, electric light, telephones throughout. Garage with chauffeur's room.
G. S. Krumrine, 315 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET
Retired Summer Residence
of seven large rooms and bathroom; detached servants' quarters; stable and about forty acres of land in little village on
South Shores of Cape Cod.
Little river running by the house, and boathouse on bay about half-mile away. For particulars apply to P. O. Box 247, New Bedford, Mass.

Handsomest Residence at Shippan Point-on-Sound.
is offered for sale at a sacrifice.
House is tile and stucco; has every convenience, including electric light, hot water heat, elegantly decorated.
It contains 15 rooms, 4 baths, two plazzas, and has large garage.
Plot 160 x 342 fine trees.
G. Harry Abbott, Stamford, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE MONTANA 375 PARK Ave
IN The Montana, New York's finest apartment home, service will be of the highest order. Thoughtful management and attention to needs of tenants mean much. The splendid arrangement of rooms, sanitary plumbing, grille room, ball room are some of the features of the best located apartment house in the city.
Rentals $6,000 to $2,300. Special apartments at $10,000 and $11,000.
Temporary Office, 384 Park Ave.

1589 3D AVE.
Near 89th Street
5 Rooms and Bath; steam heated; hot water supply; new plumbing. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.
OR JANITOR ON PREMISES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BLDG., TIMES SQUARE, N. Y. CITY
The Best Known Address in America.
Apply to Rental Agent, Room 406, or Phone Bryant 1000 for Plan.

CANDLER BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
New York's Permanent Business Center
Offices and Floors
All sizes and at moderate rentals
A building decidedly and advantageously different from other Buildings
Best for Service, Satisfaction and Safety
Look and Will Lease
Descriptive pamphlet and floor plans mailed
O. D. & H. V. DIKE, Agents
On Premises, 220 W. 42d St.

Cut Your Rent
37-39 LIBERTY ST.
Through to 46 Maiden Lane.
Several choice outside Offices for rent at exceptional rates.
This building is high class in every way, but we want to rent every inch of it, and you will get the benefit.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel., 2000—John. 92 William st.

Offices
81-83 FULTON ST.
Outside Offices for rent at very ATTRACTIVE RENTALS.
If you rent space by the square foot, we can show you the best value in lower New York.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel., 2000—John. 92 William st.

Offices
261 BROADWAY.
Several choice Offices for rent overlooking CITY HALL PARK.
You will miss something if you lease elsewhere before first learning what we have to offer. Ask for Mr. Atherton.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Tel., 2000—John. 92 William st.

LIGHT LOFTS.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
WITH OR WITHOUT POWER
VERY LOW RENTALS
GREAT SAVING—COMPARE
534-550 West 58th St.
MAYAL REALTY CO., (OWNERS,)
2 Rector St. Brokers Protected.

DESIRABLE STORES
FOR RENT AT
416 MADISON AVENUE
(between 48th and 49th Street)
and
76 WEST 48TH STREET.
JAMES A. FARLEY,
Windsor Arcade. Phone 7151 Murray Hill.
Brokers Protected.

Hoboken.

The Time Is Ripe To Strike

Rent space now in this
NEW FIREPROOF FACTORY TERMINAL
Railroads and Waterfront at Door.
Freight direct from elevator to destination. Refer to Palmer Campbell, No. 1 Newark St., Hoboken, or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment
Also
Doctor's Apartment
3 ROOMS AND BATH
Beautiful rooms; sizes 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

THE MANHATTAN
244 East 86th St.
Apartments of six rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., 'Phone 8125 Cortlandt,
or on premises.

6 and 7 Rooms
2d Ave., 86th and 87th Streets
Large rooms. "L" Station, 86th St., 2d Ave. Rents, $21 to $34. Apply
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St., or 244 East 86th St.
OR JANITOR ON PREMISES.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Are You Interested in obtaining a new high-class apartment at a reasonable rental?

Grenville Hall
5,000 Broadway,
Northeast Cor. 212th St.
JUST COMPLETED
Offers an opportunity that is worth looking into.
LOCATION. Unsurpassed for beauty; four parks are within ten minutes' distance, and the newly developed Isham Park is directly across the street.
TRANSIT. Broadway Subway (express station at 215th St.); the Broadway and Amsterdam Av. and 207th St. crosstown cars afford excellent transit to all parts of Manhattan, Bronx, and Westchester County.
Apartments are arranged in
2 ROOMS, $22 TO $25.
3 ROOMS, $27 TO $30.
4 ROOMS, $36 TO $40.
5 ROOMS, $40 TO $50.
Some have kitchenette.
ROOMS are unusually large, light, and airy, and are mostly southern exposure; private letter boxes.
SPACIOUS CLOSET ROOM.
Owner on Premises.
Telephone, Audubon—1836.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

40—50—40—50—40—50— 40 — 50—40—50

40—50 MORNINGSIDE PARK,
Northeast corner West 118th st. 3 mins. 116th st. ex. sta., 6th & 9th av. "L." surface and subway lines. Central to all points.

Apartments,
Facing the most picturesque park in Manhattan. Suburban attractions. Modern housekeeping conveniences.
Use of Home Restaurant Optional.
4 Large Rooms.....$40
5 Outside Rooms.....$60
7 Corner Rooms.....$85
Advantageous Terms Obtainable Now.
H. C. COLEMAN, on premises.

40—50—40—50—40—50—40—50—40—50—40—50

COLUMBUS
Fireproof Apartment at Subway station, 157th St. and Broadway.
Exceptionally sunny six and seven room apartment; southern exposure; overlooking Riverside Drive, on plaza 250 feet wide.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on premises.
3787 Broadway, corner 157th St.

SMITHSONIAN
Apartments of 6-7 large, light, outside rooms; every improvement; best service; rents $50-$60. Inquire 60 West 129th St., or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 rooms, $32.00 to $37.50.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

HAZELHURST
Nine-room apartment, all outside rooms, with a view of many miles; facing on old Fort Washington Road; strictly high class; will appeal to refined family. A. J. Odell, 455 Fort Washington Ave. Tel 497 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ADLON
HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
7TH AV AND 54TH ST.
This 14 story high class fireproof apartment house contains
SUITES OF 3 and 4 ROOMS
Large foyer & reception hall; parquet floors; abundance of closets; exclusive apartment house. References of the highest character absolutely indispensable.
SUPT. ON PREMISES OR
ADLON CONSTRUCTION CO.,
501 5TH AVE.

341 CENTRAL PARK WEST
(UPTOWN CORNER, 94TH ST.)
8 to 10 Rooms.
LIVING ROOM, 15x30; SUITES EQUAL TO 25 FT. HOUSE. EXCEPTIONAL CLOSET SPACE.

BRONX.

VERY LOW RENTS. VERY LARGE ROOMS. ALL 5-ROOM APARTMENTS.
ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT, STEAM HEAT, EXTRA LARGE CLOSETS AND EVERY THING UP-TO-DATE.
12 & 16 E. 177th
Near Jerome Avenue.
Rents $27 & Up Apply on Premises

Mount Vernon.

Apartments With Porches
Containing the latest modern improvements.
5-6-7 rooms, electric lights, combination fixtures, parquet floors, steam, hot water, showers, extra lavatory for servants, etc.; all rooms light, sunny, large and exquisitely finished.
$45 TO $60
VALENTINE & 8th AVES., MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
The City of Beautiful Homes.
22 Minutes from Grand Central.
Apply on premises or
Room 620 Singer Building, N. Y. Phone Cort. 6236

REAL SERVICE
The New York Times offers a reward of $100 for the conviction of any person making fraudulent misrepresentations through a Times Want advertisement.
Times service is **real** service—Times Want Advertisements represent the utmost in efficiency.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	.15c
Boarders and Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted	.20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted, Agents Wanted, Country Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	.25c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	.30c
Public Notices	.40c

COUNTRY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PROPERTY
RENT OR SALE.
Long Island, Westchester, Connecticut, &c. Lists of everything worthy of note.
S. Osgood Pell & Co
Tel. Bryant—5610. 542 5th Av. Cor. 43d St.

Real Estate
Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,850.—4th St., above 6th Av.; private block; 3-story and basement stone; 11 rooms and tiled bathroom; furnace; beautiful hardwood throughout; newly decorated; readily worth $10,500; your terms; see this exceptional offering.
JEROME PROPERTY CORPORATION, 6th Av. and 3d St.

Stuyvesant Avenue.—Handsome 3-story, basement, swell front, brownstone dwelling; hardwood trim; newly decorated; modern plumbing; only $8,500; $1,700 cash, balance permanent mortgage; 12 rooms, bath. Snap. Ketcham Bros., 129 Ralph Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Five-story new law house, 40-foot front; only $12,000 cash to buy it; desirable location and profitable investment. A. Arent Company, East 163d & Simpson Sts.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

Katonah.—A beautiful country home; 6¾ acres; new residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths; cottage for help, 4 rooms, bath; stables, outbuildings; high elevation; splendid water supply; good neighborhood; can be had at a bargain. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516.

Stucco country home of 11 rooms and 3 baths; steam heat, unobstructed view and right of way to Sound; city conveniences; 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; price reduced to $11,500, on terms. Thos. J. Good, 505 Fifth Ave.

A FARM BARGAIN.
Am obliged to sacrifice my 47-acre farm, 10 room house, barns, &c.; abundant water supply; high elevation; one hour from Grand Central; price $8,000. Owner, 42 Times.

SCARSDALE.—Stone house, 18 rooms, 3 baths, beautiful grounds, 12 acres; stable, greenhouse, &c.; rent $2,500 year, partly furnished. Angell, 507 5th Av.

Larchmont.

Larchmont—Detached modern cottages, opposite golf grounds; 8 rooms; $40, $45 monthly by the year. Collins, 54 Franklin St., N. Y.

White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, at Westchester and Harrison Avs., 10 minutes' walk on Westchester Av. from terminal station of the Boston and Westchester Railroad; 13-room house, with 2 baths and 12 acres of land; also 6 room house with 3 acres of land; said houses have been all remodeled; rental of same $150 for larger house and $50 for smaller house; ready for occupancy May 1. Apply on premises of Ely J. Rieser, owner, 28th St. and 1st Av., N. Y. City.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale at Garden City Estates, Nassau Boulevard, L. I.—Beautiful country home and grounds; chance for some one desiring a country home; will sacrifice same as owner is leaving for the South; terms may be arranged. G 168 Times.

FOR SALE IN HICKSVILLE
a plot 47x236; price $380; $10 down and $5 per month; only 6 minutes from station. Kennedy, 65 Times.

$350 cash buys 50x100 Woodmere plot; 31 minutes out; 80 electric trains daily; price $1,900. Thomas J. Good, 548 Riverside Drive.

Port Washington.—New stucco home, 8 rooms, modern, $6,200; $250 cash, bal. monthly; request photos. Frind, 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 2060

Corner lot, East Elmhurst; high, dry, and restricted; modern improvements; cheap for cash. C. S. A., "Players' Club."

For Rent.—White stucco house, beautifully decorated; near station; $45; corner plot. Roddy, Hempstead.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOUSES TO LET
305 E. 86th St., 9 rooms and bath
330 E. 87th St., 10 rooms and bath
307 E. 87th St., 9 rooms and bath
145 E. 89th St., 11 rooms and 2 baths
149 E. 89th St., 10 rooms and 2 baths
"L" stations, 86th St. & 2d Av., 89th St. & 3d Av.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

Dwelling Houses for Rent.
$720 to $2,200.
Spring List Now Ready.
PORTER & CO.,
159 W. 125th St. Phone 958 Morningside.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT
$25.00 and $30.00 in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated; electric lights, water, sewer, and gas; located in park section of Brooklyn on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c fare to New York. Send for booklets and photos. Special Manager, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. 'Phone 3528 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished Apts. to Rent AT THE VAN DYCK and SEVERN
BROADWAY AT 72D.
6 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
NEWLY DECORATED & FURNISHED
Possession May 1st.
MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING CO.,
71 BROADWAY.
Manager on premises. Tele. 3547—Columbus.
Shown by appointment.

Newly Furnished 6 and 8 Room Apartments to Let to Oct. 1st at *LASANNO COURT*
307 West 79th Street
Modern fireproof building, with all improvements, between 79th St. Subway Station and Riverside Drive.

BROOKLYN.

CHETWYN ARMS,
904 Union St., Park Plaza; two rooms and private bath; handsomely furnished; Summer prices to permanent tenants; all modern improvements; excellent maid service; breakfast optional.

Real Estate
Manhattan—For Sale.

2 STORY AND BASEMENT,
9 Rooms and Bath;
Between 170th & 180th Sts.
In good condition.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

For Sale.—A plot suitable for loft building, approximately 50x184; two street frontages; below 23d St.; ready for immediate improvement. Apply to owner, L 32 Times.

For Sale—21 years' lease of Sixth Avenue building, 4 stories and basement; full size lot; vicinity 42d. S S, 100 Times.

West Side.

732 West End Av.,
near 96th St., newly decorated; gas and electricity; light; 3-story and basement; bargain.

East Side.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN
For Sale—Three-story private house, in excellent condition, in one of the best streets West Harlem; no reasonable offer refused.
Inquire W. Bettmann, 1,122 Madison Av. 'Phone 1941 Lenox.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

9BUSINESS LOTS, $1,600.
Fulton St., Jamaica; taken by mortgagee; kind of investment that insures large profit; satisfactory terms; $1,600 each. Frank L. Ferguson, 69 Clinton Av., Jamaica, or 149 Broadway, Manhattan.

FLUSHING.
16th Street, Murray Hill.
SPECIAL BARGAIN.—New eight-room house, hardwood trim, parquet floors, every improvement; $5,750, easy terms. Inquire of owner, Room 175, 45 Broadway, New York. Phone 8847 Rector.

JAMAICA PROPERTY EXCLUSIVELY.
Acreage, lots, houses.
BENJAMIN H. SWEET,
324 Fulton St., Jamaica, New York City.

FACTORY SITE.
Sixteen-acre factory site in Queens; 400 feet of deep water front; railroad spur Long Island trolley front; 20 minutes to 59th St. bridge. V 81 Times.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

Fine lots, near trolley, Staten Island; $250 each; $5 monthly. "Guarantee," 83 Times Downtown.

Bargains in Staten Island real estate. B. Williams, Real Estate, Tottenville, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Hackensack, N. J.—A beautiful 13-room house, 9 bedrooms, with garage; all improvements; steam heat; combination gas and electric fixtures; fine location; large corner; size plot 190x152; within five minutes of two railroads; trolley passes the door; large shade trees on grounds; price $24,000; $10,000 cash, balance on mortgage at 5 per cent. Address Henrietta Bauer, owner, 300 Park St., Hackensack, N. J. Telephone 137—Hackensack, N. J.; 3065—Beekman, New York.

FOR SMALL FAMILY.
Ideal home at Hillsdale, choicest Jersey suburb; restricted neighborhood; 5 minutes from express station, 1 block from school; 5 rooms and tiled bath; reception hall; open fireplace in living room; built-in bookcase; large kitchen; exceptional view; large verandas and plenty of shade; $250 cash, balance like rent; write for photograph. W. J. Rich, 802 Singer Building.

Gentleman leaving New York will sacrifice beautiful country place, Bergen County; 30 minutes out; near station; fine old Colonial brick house, remodeled, containing 12 rooms, two baths, newly decorated, every improvement; stable, garage, fruit, shrubbery; 24 acres, $16,000, or will divide, selling buildings and about 6 acres, $11,000; reasonable terms. John N. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

House For Sale at Oradell, N. J.—Eighteen miles out; seven rooms and bath; steam heat; all improvements; parquet floors; newly decorated; corner lot, 50x150 feet; large shade trees; sidewalks and curbs laid; private garage; grape arbors, &c.; fine location; an ideal home at a bargain; price, $6,000. Apply to owner, W. E. Williams, 83 Pine St., New York.

$3,850 for an elegant house; six rooms and bath; fine location; 5 minutes' walk from

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

180 SOUTH STREET.
Small store to let, size 25x50; suitable for almost any business; rent only $50 per month; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

62 CLIFF ST.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five stories and cellar; size 20x75; rent moderate; possession May 1 or sooner. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

To Lease—Corner store; occupied 15 years as drug store; corner Ely Av. and Eleventh St., L. I. City; within one block of Court House. Apply premises, or to P. Coleman, 572 Washington St., N. Y.

For Rent—148 East 57th St.; light loft or half of same, suitable for light manufacturing purposes; desirable location for architect, engineer, sculptor, intelligence office, &c.

31st St., 154 West, Near 6th Av.—Store, floor, and basement, very deep, formerly occupied as garage; liberal inducements; low rent; immediate possession. Focher & Co., 126 West 33th St.

OFFICE AND STOCK ROOM.
129 WEST 31ST ST.
Shelving, desk, typewriter, telephone, heat, light, elevator; $30 month. Apply third floor.

For Rent.—Store, basement, and sub-basement, No. 152 Church St., formerly occupied as a bicycle and auto tire business. Inquire A. Warshow, No. 116 Nassau St.

Loft, 88-90 Walker St.; 25x90; elevator, steam heat, power, sprinkler; rental, $1,000. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth.

THE BROADWAY & 59th ST. BUILDING
Splendid light offices, single or en suite. Modern building; low rents; agent on premises.

LOFT TO LET.
Top loft, 124 Baxter St.; suitable for foundry purposes; light, airy, and reasonable. Merchants' Lumber Co.

7TH AVE., N. W. COR. 132D ST.
Store, up to date; modern front; moderate rent; exceptional opportunity. Apply 72 Eighth Av.

Colwell Building, Lafayette and Walker Sts. —A few very desirable lofts, light three sides; size 60x80; electric lights, steam heat, elevators.

Loft, 59 and 61 Orchard St., 50x87½ ft. Apply E. Ridley, 59 Allen St., or janitor, Room 7, 57 Orchard St.

Three lofts to let, heat, elevator, centrally located, for manufacturing or storage. G. B. Raffetto, 408 W. 13th St., New York City.

Office to let in Hudson Terminal Building; prominently located, well lighted, 12x18 feet. Apply Room E 360, 30 Church.

Handsome large room, (unfurnished;) ample closet; reference; suitable professional man. 149 West 80th St.

3 desirable light lofts, 25x80, steam heat, hoist, and Edison power, at 46 Fulton St. Inquire on premises.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Fine light lofts, 40x90, on 34th St.; business, manufacturing or storage; big freight elevator; cheap rent. Lennig, 327 East 34th St.

Desk room, with use of telephone, in newly furnished offices. Apply Room 1,023, 417 5th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

"I make property pay where others have failed." David Blumberg, 60 West 114th St. Superior, economical management; references; security; good houses leased.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Desk and office accommodation by engineer, preferably at 50 Church St.; state terms. Box W 66 Times.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

205th, 94 West, (near Broadway.)—Sublet 5 rooms, high class elevator apartment; artistically furnished; piano; light beautiful outside rooms; top floor; to be seen to be appreciated; $70. Riverside 5920. Hallboy.

16th St., 139 East.—Charming five-room apartment; cool and desirable; sublet from May to October; immediate occupancy if desired; moderate rental. Ring janitor's bell or phone Stuyvesant 2522.

West 127th St., (200 Claremont Av.)—An exceptionally well-furnished, six-room, corner apartment, facing Riverside Drive; for family appreciating first-class home; elevator, electricity; block Subway. Gayler.

Furnished or unfurnished, to sublet until October, 7 outside rooms; electricity, elevator, vacuum cleaner, and grand piano; would rent at sacrifice. Phone 1525 Madison Square.

Attractively furnished two-room kitchenette apartment in modern elevator apartment, 55th St.; May to October. Call 10 to 12 A. M., Valk, 350 West 55th St., (the Dearborn Apartments.)

Housekeeping apartment; 4 rooms and bath; handsomely furnished; all-night service; May to October; highest references necessary. Superintendent, 140 West 55th St.

Sublet, furnished or unfurnished, 99 Claremont Av., attractive 6-room apartment, seventh floor; all large, outside rooms; concessions to desirable tenants. Apt. 703.

An exceptionally cool, light, seven-room apartment, May 1, "L" and Subway convenient; near Central Park. Apply Superintendent, 76 West 82d.

FURNISHED APARTMENT TO SUBLET FROM MAY 1 TO OCT. 1; WELL LIGHTED 5 ROOMS AND BATH; REASONABLE. BOX L 28 TIMES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—To sublet, furnished apartment in the Dorchester; 7 rooms, 2 baths, studio room, 15x20; $175. Apartment 12-C.

Beautifully furnished 6 and 7 room apartments, near Drive; elevator; Subway; Summer rates. Boucher, 605 West 112th. Call after 11.

Very low price; kitchenette, large living room, large bedroom, bath; beautifully furnished. Carlton Chambers, 400 Madison Av.

HANDSOMELY furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, Gramercy Park neighborhood; September or longer. 1091 Gramercy.

Riverside Drive, 575.—Clean, comfortable outside room overlooking Hudson; very reasonable; gentlemen. Apartment 66.

Three rooms and bath; new apartment; furnishings entirely new; $50 per month or special rates by year. Z 19 Times.

Cool apartments for 5 months; 10th floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, closet. Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St. Apply premises.

Attractive 8-room elevator apartment, furnished or unfurnished; concession. Kahn, 327 Central Park West.

Artistically furnished, eight rooms, three baths, on Riverside Drive; electricity free. Phone Columbus 3751.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Cozy, well furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; restaurant; possession immediately.

Excellent location; small housekeeping apartment to sublet till October, furnished. Apt. 42, 19 East 57th St.

111th St., 528 West, (Apt. 24.)—Four rooms, furnished; May 1 to Oct. 1; reference.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

36 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.
New 14-story, high class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few very attractive apartments for rent; manager on premises or your own broker.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $3 van load; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-608 West 48th St. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

Sublet 9 extra large, light rooms; first-class elevator house; low rent; to October. See Superintendent Pinehurst, northwest corner 180th St. and Fort Washington Av., or Moore, Schulte & Co., 1,085 Amsterdam Av.

Carolyn Arms, 350 West 18th St.—In high-class apartment house; 3 extraordinarily large, beautiful, light rooms; kitchenette, bath, steam, electricity, and ample wardrobes; laundry facilities; $32-$35.

ONLY ONE APARTMENT.
10 rooms, 3 baths; location unsurpassed; moderate rent.
67 Riverside Drive, cor. 79th St., One block from Subway station.

VAN PRAGG.
522 WEST 112TH ST.
Six light rooms; all modern improvements; $40.

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath; suitable for doctor or dentist; rent reasonable. Apply premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

105TH ST., 202 WEST.
7 light rooms; bath; steam; single flat; desirable location; all improvements; $36-$40.

Sublet seven-room apartment, three rooms front; two baths; near Broadway; $75 per month. Telephone 7676 Morningside. Apt. 42, 521 West 112th St.

One with outside sleeping or smoking porch; suitable party of gentlemen; convenient to new Sterns Building; large rooms. Address, 25 West 58th St.

Sublet seven-room apartment, three rooms front; two baths; near Broadway; $75 per month. Telephone 7676 Morningside. Apt. 42, 521 West 112th St.

27TH ST., 361 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; bath; southern exposure; phone, heat, elevator; references essential; $42.50 month; lease.

47TH ST., 16 WEST.—Very desirable small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; moderate rental; references required.

Sublet ground floor apartment, 7 large rooms, very reasonable; a bargain. 859 West End Av. Inquire Superintendent.

118TH, 405 WEST.—TO SUBLET, MODERN APARTMENT; 6 ROOMS, BATH; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

Real Estate

West Side.

Clinton Av., 2,136.—Refined apartments; 4 large, light rooms, $20. Janitor, telephone 4900 Tremont.

49th St., 140 West,—Apartments, six rooms, bath; all improvements; newly decorated. Apply janitor.

First-class elevator apartments; front, 6 rooms, bath, $50-$55. 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

103d, 112 West.—High class four rooms; electricity, telephone; near Subway and L; $26.

East Side.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
A very desirable apartment of three rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat and electric light; rent low; possession May 1. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY

Rent, $32.50 to $47.50.
Corner apartment, facing Central Park, 6 and 7 choice rooms and bath, near 5th Av., corner 101st St. Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Agents, Madison Av., corner 86th St.

Rents, $35.00 to $45.00.
Single flat, 7 large rooms and bath, all improvements, perfect order, Nos. 58 to 66 East 96th St. Apply Superintendent, or Duff & Conger, Madison Av. and 86th.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.
237 Lexington Av.; rents $25 to $35; unfurnished.
Hibson Co., 34th St. and Lexington Av.

To Sublet.—Bachelor apartments; 2 rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable. Apply Supt., 691 Madison Av.

Rents, $25.00.
Six rooms and bath, all improvements, 1,051 Park Av., near 86th St. Apply Janitor.

48th St., 244 East.—Parlor floor, basement; suitable for doctor; private stone house; $45.

Bronx.

Upper part two-family house, 9 rooms, bath; improvements. 947 Sherman Av., 163d-164th St.

New Jersey.

Montclair, N. J.—Seven rooms, unfurnished; eastern and southern exposure; 6th floor of new, modern fireproof building; to Oct. 1 or longer; unsurpassed location and view; 3 blocks from Lackawanna and surface lines. Apply J. L. Flannery, 59 Union St., Montclair. N. J. 'Phone Montclair 3147J.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted.

Gentleman and wife want comfortable apartment, furnished or unfurnished; preferably near 170th St.; references of the best; will consider moderate rental only; state size apartment. H 3 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A very desirable three-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let, No. 219 WEST 128TH ST.
Nine rooms and bath; rent only $840. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 B'way.

52D ST., 233 WEST.
Near Broadway. Fine private dwelling, suitable for boarding house; rent reasonable. Apply to
ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

Good opportunity for quick closing of a lease of residence on 50th St. between 5th and 6th Aves. For further particulars write or call, Room 903, 160 Broadway.

140th St., 312 West.—11 rooms, bath; large yard; rent, $67 month. Permit from J. R. Brown, 105 West 40th St.

Brooklyn.

To Let—Modern stone dwelling, 684 Greene Av., Brooklyn; fine location; one of the best blocks on the avenue; near "L" station; 25 minutes to New York; in splendid order; 2½-story front, 3-story in rear; 11 rooms and bath; examine the inside; nothing to compare with it for $60 a month. Robert A. Wright, 254 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.

300 LINCOLN ROAD, BROOKLYN.
Lower part 2-family house; 8 rooms and bath. Apply on premises.

15th, 637 East.—Vacant lot, about 5,000 square feet; yearly lease; $60 monthly. Chas. Bohlen, Agent, 23d St., corner 3d Av.

Country Houses to Let—Furnished.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL RAMAPO VALLEY.
To rent furnished, for the season, a most attractive little house and grounds. Particulars of
OAKLAND REALTY CO.,
500 5th Av., New York City.

North Hatley, Canada—Ten-room housekeeping cottage for rent, completely furnished; adjoining golf course; near table board. Address Apartment 1, 214 Cathedral Parkway. Tel. River 3780.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; rented completely furnished, $250 up; bathrooms; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted by the year, four or five unfurnished rooms on first floor, with piazza; moderate rent; country; near New York; two adults. Write Box 136, 1,464 3d Av.

Business Opportunities

AN OPPORTUNITY.

The opportunity of a lifetime is offered an investor who will invest $50,000 in a partnership formed to buy outright U. S. Letters Patent covering most wonderful German invention; possibilities absolutely unlimited to make a fortune and establish permanent and highly profitable business. Must be seen to be appreciated. Machine is now in operation in New York. Will deal only with principals who mean business and have available cash; triflers and curiosity seekers save your postage. Advertisers can furnish and will demand highest references. Address Integrity, 144 Times.

ATTENTION, MANUFACTURERS OF BENT IRON WORK AND SMALL MACHINERY.
Partnership just formed who buy U. S. Letters Patent covering wonderful German invention; requires backing of concern properly equipped to make their machines. Would expect concern to take financial interest and extend reasonable credit; machines sell for cash, in large quantities. Machine can be seen in operation. In reply, give full particulars as to your factory equipment; interview arranged immediately. Address Machine, 165 Times.

Chance for the right person with small investment to become owner of a business in extremely profitable line. Whole time and previous knowledge not required. We invite fullest investigation. L 22 Times.

Have you $50 to $400 to invest? We offer you a safe proposition with large profits within six months from present date. Ours is a unique selling plan. We are a corporation of unquestionable reliability. No broker's commissions. S 223 Times.

A splendid opportunity for investing small capital and active services in launching a novel mechanical process associated with artistic lithography; will bear the closest investigation. For further information address Room 1,206, 105 West 40th St.

Growing wholesale and retail concern, controlling exclusive agency, requires $5,000 to $10,000 additional capital for business expansion; good opportunity; safe investment with reasonable return. "Conservative," Box 291 Times Square.

Reliable automobile concern, handling popular, profitable line in New York City, doing good business, seeks big expansion man investing $30,000; will be given half interest in the business. Box 40, 326 9th St., Brooklyn.

French chef and steward actually in charge of a large catering department, want to invest $1,000 and services with large hotel where he can show his economical and culinary ability. Z 33 Times.

Theatrical manager has excellent proposition for pretentious vaudeville girl act. Call or write, Suite 715, Columbia Theatre Building, Broadway and 47th St.

A few clean lines of goods wanted by San Francisco manufacturers' agency. S. Herzberg, 58 2d Av., New York. Phone 1400 Orchard.

Would prefer to meet financial party for advisal in our business; importers of food specialties; highest commercial references. B 200 Times Downtown.

Wanted—$5,000 backing to establish the sale of a standard article that will net large returns per annum. Answer, L 97 Times.

Modern drug store outfit for sale cheap. Hammer's Pharmacy, 251 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.

Bargain!—Auxiliary yawl; excellent condition; 32 feet fully found; quick sale. Berg, 11 Wall St.

Nash gas engines, one each 30 H. P. and 65 H. P.; latest type; perfect running order; bargain if moved at once. Owner, 534 Pearl St.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; sell for $125. Anguera, 316 W. 42d St.

Steinway baby grand for sale cheap. 35 West 14th St.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2,298 Stuyvesant.

Lost

LOST—Friday evening, April 4, going from Glen Ridge, N. J., through the tube, 6th Av. car to 39th St., Engineers' Building, and returning same route, a novel clover leaf gold pin, small diamond in centre. 'Mrs. H. G. Torrey, Millington, N. J.

LOST.—Gold watch fob, consisting of buckle and charm; initials T. F. K.; liberal reward for return of fob or pawn ticket; absolutely no questions asked. T. Kick, 2,808 Broadway.

LOST—Between 70th St. and 59th St., Amsterdam Av., Broadway and 5th Av., a lady's gray enamel and diamond watch. Liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond stockpin, 21 stones, vicinity 108th St. and Madison Av.; liberal reward. Edward Glickstein, office 413 East 109th St.

LOST.—In Harlem, Wednesday, diamond earring, five large stones; reward. Return to 226 West 136th St. Phone 2647J Morningside.

LOST—Gold watch, Sunday, between 96th St. and 97th St.; reward. Mrs. S. M. Clarke, 166 West 97th St.

LARGE REWARD for jewels taken from 14 East 65th St. Apply 14 East 65th St.; no questions asked.

LOST—Pocketbook containing two rings, change. Address W. Leinard, 611 West 158th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Bulldog, fifty pounds, white, brown side of head, tail cut, license 25,295 on collar; last seen corner Albemarle and Ocean Av., Brooklyn, April 14, 10 A. M.; reward. 2,103 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

REWARD paid for return of black and tan dachshund, strayed away Monday morning; answers to the name of Schatz. Address Heapes, 8 East 53d St.

Automobile Exchange

M BUY GUARANTEED CARS B
M AT LOW PRICES. B
M MILLER BRISBEN CO., B
M STORAGE MART, B
M 30-32-34 West 63d St., (Near Broadway.) B
M 'Phone, 1242—Col. Open Sunday, 11-4. B
M Buick $150 to $500 Nat'al $350 to $1550 B
M Cadillac 300—1250 Overland 175—525 B
M Chalmers 350—950 Packard 275—1500 B
M Flanders 100—400 Peerless 250—1000 B
M Garford 350—850 Pope Hart 175—750 B
M Hudson 325—850 R C H 325—650 B
M Hupmob. 125—450 Rider Lew 350—950 B
M Locomob. 275—1500 Stod-Dayt 275—950 B
M Marion 350—550 Winton 250—950 B
M Mercer 425—1200 Matheson 450—850 B
M Maxwell 250—750 Brush 100—350 B
M Mitchell 250—850 E M F 250—600 B
M Moon 450—575 Taxicabs 275—950 B

PACKARD FOR SALE.
1913 6-cylinder 38 H. P. Packard Limousine. Recently delivered. Practically new. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. Write F. F. P., 110 West 85th St., New York, or phone 9008 Schuyler.

AUCTION SALE.
6 CARS, FORDS, REOS, CADILLACS, touring and delivery; tires, tubes, magnetos, tools, and miscellaneous supplies; also 2 new player pianos, electric vacuum cleaners, and massage vibrators; typewriters, multigraphs, desks, &c. William Livingston, auctioneer, sells this day, Tuesday, April 15th, on account of lien, at 12:30 o'clock, at 147 East 23d St., above desirable merchandise. Dealers attend.

"Chalmers Speedster," completely reconstructed and repainted; is as good as new; has 38x4 new Firestone tires; capable of speed of 60 miles per hour; will sacrifice to get cash quickly; full information and photograph upon request. Address E. S. Youse Co., Reading, Pa.

For Sale.—A 5-ton 1912 Mack dumping truck automobile for contractor or coal dealer; this truck has been used only one season and is in very fine condition. Price and terms can be had from A. J. Barber, 815 Coal Exchange Bldg., Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Pope-Hartford limousine; fine condition; fully equipped; extra rims; 1910; cheap; chance for bargain; seen at 52 West 67th St.; demonstration by appointment. Write John Sutphen, 11 Desbrosses St.

FOR SALE.
Packard 1907, 7 pass. touring, new top, windshield, speedometer, etc.; entirely renovated. A. Bernhard, 14 Wall St. 'Phone Rector 700.

BARGAINS!!! WHITE STEAMERS.
Touring and landaulet models of recent date; little used; cheap for cash; demonstration. 190 Columbus Av.; phone 8623 Columbus.

GREAT BARGAIN!
White steamer; 20-30 h. p.; excellent running condition; demonstrated at 190 Columbus Av., near 69th St.; phone Columbus 8623.

Hupmobile, 32 H. P. touring, $750; Regal, 1912, underslung roadster, $650; exceptional bargains. Used car dep't, 1,892 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 1516 Prospect.

For Sale.—Lozier Lakewood, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder; fine condition; engine perfect; fully equipped; 1912 model. For particulars phone 4133 Flatbush.

Cadillac Landaulet, 1911, in excellent condition; full equipment; seen by appointment. Apartment 15, 80 West 40th St. Telephone 5046 Bryant.

Premier touring; fully equipped and overhauled; four cylinder; $800.
Premier Co., 19 West 62d.

We store limousine bodies at $5 monthly; fine, dry, clean space. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St. Phone 5789 Col.

Pierce Arrow, 1911, 6—36; just overhauled, repainted; bargain, $1,875. Kuh, 328 West 30th St.

Reo roadster; torpedo foredoor; late model; equipped; $450.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Fifty slightly used cars of all makes taken in exchange; $150 up.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d St.

Reo the Fifth, 1912, centre control; equipped like new; bargain.
Reo, 19 West 62d.

Premier six cylinder; ran less than 1,000 miles; equipped; bargain.
Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Cadillac five passenger; fully equipped; $550.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Reo 1912, model R; fully equipped; $800.
R. M. Owen & Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobiles for Rent.

For Hire.—Elegant Packard touring, hourly, monthly. Verlangieri, 632 West 122d St. 7670—Morningside.

For Hire.—Packard 1912 touring and landaulet; 7 passenger; prices reasonable. 'Phone 7845 Columbus. Williams, 14 West 51st St.

Just out of factory to-day, magnificent touring Packard, hour, day, week, month; owner drives. Murphy, 4213—Tremont.

PACKARD TOURING CARS FOR HIRE.
Anywhere, any time; reasonable. Phone 5754 Riverside. GILLETT-JOHNSON CO.

For Rent—Packard, five passenger, touring; beautifully equipped; owner drives. 'Phone 3552—Greeley. Burnett.

For Rent—Packard, $50 week; owner drive. 'Phone 1110—Audubon.

Automobile Repairing.

Send for card showing standard prices for high order automobile painting; we have one price only. Moore & Co., 647 West 50th St. Phone 5789 Columbus.

Automobile Supplies.

OILS.—Hygrade auto oils, 20c. per gallon. Telephone 2967 Morningside for trial barrel.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted.—A 2-ton truck. J. J. Doyle, 574 West 130th St. Phone 7300 Morningside.

Motorcycles and Bicycles.

Attention! Bargains in Thor motorcycles.—All models, immediate delivery; cash or instalments; other machines; quick sales. N. Y. Motorcycle Co., 518 West 48th St.

Notice! Motorcycles wanted.—If you want to sell your motorcycle bring it to us; full value. Gotham Sporting Goods Co., 57 Warren St.

BARGAIN, 1912 HENDERSON MOTOR CYCLE.—4 cylinder, 10 h. p.; quick sale. Harlem 125. Charles Kemp, 3 East 116th St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

53D ST., 37 EAST, (near Madison Av.)—Room, with board; table board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (Corner Madison Av.)—Fine large and single rooms; excellent table.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; table guests; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, newly decorated; excellent board; hot water supply; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068—Bryant.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephone; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; superior cuisine; table guests; moderate; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two desirable rooms, with board.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large and small front rooms; southern exposure; good board; Subway; telephone; reference.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, board; private baths; families; convenient cars; reasonable.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second floor front room; private bath; with or without board; references.

73D, 155 WEST.—Double and single rooms; every convenience; excellent table; 'phone; moderate.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; double and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; Summer rates.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; elegant private house; gentlemen; moderate.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
NORECE HALL AND THE BONHEUR.
RESIDENTIAL HOTELS.
ATTRACTIVE—UNUSUAL—HOMELIKE.
SOUTHERN COOKING; WHITE SERVICE.
Out-of-town guests accommodated; references. Write for booklet.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large and small rooms; electricity; home environment; generous table; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with bath; inducement to business people.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Furnished outside rooms and high-class table board; references required.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.
Large, small rooms; excellent board. Schuyler 8510.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; also private bath; business people. Telephone Schuyler 8297.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 149 WEST.—Rooms, with board; beautiful street; excellent table; references.

91ST, 66 WEST.—Large front room, one flight; large, small back rooms; superior table.

95TH, 62 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; parlor dining room; superior cuisine; table guests; moderate.

108D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive rooms, second, third floor; private bath; bachelors; couples; Riverside; Subway; table.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; extra large, sunny front room, gentleman or small family.

113TH, 611 WEST.—In private family, near drive, two handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. Apartment 61.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large front rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences; elevator; references. Kerjer.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, also single rooms to let, with board.

146TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms, electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, also single; lavatory; all conveniences; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, Near Broadway, The Audubon.—Bright rooms; excellent board; first-class accommodation from $7 to $12 for one; $15 upwards for two. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

157TH ST., SUBWAY, WEST.—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; excellent board. Phone 203 Audubon.

A.—A.—WHEELOCK MANSION.
158th St. and Hudson River, two blocks Subway station; unusually attractive rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water, showers; large private grounds; piazza 125x10 feet; telephone.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for gentleman desiring refined home in a strictly private family; table the very best; within fifteen minutes of New York. Address Exceptional, Z 24 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Unusual opportunity for married couple to secure accommodations in private adult family owning beautifully furnished apartment; southwestern exposure; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I.

WEST END AV., 762, (97th St.)—Double and single rooms; also table board.

Board Directories.

FREE INFORMATION.
Save time, carfare, and annoyance.
Consult our investigated list; superior accommodations; rooms and board; best locations. Leland's, 4 West 33d St. (Established over 25 years.)

Country Board

Westchester.

THE AUERDICH HOUSE.
Telephone 702—Tarrytown.
Family boarding house; large, airy rooms, baths; all home cooking; large porches and grounds; refined surrounding; fresh milk, eggs, vegetables; ten minutes from station; rates $9 and up. Mrs. J. H. Averdich, 171 Washington St., Tarrytown, N. Y.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

6TH ST., 16 EAST, near 5th Av.—Bright, cheerful, well-furnished, large, small rooms; reasonable.

19TH ST., 134 EAST, (Gramercy Section.)—Two large rooms, bath, telephone, including service, $44 month.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Front alcove room; private house; convenient bathroom, (shower;) telephone; $6.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light, telephone.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive, well-furnished room; all conveniences; private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny square room, running water; single room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 81 EAST.—A large room, suitable one or two. Phone Plaza 3800.

A.—FOR RENT.—In private house, excellent locality, facilities for cars and 5th Av. bus, large, light bedroom, furnished, with connecting dressing room; housekeeping privileges; suitable for gentleman alone or two business girls; rent $6; seen any morning, evening, or on Sunday afternoon. Phone 3048 Lenox. 159 East 95th St., bet. Park and Lex. Avs.

IRVING PLACE, 77, (corner 14th.)—Furnished room, 5 windows; electricity; shower; studio. MacLevy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms; private bath; board optional. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable furnished front large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; reference.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; running water; also single room.

20TH ST., 422 WEST.—Fine, light, airy room, finely furnished; good neighborhood; with privilege of breakfast. Inquire janitor.

21ST ST., 354 WEST.—Rooms for business men; clean, comfortable, and homelike; telephone; convenient location.

35TH ST., 27 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; electricity; single room; breakfast optional.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water, bath; private house; gentlemen; $8.

39TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; also parlor, suitable doctor; telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Elegantly furnished; bath, telephone; $2 upward; men. Hughes, Number 322 only.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Magnificent house; newly furnished; large rooms; private baths; also suites, telephone.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms; select house; telephone; breakfast optional.

47TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private bath; all conveniences; very moderate.

49TH ST., 235 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Comfortable single and double rooms; running water; $2 up.

56TH ST., 58 WEST.—Dentist or doctor's office; modern equipment; use of reception room.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Large room; modern apartment; refined home. Ask Apartment 2, East.

63D, 107 West.—A handsomely furnished large parlor and bedroom; housekeeping; bath; 'phone; hot and cold water; $7; single room, $3.

38 WEST 68TH ST.
Large room, bath adjoining, also two rooms with private bath; modern conveniences. 7740 Columbus.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

69TH, 135 WEST.—Large parlor; private bath; other rooms; meals optional; telephone; choice location.

70TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 104 WEST.—Large back parlor or entire second floor, two large rooms, dressing room; ample closet and private bath; private house; references.

71ST ST., 261 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, private baths; electric light; suitable for one or two; all conveniences; private family; $8 and $10.

71ST ST., 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; electric light; all conveniences; private family.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room, select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D ST., 103 WEST.—Pleasant, large, medium rooms; private house; telephone; reference.

73D ST., 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath adjoining; telephone.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Well-furnished, sunny room, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone; reference.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Quiet, attractive fourth floor back room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 237 and 239 West.—Just opened; newly furnished double room, running water; excellent board.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Attractive medium sized room; running water; private family; gentleman preferred; references.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front rooms; conveniences; electricity, telephone, Subway; breakfast optional.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room; running water; twin beds, &c.; also delightful large room; light housekeeping; Subway; reasonable.

79TH, 223 WEST.—Unusually large front room; three windows; private bath optional; privileges; electric light; parlor floor, suitable physician; Summer rates.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; especially attractive rooms; baths, electric lights, quiet surroundings; references.

80TH ST., 149 WEST.—Double and single rooms in newly furnished house; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant rooms in private house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

82D, 146 WEST.—Large, single, clean room; running water; private family. Schuyler, 8706. Haskins.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Hall room, southern exposure; adjoining bath; clean, neat, and comfortable; references.

84TH ST., 117 WEST.—Two large connecting front rooms, suitable 3; also small; housekeeping. Guldemeister.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny room; attractive apartment; refined family; $3.50; phone. Ochs.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large room; private bath; medium and small; telephone; reasonable; references.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large, front room; running water; large closets; select, private house; telephone.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Good room, with running water; also single room; Subway; telephone. Possons.

93D ST., 137 WEST.—Large south front room; running water; private house; "L," Subway; references.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Large room; running water; good closets; Subway, L; private family; references.

93D, 107 WEST.—New handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; $10, $8, $6, $4, $3.

95TH, 145 WEST.—Large room; running water; adjacent bath; private house; convenient Subway, "L."

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private family; room suitable for two; twin beds; elevator apartment. Grossman.

99TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large, attractive elevator apartment, near Riverside, adjoining bath. Tomlinson.

102D, 302 WEST, Private house, near Riverside Drive—Elegant furnished room; reasonable; home comforts.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive sunny room, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 144 WEST.—Attractive front parlor, cozy, single, $2.50; cleanliness, congenial surroundings; gentlemen. Copeland.

108TH ST., 241 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private apartment, connecting bath. Inquire Nelson.

100TH ST., 301 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two handsomely furnished outside rooms; private family. Phone 6321 Riverside.

111TH, 503 WEST.—Nice room for couple; kitchen privileges; high-class apartment; reasonable. Apartment 51.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—Southern exposure, elevator; New England; reasonable. 1095 Morningside. Merriam.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, scrupulously clean room; near Drive and Subway; Summer rates. Boucher.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, suite or singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Unsurpassed table board; business gentlemen preferred; also rooms. Phone Morningside 8136.

114TH ST., 666 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished room, with private bath; also kitchenette apartment; other rooms; electricity; private house; Summer prices.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (Overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Rooms that are different; elevator, telephone service; reasonable. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Front suite; single room; Summer rates; elevator, shower; telephone. Apartment 32.

118TH ST., 421 WEST.—Private French family, refined, offers neat, comfortable room; $4; references. Corneille.

128TH, 48 WEST.—Two splendidly furnished rooms, connecting; very reasonable; quiet, private home; telephone.

136TH ST., 614 WEST, (near Riverside, Subway.)—Large, airy room; references. Apartment 18.

137TH ST., 611 WEST, and Riverside Drive.—Elegantly furnished rooms, $4 per week and up; suites; private baths; restaurant service.

PADDED PAYROLLS IN CAPITOL REPAIRS

Loafers Had Regular Alarm Signal to Warn of Auditor's Approach.

HIGH CHARGES FOR LABOR

Report to Trustees Tells of Employment of Men Not Needed and of Overcharges for Work Done.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—In a report submitted to the Trustees of Public Buildings by John A. Hennessy, Supervising Auditor of the board, a new chapter is added to the long story of graft which records the results of the investigation of the work to restore that portion of the Capitol Building which was destroyed in the destructive fire of two years ago. The report was made public to-day by Gov. Sulzer. It is estimated that the total expense of repairs and improvements will be over $3,500,000.

Gross and audacious padding of payrolls, employment of men for whom there was no work at the request of politicians and legislators, tremendous overcharges for work actually done, and charges for work that had not been done at all to swell the totals on percentage contracts, have been discovered by Mr. Hennessy in the course of his investigation.

The abuses Mr. Hennessy charges occurred during the administration of Herman W. Hoefer as State Architect. Mr. Hoefer was appointed by Gov. Dix. His resignation was demanded by Gov. Sulzer.

The figures relating to the cost of work in proportion to the cost of materials under the Hoefer administration, as compared with the same figures under the administration of his immediate predecessor, Franklin B. Ware, are cited by Mr. Hennessy. In dealing with this phase of the matter, Mr. Hennessy considers the work of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company, a concern with strong Tammany backing, employed at the request of Gov. Dix. The New York Construction Company was also engaged to do part of the electrical work. Here is what the report says on the subject:

High Labor Charges.

"An examination of the bills of the two companies showed that the charges for labor were entirely out of proportion to the cost of material, and analysis made of the bills disclosed that many of the men drawing per diem wages had only a payroll connection with the work. The manager of the New York Construction Company, in defending the bills for December, January, and February, admitted that men had been put to work on the order of Mr. Costa, secretary of the State architect, and the State architect; that many of the men were unnecessary, but that the company was directly under the instructions of the State architect and his secretary—it being a percentage proposition—and therefore had nothing to do except to carry out the instructions from the State architect's office. It was admitted that the labor in large part was wholly unnecessary, but the contractors held that it was not any of their business to go beyond the instructions of the State architect and his secretary.

"The bills of the New York Construction Company when checked up showed a larger percentage of material to labor by more than 50 per cent. than the bills of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company. An analysis of the work done by the Tucker Electrical Construction Company, which had the percentage job under State Architect Ware from April, 1911, to June, 1912, shows that under Mr. Ware the percentage of labor was $1.89 to $1 of material. The Tucker people were off the job from June until September, when at the request of Gov. Dix they were given part of the rewiring of the Capitol, and then they came under the direction of State Architect Hoefer, who selected their foreman for them—Hogan—and the timekeeper, who checked up their materials and also checked for the State.

"Up to Feb. 1 the percentage of labor was $10.94 of labor to $1 of material, as against $1.89 of labor to $1 of material under Mr. Ware. From the middle of October until Nov. 21 the labor was $3,002.06, against $758.21 of material. From Nov. 28 to Dec. 24 there was $8,502.02 of labor to $915.49 of material, and in January there was $8,590.58 of labor to $782.51 of material. In the fourteen months under Architect Ware, the Tucker Electrical Construction Company showed $7,188.82 for labor against $2,947.44 for material. In the four months under Hoefer the bills showed $25,911.11 for labor, as against $2,255.39 for material."

James J. Hagan, Tammany leader of the Fifteenth Assembly District, and Joseph Cassidy, the former Democratic boss in Queens, seem to have wielded strong influence in the State Architect's office during the Hoefer régime. It appears from the report that Mr. Hoefer, against the protest of R. A. Sanders, Superintendent of Construction, had removed the State Inspectors of the work and left the task of supervision to timekeepers and inspectors selected by the contracting companies. Michael Rooney, a marble polisher, certified to the value of electrical materials, lumber, and all sorts of things, both for the State and for the contracting company. Both he and J. J. Gaffney, the other timekeeper, were appointed at the request of political leaders. The Tucker company was compelled to discharge its own foreman and employ one J. F. Hogan, a political friend of Secretary W. S. Costa of the State Architect's department. Mr. Costa, according to Mr. Hennessy's report, actually ran both contracts.

Says Pay Rolls Were Padded.

"It was clear that the pay rolls had been padded, not only as to actual time worked, but also as to men actually on the job," the Hennessy report goes on to say. When asked to identify eight men down at $5.50 per day, the Supervising Auditor was informed that they were masons who had worked overtime in the Secretary of State's office. The President and Treasurer of the Masons' Union of Albany, summoned to testify as to these masons, said that only two of the eight were known to him and that only two of the eight had worked on the job. The two men who did work on the job, D. McKeon and J. Murphy, testified that they had seen no other masons at work. The President of the Tucker Electrical Construction Company, when asked to give the names and addresses of men on the pay roll for amounts ranging from $500 down to $504.44 for twenty-seven days' work done, and down to $100 for the same period, could not give the addresses, and said that they were picked up here and there, and no record kept of them, although this is a construction company which does work throughout the country, and especially east of Pittsburgh.

A consulting engineer of the trustees, according to Mr. Hennessy, went over some of the bills rendered by the Tucker Company and found that under the percentage contract the cost for each electric light outlet was $100, and that a fair and reasonable cost, including 10 per cent. profit, would be $39.50. The overcharge on 139 outlets, according to Mr. Hennessy, thus aggregated $8,288. Forty outlets, according to Mr. Hennessy, for which $4,000 was charged, could not be found anywhere on the plans or in the rooms to which the bills had reference. This engineer found that the sum of $1,050 was charged for cutting and patching walls to install 760 feet of conduit worth $27.05. This is at the rate of $1.25 a running foot. He found a charge of $4,600 for cutting and patching to install 3,010 feet of conduit work at the rate of $1.17 a foot. A liberal price for such cutting and patching would, according to the engineer, not exceed 50 cents a foot.

Mr. Hennessy found that ex-State Architect Hoefer had permitted Callanan & Prescott, the building contractors, to make contracts for $102,900 worth of marble, for woodwork worth $35,000, and for plastering and artificial stonework worth $30,000, and had permitted them to charge 9½ per cent. in commissions on these three contracts.

"This was a clear gift to the contractors," Mr. Hennessy says in his report. "The State Architect merely gave up his duties, turned his authority over to the contractors, and paid them 9½ per cent. on the three contracts. Moreover, he gave the firm the authority to select the bidders and to open the bids themselves."

In his tours of inspection Mr. Hennessy has frequently discovered groups of men for whom there was no work, but who nevertheless were on the payrolls. Mr. Hennessy found that there was a regular alarm signal on each floor, to give them warning when he was coming.

"The contractors," Mr. Hennessy says, "are not to blame to a very great extent, as they are urged by county leaders and by some legislators to put men to work.

There has been paid out for Capitol repairs so far $1,976,574, in addition to $100,000 appropriated immediately after the fire for emergency purposes. There is at present a deficiency of $476,574. It is estimated at, in addition to making up this deficit, the Legislature will have to appropriate $1,000,000 more for construction work and $100,000 for furniture and equipment.

FATHER KILLS 4 CHILDREN.

Pursues Them Through House and Shoots One by One, Then Himself.

FITCHBURG, Mass., April 14.—Ernest Moschner killed his four children and then himself by shooting, at his home on Roll Stone St. to-day. The police believe that continued ill-health had made him insane. Moschner was 35 years of age. The children were Elsie, aged 12; Myrtle, aged 11; Norman, aged 8, and Ernest, aged 6.

They, it is believed, were playing in the yard when their father called them to his room on the second floor. There, judging from the marks of the muddy shoes, the police think he lined the children up in front of the bed. Elsie was killed in this room. The bullet entered the head near the left ear, causing instant death. The body of Ernest, the youngest child, was found on the floor of a closet in the front room of the same floor. Myrtle and Norman evidently fled down stairs and Myrtle sought vain refuge in a closet. Her father was too quick for her. She fell dead just as she stumbled over the threshold.

From appearances only one of the children had any chance to defend himself. Norman, the elder boy, was found dead in the coal bin. His clothes and the club beside him showed that he had fought for his life.

Moschner, after killing Norman, evidently retraced his steps, first covering the boy's body with rags and boards. Halting at the closet on the first floor he covered the little girl's (Myrtle) body. Then entering his own room he drew a sheet over Elsie's body as it lay on the bed, and, standing beside her, shot himself dead.

When Mrs. Moschner came home she missed the sound of the children's voices. Noticing the overturned furniture, she rushed upstairs to her husband's room and found his body and Elsie's. She fell in a faint. When she recovered she ran from the house to call her neighbors.

Moschner, the police learned, bought his revolver this morning. Up to a short time ago he had been a tuberculosis patient at the State Hospital at Rutland. Before that he had been employed as a baker for twenty-three years. When his health broke down he bought a delivery wagon and delivered bake-house goods. When he grew too weak for this work his wife took up the work. Brooding over his poor health, the police think, caused him to become insane.

HEADS OFF SUGAR STRIKE.

Louis Spreckels, Threatened with One, Shuts Down Refinery.

Reports last night in Yonkers indicated that Westchester County might soon have several strikes to combat. Four hundred men employed by the Federal Sugar Refining Company made demands upon General Manager Louis Spreckels, which he refused to grant. When Mr. Spreckels received word a little later that the men had voted to go on strike he issued an order that the mill be closed for an indefinite period. All employes of the Spreckels concern were paid off as they left the plant to-night and notified not to come back.

The trouble between Mr. Spreckels and his employes followed the arrival from Washington of organizers for the American Federation of Labor. The organizers opened strike headquarters at 48 St. Mary's Street, Yonkers, and demanded that twenty men who had been discharged be reinstated. A cordon of Yonkers policemen surrounded the factory last night. Between 1,000 and 1,200 men were thrown out of employment by its closing.

Laborers employed upon all the famous Westchester estates have made demands for a $2 wage and an eight-hour day. This demand the Superintendents have refused to meet.

In Port Chester, where laborers have been showing a turbulent spirit, Police Justice Ferris fined labor agitators $50. They had been charged with interfering with men while at work.

MUST HAVE SPRINKLERS.

Failing to Have Them, Owner of Fireproof Building Is Fined.

Justice O'Keefe in Special Sessions handed down a decision yesterday sustaining Fire Commissioner Johnson's order that automatic fire sprinklers be put in all buildings, fireproof or otherwise, used for manufacturing purposes.

The decision was in the case of Charles Kaye, owner of a twelve-story building at 31 and 34 West Twenty-sixth Street. On April 4, 1912, Kay was arrested for failing to comply with the order. His lawyer contended that the building was fireproof. Justice O'Keefe said that Kaye was guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposed a fine of $25. He said that although the building was fireproof, the lives of those working there would be imperiled by the material used which was highly inflammable, consisting as it did of cloth and cloth clippings.

TAX PESTERED, SEEKS AID.

No Blood in This Turnip, Says Bankrupt Concern's President.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received an affidavit from the President of a bankrupt corporation of Nevada, who seeks to stop the Government from trying to collect corporation taxes from the defunct concern.

"I depose and say," wrote the troubled man under oath, "that many's the time the Collector and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue have been informed that this corporation has been adjudged bankrupt, but that they don't seem to care a whoop; that their persistent requests for statements of net income are promptly fired into the wastepaper basket by the trustee in bankruptcy, who won't waste postage on them; that the corporation's assets consist principally of certificates of stock in defunct mining companies, which would make a good wallpaper for anybody having a taste for the aesthetic, the artistic, and the beautiful, but are otherwise of little practical value except as monuments of blasted hopes.

"Wherefore this affiant prays that this bankrupt company may be stricken from the list of Uncle Sam's persecuted corporations and that this affiant may be bothered no more."

FORTUNE HINGED ON TABLET

But Marriage Record from Chinese Temple Failed in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States Supreme Court to-day passed on a queer case involving the property of Sy Quia, a wealthy Chinese who died in the Philippines. A part of the evidence was a marriage record cut on a tablet in a temple in Amoy, China. This tablet set forth that Quia had been married to a Chinese woman before he went to the Philippines. It was the first case in which a religious tablet ever was brought across the Pacific to be used in evidence before the Supreme Court. Interpreters were at hand to translate the marriage record, but they fell into a dispute and the court set the record aside.

Quia's fortune was awarded to his children, whose mother was a Filipino.

STILWELL'S FRIENDS FEAR TO-DAY'S VOTE

Working Hard to Stop Drift of Sentiment Against the Accused Senator.

PROCEDURE IS DISCUSSED

Carmody Rejects Plea to Submit Case to Jury Without Speeches —Gloom in Old Guard Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—Unless something occurs to change the present arrangement, the fate of Senator Stephen J. Stilwell of the Bronx, against whom charges of attempted extortion were brought by George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company, will be decided by his colleagues in the Senate sitting as a jury before the Senate adjourns to-morrow evening.

It is no secret among the friends of Senator Stilwell to-night that they are very apprehensive over the outlook for him. They await the final vote with trepidation which little attempt is made to conceal.

Tremendous efforts are being made to-night by the element representing the old order, both on the Democratic and Republican sides, to save the accused Senator from an unfavorable verdict. To this end friends of Senator Stilwell to-night sought to induce members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to have the case submitted to the Senate merely on the testimony taken before the committee at the hearing last week, without any final summing up. A similar attempt to influence Attorney General Carmody was made.

Mr. Carmody has been preparing a very complete closing address for what may be called the prosecution. While this speech was in process of preparation, word reached the Attorney General direct from the Stilwell camp that the Senator would be willing to let his case go to the jury without any summing up for the defense, if the Attorney General would do the same with the State's case. Mr. Carmody would not assent to any such arrangement.

What the verdict of the Senate will be, of course, is a matter of speculation. Almost without exception the Senators are non-committal when questioned as to how they will vote. It was different immediately after the hearings closed on Friday last. Then there were jubilant assertions on every side among the Senators that "they had got nothing on Stilwell." There is a different spirit to-night.

In the Old Guard camp, both on the Republican and the Democratic side, there is gloom. There is no doubt that the change in sentiment that has occurred is almost as pronounced as three years ago in the case of Senator Jotham P. Allds. One explanation of this change in sentiment is the visit a majority of the Senators made to their homes over Sunday, when they had an opportunity to hear from their constituents direct.

The Senators of the Republican minority to-night were in conference over the Stilwell case. While no member of the minority or of the majority will be bound by anything like caucus action in this case, it is certain that no member who is at all amenable to the influence of the Republican Party leaders will vote to acquit Stilwell.

Committee Reports on Facts.

The Senate to-night received the report of the Judiciary Committee, included in which was a statement of facts, disclosed by the evidence brought out in the hearings. The statement of facts, which includes summaries of the disputed facts and the undisputed facts, contains no recommendation as to whether or not the charges have been sustained.

Minority Leader Brown dissented from the report. "I decline to assent to the report of the Judiciary Committee," he said, "for the reason that it does not contain a statement of the material facts established by the evidence. The resolution referring the matter to the committee provides for a report with a statement of facts, and I do not regard a recital of the evidence without findings of fact established as a compliance with the resolution."

After the Judiciary Committee's report was presented to-night Senator Murtaugh, the Chairman, on behalf of Senator Foley, presented a resolution defining the future procedure to be followed in the matter. This provided that the Senate should to-night receive the statement of facts, have it printed and on the desks of the Senators when the Senate session opens to-morrow; that the Stilwell case be made a special order of business for to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock; that counsel for Kendall and for Stilwell each have an hour and a half in which to sum up; that a vote be taken as to whether or not the charges have been sustained, and that, if sustained, a vote be taken on the question: "Shall the Senator from the Twenty-first district be expelled?"

Senators Want More Time.

This resolution was objected to by Minority Leader Brown and Senator Thompson, and later was withdrawn by Senator Murtaugh. The objections were made on the ground that its adoption might in some manner bind the Senate to the report of the Judiciary Committee. Senator Thompson maintained that after reading the Judiciary Committee's statement of facts he had a right to move that the statement be accepted or rejected.

He was upheld by Senator Brown, who said: "Before the Senate forecloses the course open to it, every Senator should have full opportunity to read the Judiciary Committee's report and digest it thoroughly. While I, as a member of the Judiciary Committee am familiar with the contents of the report, I think that Senators not members of the committee should have opportunity thoroughly to examine its contents."

Considerable confusion surrounded the presentation of the report and its reception by the Senate. Small groups of majority members of the Judiciary Committee gathered in the aisles in hurried conferences. However, when objection was pressed to the adoption of the Foley resolution, Senator Wagner restored order by saying:

"If anybody feels that we are unduly hurrying any Senator, we'll consent that the adoption of a method of procedure goes over until to-morrow."

With that Senator Murtaugh withdrew his resolution. It is probable, however, that the procedure outlined in the Foley resolution will be adopted when the Senate reconvenes to-morrow morning.

Hope of Stilwell's Friends.

The friends of Senator Stilwell to-night base what hope they have of his acquittal on the fact that no direct testimony except that of the complaining witness, Mr. Kendall, was given in support of the charge that he demanded first a $2,000 bribe, to be divided between four members of the Senate Committee on Codes of which he was the Chairman, or on the additional charge that he demanded $1,500 for similar action by the Assembly Codes Committee.

The Judiciary Committee in its haste to get through with the hearings last week neglected to gather in a number of loose ends of the testimony, readily available, which might have thrown light on the story told by Mr. Kendall, as well as on the denial by Senator Stilwell. In the closing addresses some attention will be made to these omissions on the part of the Judiciary Committee.

It is predicted to-night that Senator Stilwell's activity in obtaining for former Revision Clerk Lewis of the Senate a retainer of $250 from Mr. Kendall for drafting his bill will figure largely in the summing up for the prosecution to-morrow.

This clerk was removed from office for accepting the retainer. A question which will be put squarely to the Senate to-morrow is whether or not a Senator of the State of New York is at fault in promoting such a deal with a Senate employe, even though the evidence to show that he received part of the $ was disputed.

CRAMPED STATE QUARTERS.

Assembly Passes Bill Providing $8,000,000 for New Buildings.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—By a vote of 81 to 26 the Assembly to-night passed Mr. Caughlan's bill providing for an issue of bonds of $8,000,000 for the acquisition of sites and construction of buildings for the State Government. The measure provides for administration buildings in Albany, New York, and Buffalo. If the bill passes the Senate and is signed it must be submitted to the people at the polls next Fall.

The State Government has outgrown its quarters in Albany, and many of the departments are occupying rented buildings. The construction of a State building in New York City for the New York offices of State officers will result in a saving of rent and facilitate the transaction of State business in that city.

To Determine Right to Use State Seal

ALBANY, April 14.—The right of an individual or corporation to use the seal of New York State for advertising purposes is to be investigated by Gov. Sulzer. The use of the State's seal in an advertisement by a private enterprise was called to the attention of the Governor to-day.

Detectives in Highway Scandals.

ALBANY, April 14.—Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry employed private detectives in connection with its investigation of the affairs of the State Highway Department. Vouchers filed by the commission with the State Controller show that the commission paid $1,054 for such services.

Miss Reiffert Nominated.

ALBANY, N. A., April 14.—Gov. Sulzer sent to the Senate to-night the nomination of Miss Edith Reiffert of New York as a manager of the New York Training School for Girls at Hudson to succeed Frederick Brown of New York.

AWARDS BRAKEMAN $25,000.

White Plains Jury Gives Big Verdict Against New Haven Road.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—A jury in the Supreme Court at White Plains brought in a verdict to-night for $25,000 in favor of Joseph Lauzon, a brakeman, against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for injuries he received which caused him to lose permanently the use of his left leg. Lauzon sued the railroad company and the Adams Express Company each for $50,000 damages. Judge Michael J. Tierney appeared for the express company and fought to place the blame for the accident on the railroad corporation.

The accident occurred at Bridgeport on Sept. 27, 1912. Lauzon said there were no lights at the station, and the car he was on struck a baggage truck, and he was knocked off the train beneath the truck. His left leg was fractured in five places.

HOW PRESS AIDED WILSON.

Gave Him Audience Which Jefferson Lacked, Says Dr. Williams.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 14.—The University of Virginia to-day celebrated the 170th anniversary of the birth of its founder, Thomas Jefferson. Dr. Talcott Williams of the Columbia University School of Journalism made an address. Dr. Williams said that President Wilson in his task had profited by the newspapers, for the freedom of which Jefferson laid the foundation, beyond any other man in recent history. President Wilson, through all his campaign, had the country as an audience, said Dr. Williams. To Jefferson, he said, no such fortune came. Dr. Williams said that partisanship never had less control of the newspapers than at present.

DYING, REPAYS OLD THEFT.

Robber's Confession Restores to Victim Five Times Amount He Stole.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The death-bed confession of Thomas Connelly, 72 years old, who died here, was admitted as a will in the Probate Court to-day. Connelly wrote to a priest in Escanaba, Mich., that twenty years ago he stole money and jewels amounting to $300 from a woman now living there. He said he wished to make restitution, and after his death $1,577 was found in his clothing.

Connelly died on Jan. 29, 1912, in a lodging house. The letter, written three days before his death, begged the Rev. Father Francis J. Barth of Escanaba to find the woman, and the priest's search led to her discovery as Mrs. Anna Jane Gallagher, McCauley. Her claim for $1,374, the value of the stolen property and accumulated interest, will be paid by the Public Administrator from Connelly's funds.

THAW INQUIRY ENDED.

Findings to be Made Known Soon—Hotel Meetings Brought Out.

The Grand Jury investigating the $25,000 bribe which is alleged to have been offered to obtain the release of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan finished its investigations yesterday and its findings will be made known the latter part of the week.

The only witness called yesterday was George W. Disbrow, proprietor of the Carylon Arms Hotel in White Plains. John Nicholson Anhut, the lawyer, who is alleged to have offered a bribe to Dr. John W. Russell, the former head of the State Asylum for the Insane, lived in this hotel at the time the bribe is alleged to have been offered. Mr. Disbrow, it was learned, testified to meetings in his hotel between Anhut, Dr. Russell and Mrs. Mary Thaw, the prisoner's mother. All these meetings took place during Thaw's habeas corpus proceedings in White Plains last Summer.

TAXICAB BANDITS GUILTY.

Jury Returns Verdict Against Four After Being Out an Hour.

The four taxicab bandits who have been on trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions were convicted yesterday of holding up and robbing Henry Holstein, a bartender in a saloon at Twenty-fifth Street and Thirteenth Avenue. They were remanded one week for sentence.

The prisoners are Patrick Bolger, Robert and George McVetty, and Charles C. Clark. At the trial it developed that all the prisoners except Clark had confessed to the crime. They denied this at the trial, but Joseph A. Young, known also as Joseph Taylor and leader of the gang of taxicab bandits who committed more than twenty robberies, testified that Bolger had taken part in the robbery of $1,986 from two messengers for the Silk Finishing Company. The jury was out an hour before reaching a verdict.

OFFER GRAVES WORK.

Cripple Is More Hopeful and Expects to Get On.

Harry M. Graves, who came here with his young wife from Chicago nine months ago and has since been searching unsuccessfully for a job such as a man crippled as he is and able to move only with the aid of crutches is able to hold, was kept busy yesterday receiving callers, in his room on the top floor of 247 West 123d Street, who offered him employment.

"I am more hopeful, and believe that I will get a position from some one of the offers made to me to-day by persons who read my appeal in THE TIMES yesterday," he said. "It is much more difficult for a stranger to get a job on which he may support himself and wife in New York than would be the case under similar circumstances in the West."

One of his visitors was an attorney, who took his references for investigation, with the idea of giving him a clerical position in his law office. Another offer came from the owner of a mail order house, who wants Graves to act as general manager. He is to see these men in a day or so for a final interview, and will keep appointments with others to-day.

"I do not want money or charity," he repeated, explaining that he had returned all money sent him where the address and name of the sender were inclosed with the cash. "I want work, and surely I should be able to make myself useful to some one at a reasonable salary. I am only 32 years old, and have a good education."

Among the eight or ten offers of employment made to him yesterday was one from Brooklyn. Graves said he could not travel so far to work, but the chief reason why he wished to remain at his present address was that he has sent out several manuscripts to theatrical producers, dramas and vaudeville sketches he had written while waiting for a steady job, and he was afraid his work might be lost if he moved away.

Pennsylvania Cuts Clerks' Pay.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14.—Clerks in the coal yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad here are rebellious over a change of rules which reduces salaries $30 a month and makes work obligatory every other Sunday night without extra compensation. Heretofore the clerks have been permitted to work Sunday nights as yardmasters, receiving $30 additional for this labor.

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It is called "The Pith of the Piano Problem" and, as its title implies, it gets right down to brass tacks on the piano question.

All pianos look much alike to the layman. This is because the case—which is the least important part—is all you can see. It's the inside that really counts—even the most inferior pianos often have beautiful exteriors. There are, however, certain rules which anyone can follow—certain rules which will unfailingly guide you in your selection so that there will be no after regrets.

"The Pith of the Piano Problem" contains these rules, written in such a clear, simple, non-technical way that anyone can understand.

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Prof. John Westlake Dies.

LONDON, April 14.—John Westlake, who held the Professorship of International Law at Cambridge University in 1888-1908, died to-day. He was one of the members for the United Kingdom of the International Court of Arbitration under The Hague Convention of 1900-1906, and honorary President of the Institute of International Law. He was born in 1828.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2. JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL. with JOSEPH CAWTHORN

LYCEUM 45th St., B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. "GRIPS THE ATTENTION EVERY MOMENT."—JUDGE EDWARD SWANN. H. B. WARNER THE GHOST BREAKER

*** 3 SPECIAL MATS.: To-day, To-m'w & Fri. "THE NECKEN." Prices 50c. to $1.50.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:30. 150th TIME UNIQUE SOUVENIRS MONDAY, APRIL 28. "The Conspiracy"

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:20. The Poor Little Rich Girl

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:30. FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. RICHARD BENNETT & Co-Workers present DAMAGED GOODS Auspices of the Soc. Fund of Med. Review of Reviews.

HARRIS W. 42d st. Ev. 8:20. Pop. Mat., Thurs. THE MASTER MIND with Edmund Breese.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy.

LIBERTY W. 42d St.: Evs. 8:10 sharp. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:10. The Purple Road

Valli Valli, Janet Beecher, 100 others. "Is far, very far above the comic opera average."—Alan Dale, American.

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Popular Mat. To-m'w 2:30. "STOP THIEF" A Farce Just to Make You Laugh.

GLOBE MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS. Mat. To-m'w THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

LAST WEEK MADISON SQ. GARDEN Twice daily, 2:15 & 8:15 Doors open 1:15 & 7:15.

BARNUM AND BAILEY CIRCUS and ENTIRELY NEW EDITION CLEOPATRA

CIRCUS SENSATION OF CENTURY

Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c., $1, $1.50. Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES. (Same prices as at Madison Sq. Garden): World Travel Bureau, World Bldg.; Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, 1460 B'way, (nr. 42d St.); Gimbel Bros. Store; John Wanamaker's Store; N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 121 West 125th St., (near Lenox Ave.)

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-m'w. MAY IRWIN in the Farce Widow By Proxy Hear her sing "Two Lip Salve," "Over the Garden Wall," & "Days By Days."

ASTOR Pop. Mat. To-m'w. Last 7 Times. B'way, 45 St. A MAN'S FRIENDS BEGINNING NEXT MONDAY MATINEE AND TWICE DAILY including SUNDAYS The Superb Photo Spectacle "QUO VADIS" POPULAR PRICES. Seats Next Thursday.

GRAND, 23 St., 8th Av. 25c. to $1. Mat. Wed. EVERYWOMAN

Ad. Philipp's 57 St. Thea., nr. 3 Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Sat. Auction Pinochle Thursday Eve., "ALMA WO WOHNST DU?"

PALACE B'way, 47th St. Evenings 8:15. Daily Mat. 2:15. SALLIE FISHER; CECIL LEAN & CO. Marie McFarland & Madame ?; Miss Orford & Her Elephants, Gallagher & Fields, Joe C. Smith, Felix & Barry Sisters, Fields & Lewis, Morgan, Bailey & Morgan, Ercotti & Lilliputians. 500 Good Orchestra Seats Nights at $1, Matinees at 75c.

JOSEPH and His Brethren 8th Av. & 62d St. Century Thea. LAST 2 WEEKS. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46 Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHINTHELAW

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15. Years of Discretion

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10. MATINEE TO-DAY. A Good Little Devil

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-31. Billy B. Van, Beaumont Sisters & Co. of 33, Balalaika Orchestra, Billy McDermott, Walter Van Brunt, Madden & Fitzpatrick, others.

23D ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. bet. 5th & 6th Avs. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ARE YOU A CROOK?

B. F. KEITH'S UNION SQ. Collyer & Ryan, Donovan & McDonald, Willard Simms & Co., 10 others.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL Kitty Gordon, "Trained Nurses," with Clarke & Bergman, & 8 others.

B. F. KEITH'S HARLEM Opera House 125 St., nr 7 Av. Mat. daily Stock Co in Butterfly on the Wheel. Vaude. bet. acts.

Harvard Hasty Pudding Club "Panamania"—A Comic Opera HOTEL ASTOR Monday and Tuesday, April 14 and 15 at 8:15. Reserved tickets, $2.50., at Harvard Club, 27 West 44th St., and the leading agencies.

Academy of Misapplied Art Burlesque on late Armory Exhibition of Cubist-Futurist-Post-Impressionistic pictures. To See — To Laugh. 111 EAST 59TH STREET. Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. until further notice. Admission 25 cents.

ARE YOU A CROOK? Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1 TWICE DAILY, 3:15 and 8:30 P. M. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR And the STORY OF STEAM IN KINEMACOLOR

OPERA TICKETS SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS AND TOSCANINI SYMPHONY CONCERT. FRIDAY AFTERNOON. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE Kaiserhof Dining Rooms, Opp. Met. Opera House B'way & 39th St. Phone Bryant 3850-3863.

MINER'S THE PLACE for UP-TO-DATE Burlesque

PARK 59th St. Col. Circle. Evs., 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c. Daily Mats. 10c., 15c., 25c. Ina Claire, JAS. J. Morton. & 12 BIG ACTS

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Thurs.—Amateur Night Friday—Country Store. Mat. To-day. Seats 25c. BARNEY GERARD'S BIG SHOW.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE To-night, ALT HEIDELBERG; Wed. Eve., Der Menoult; Thurs. Eve., Josette Meine Frau.

BIJOU 45 WEST 45TH ST. EVS. 8:30. Last 10 MAT. EVERY DAY, 2:30. Times. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mollie Williams AND HER Company Mat. To-day.

OPERA TICKETS. Choice seats for all operas and theatres. Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Tel. 3026-7 Greeley.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs. 50, 75c. $1. Dr'y Matinees 25 & 50c. The Vampire Dance by Bert French & Alice Eis and 15 BIG ACTS

Thalia 46 Bowery. Tel. 2139 Franklin ZURO GRAND OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT, RIGOLETTO. POPULAR PRICES

MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day Burlesque TAXI GIRLS

ARE YOU A CROOK?

HIPPODROME Ev. 8. 6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1 GYMS LIFE | NEW CIRCUS | EQUESTRIAN HORSES In addition to the $200,000 Spectacle. UNDER MANY FLAGS

WINTER GARDEN Matinee To-day, 50c. to $1.50. HONEYMOON EXPRESS GABY DESLYS, Al Jolson, 150 others.

48th St. THEA., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. What Happened to Mary with OLIVE WYNDHAM Entire 1st Balcony, $1; entire 2d Balcony, 50c.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. STAR CAST REVIVA